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George F. Willey

WILLEY'S

SEMI-CENTENNIAL BOOK

. . . OF . . .

MANCHESTER,

1846 — 1896

AND MANCHESTER EDITION OF THE BOOK OF NUTFIELD.

Historic Sketches of that Part of New Hampshire Comprised Within the Limits of the Old Tyng Township, Nutfield, Harrytown, Derryfield, and Manchester, From the Earliest Settlements to the Present Time.

- - - - BY - - - -

GEORGE FRANKLIN WILLEY

BIOGRAPHICAL, GENEALOGICAL, POLITICAL, ANECDOTAL

ILLUSTRATED WITH FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

1896:
GEORGE F. WILLEY, Publisher,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

1220900

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UNION REFUGEES.
In Manchester Art Gallery.

FOOTBALL.
In Manchester Art Gallery.

CHECKERS UP AT THE FARM.
In Manchester Art Gallery.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
In Manchester Art Gallery.

"IS IT SO NOMINATED IN THE BOND?"

In Manchester Art Gallery.

TYNG TOWNSHIP.

EVEN at this not very distant day few comprehend the difficulties encountered by the early settlers of the Merrimack valley in securing grants for their townships, and the efforts it often required to carry out the conditions of those conveyances. The boundary between the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire was a disputed line. This difference had arisen largely from a misconception at the outset of the course followed by the river, it being the current belief that the Merrimack rose in the west and flowed due east its entire length as it does from Dracut to its mouth. Another source of trouble arose from the slack methods of survey. It was the rule rather than the exception for the surveyor "to carry one for every ten rods," which alone, coupled with indifferent measurement, could but cause mistakes and misunderstandings, as the surveys always called for more land than could be held. Another cause of annoyance to the inhabitants of New Hampshire was the grasping policy of the Puritans of the lower colony. These last claimed at one time by their charter a strip of New Hampshire territory three miles wide following the east bank of the Merrimack as far as three miles north of the outlet of Lake Winnipesauke.

Owing to the value of its fisheries the country about Namaske Falls, as Amoskeag was then called, and that bordering upon the banks of the Merrimack for several miles below, was always eagerly sought for by the early settlers, as it had been by the Indians before them. So it was claimed and counter-claimed, but never properly granted to any one, if we except the title given to him who was its rightful owner, and who had known it as the heart of his wildwood empire at the zenith of his reign over the Pennacooks and allied tribes of red men. In 1662 Passaconnaway petitioned to the general court of Massachusetts for a grant of land along the Merrimack for himself and people, the following being a copy of the document that is still sacredly preserved in the archives of that state:

To the hon^rd^ John Endicot Esqr Gov^rnr^: together with the rest of the hon^rd^ Generall court now assembled in Boston. the petition of Papisseconnewa in the behalfe of him selfe, as also of many other indians who were for a longe time themselves and their progenitors seated upon a tract of land named Noticot, and is now in the possession of Mr. William Brenton of Rode Iland marchante; and is now confirmed to the said Mr. Brenton to him his heirs & assigns according to the lawes of this Jurisdiction, by reason of which tract of land being taken as aforesaide, & throwing your poor petitioner with many others in an unsettled condition, & must be forced in a short time to remove to sum other place. the humble request of y^r^ poor petitioner is that this hon^rd^ Court would please to grant unto us a parcel of land for our comfortable situation, to be stated for our enjoyment, as also for the comfort of these after us: as also that this hon^rd^ court would please to take into your serious and pious consideration the condition and also the request of your poor suppliantes, & to appoint two or three persons as a committee to assist the same sum one or two indians to view & determine on some place and to lay out ye same. Not further to trouble this hon^rd^ assembly, humby craving an expected answer this present session, I shall still remain y^r^ Humble Servante whom ye shall comande. PAPISSECONEWA.

Boston: 9: 3 mo. 1662.

In ans^r^ to this petition the magistrates' judge meete to Graunt unto Papisseconeway and his men or Associates about Natticott above Mr. Brentons land where it is free a mile & a halfe on either side Merrimack river in breadth & 3 miles on either side in length provided he nor they doe not alienate any part of this Graunt without leave and license from this court first obtained if their brethren the deputys consent hereto.

9 may, 1662. EDWARD RAWSON,

consented to by the deputyes.

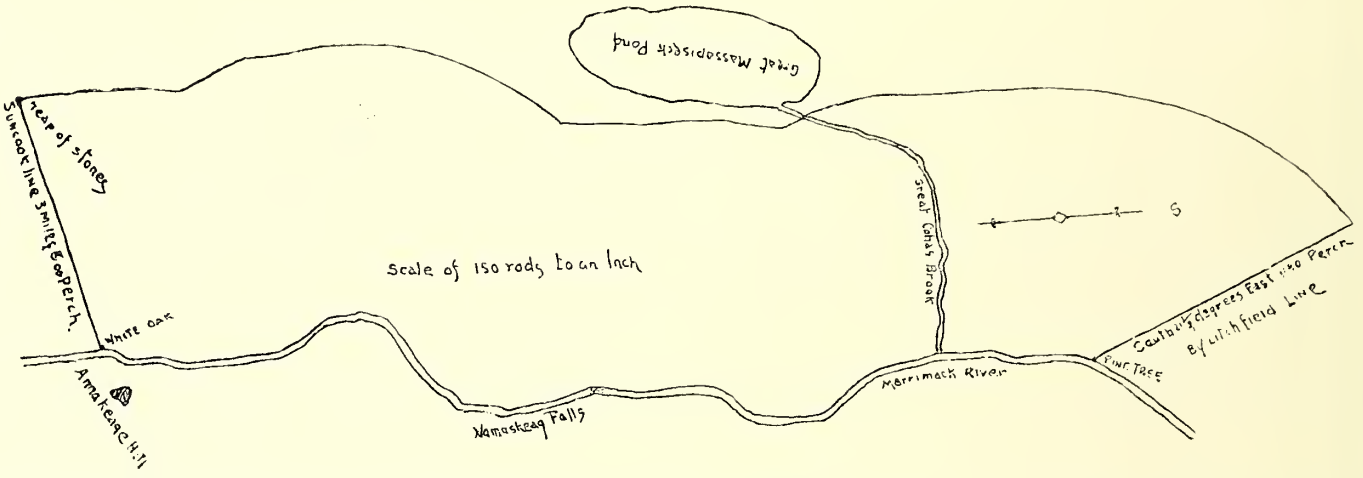
WILLIAM TORREY, clerc.

According to the order of the Hon[rd] Generall Court, ther is laid out unto the indians, papisseconeway & his associates, the inhabitance of Naticott, three miles square, or so much (rather) as contains it in the figure of a rhomboide, upon merrimack riv[r], beginning at the head of Mr. Brintons land at Naticott, on the east side of the riv[r], & then it joyneth to his line, which lines runnes halfe against North ward of the East, it lyeth one mile & halfe wide on each side of y[e] Riv[r], and some what better, and runnes three miles up the Riv[r]; the Northern line on the East side of the Riv[r] is bounded by a brook (called by y[e] indians) Suskayquetuck, right against the falls in the riv[r] Pokechuous. the end lines on both sides of the riv[r] are paralelle; the side line on the east side of the riv[r] runnes halfe a point eastward of the No: No: east, and the side line on the west side of the riv[r] runnes Northeast and by North, all which is sufficiently bounded and marked with. also ther is two smale islands in the Riv[r], part of which, the lower end line cutts crosse, one of which Papisseconeway have lived upon & planted a long time & a smale patch of intervaile land, on the west side of the Riv[r], anent and a little below y[e] Islands, by estemation about forty accres, which joyneth to their land and to Sauhegon Riv[r], which the indians have planted (much of it) a long time, & considering there is very little good land in that which is Now laid out unto them, the indians do earnestly request this Hon[rd] Court to grant these two smale islands & y[e] patch of intervaile, as it is bounded by y[e] Hills. This land was laid out 27. 3 mo. 1663. By John Parks & Jonathan Danforth, Surveyors.

This was done by us and at our ch[rge] wholly, at the request of the indians. It was important, and as we are informed by the order of this Hon[rd] Court, respecting ourselves, hence we humbly request this Hon[rd] Generall court (if our services be acceptable) that they should take order we may be compensted for the same. So shall we remain your humble servants as Before.

The expense bill of the surveyors, amounting to nearly eleven pounds, was allowed, and there closes the record of the first grant of land made in what is now the territory of Manchester, and made to one whose people had held it as their fishing and planting ground for unnumbered years! Naticott being one of the forms of the Indian name for that land now embraced in Litchfield, the southern boundary of this grant was near the northern line of that town at the present day, and extended three miles up the river. There is no record to show that it was of little if any benefit to the aged sachem.

Finding that no satisfactory settlement relative to the line between the provinces could be reached, New Hampshire began to grant territory, portions of which were claimed by Massachusetts, among such grants being those of Bow and Canterbury in 1727. That very year Major Ephraim Hildreth, Captain John Shepley, and others, who had been soldiers under Capt. William Tyng of Dunstable, and who, as their petition showed, had "in the year 1703, raised a company of volunteers in the winter season to go in quest of the Indian Enemy, and had performed a diffieult march on show shoes as far as Winnipissioke Lake and killed six of the Enemy," asked of the Massachusetts legislature a grant of land known as Harrytown for the benefit of these soldiers or their heirs. This petition was ignored, but another dated Dec. 13, 1734, received a favorable response, as follows:



In the House of Representative, December 13, 1734.

Read and Ordered that the P[ts] have Leave by a Surveyor and Chainmen on Oath to Survey and lay out between the Township of Litchfield and Suncook or Lovewell's Towne, on the east side of Merrimack River (A) the quantity of six miles square of land, Exclusive of Robert Rand's grant, and the three farms pitched upon by the Honr'ble Sam'l Thaxter, Jno. Turner,

and Will[m] Dudley, Esqr., to satisfie their grants and also exclusive of Two hundred acres of Land at the most Convenient place at Namaskeeg Falls, which is hereby Reserved for publick use and benefit of the Inhabitants of the province, for Taking and curing Fish There, and that they return a plat thereof to this Court within twelve months, for Confirmation to the Pts and Their associates, their heirs and assigns Respectively. Provided the Grantees do settle the above Said Tract with Sixty Families, within Four years from the Confirmation of the Plat, each family to have an house of Eighteen feet square and Seven feet stud at y[e] least and four acres brought to & Plowed or Stocked with English Grass, & fitted for mowing, and also to Lay out three Lots with the others, one for the first Minister, one for the Ministry, and one for the School, and within said term Settle a Learned orthodox Minister and Build a convenient House for the public Worship of God, and whereas Divers of y[e] Persons for whose merit this Grant is made are Deceased, it is further ordered the Grant shall be and belong to Some of his male Descendants wherein Preference shall be given to the eldest Son (B) and Further it is Ordered that those persons shares in this grant shall revert to the province who shall not perform the condition of s[d] Grant as above.

Sent up for concurrence,

J. QUINCY, Speaker.

In Council, Dec. 14th 1734.

Read & Non concurred. J. WILLARD, Sec'y.

In Council April 17th 1735, Read & Reconsidered, and Concurred with the amendments (A) To Extend three miles Eastward from the said River conformable to the Settlement of the Divisional Line between this province & the province of New Hampshire, made by order of King Charls the Second in Council in the twenty-ninth Year of his Reign, Anno Dom. 1677.

(B) To be admitted by a Committee of this Court who shall take care that Bonds be given for their Respective performance of the Condition of this Grant to the Treasurer of y[e] Province, to the Vallue of Twenty Pounds at Least by each Grantee, as well as by such as personally appear by those Who are the Descendants as above said, who may appear by their Guardian or next Friend, & ordered that Will[m] Dudley, Esq., with such others as shall be joyn'd by the Hon'ble House of Representative be the Com[tee] for the purposes within mentioned.

Sent Down for concurrence.

J. WILLARD, Sec'y.

In the House of Representatives April 17, 1735.

Read & Concurred, & Col. Prescott, & Capt. Thomson are Joyned in the affair.

J. QUINCY, Speaker.

18th, Consented to

J. BELCHER.

A true copy Examined pr. THAD MASON.

Captain Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable made the survey, and the court acting favorably upon his return, the grant was closed. The new township was named in honor of Captain Tyng, and it will be seen that it embraced much of the territory included in the grant made to Passaconnaway nearly three fourths of a century before. Among the records of the new township we find the following interesting proceedings:

Notification is hereby given to the grantees of the tract of land between Suncook and Litchfield on the east side of Merrimack river that thay assemble at the house of Coll. Jonas Clark of Chelmsford on the 20th of May Next by ten o'clock forenoon in Order that thay make out their title thereto and that thay were in the march under the late Capt. Tyng and come prepared to Enter into Bond to fullfill the terms of the Grant accordingly.

WM. DUDLEY by Order of ye Com[tee].

Fourteen days before the day of the meeting above mentioned whereof fail not and have you this warrant wth during therein. At the meeting abouerd Given under my hand and Seal. At Groton in P[r] County the Twenty fifth day of April in the eaight year of his Majesties Reign.

Anno Dom. 1735. BENJM PRECOTT Justice of peace.

Mid[l] SS May the 20th, 1735.

Pursuant to the within written warrant I the Subscriber have Notified and warned the grantees and prop[r] within mentioned to meet at the time and place As was therein Directed.

Att[s] JOHN SHEPLEY.

At a meeting of the Grantees and Prop[s] of a tract of Land Granted for a township to the Souldiers under the Command of the Late Cap W[m] Tyng Dec[d] Joyning to the easterly Side merrimack River Between Litchfield and Suncook or Lovels town (so called) at the house of Coll[o] Jonas Clark in Chelmsford on the 20th day of May 1735.

Then Voted to chose Joseph Blanchard Prop[rs] Clerk.

Then the following List was Del[rd] to the Clerk of the Coll[n] Courts Com[tee] viz., the Honr[ble] Coll[o] W[m] Dudley Benj[a] Prescott, Esq., & Cap[t] Benj[a] Thompson w[ch] is as Followeth

A List of the Soulders that went out under the Command of Cap[t] W[m] Tyng to Winepiscoebeag the year 1703

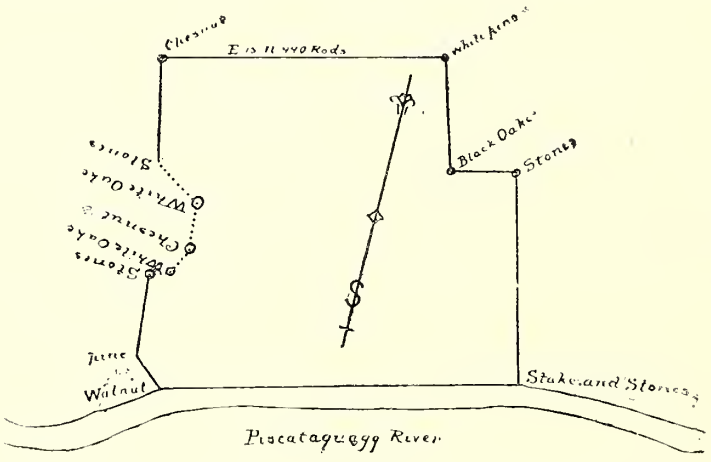
Admitted.

John Shepley	William Longley
Joseph Parker	Eben Spalding
Richard Warner	Sam[l] Davis
Nathaniel Woods	Joseph Lakin
Joseph Blanchard	Nath[l] Blood
John Cumings	John Holdin
Thomas Lund	Jonathan Page
William Whitney	Nathaniel Butterfield
John Longley	Jonathan Butterfield
Joseph Perham	John Hunt
Joseph Butterfield	Jona[th] Hill
John Spalding	Jonathan Parker
John Spalding Jun[r]	Thomas G. Talbird
Sam[l] Spalding	Peter Talbird
Henry Spalding	Stephen Keyes

Thomas Cumings	Benony Perham : Sam[l]
Eleazer Parker	Josiah Richardson
Tho[s] Tarble	Jonathan Richardson
James Blanchard	Henry Farwell
Joseph Guilson	John Richardson
Sam[l] Woods	Ephraim Hildreth
Sam[l] Chamberlain	Stephen Pierce
Timothy Spalding	Paul Fletcher

The above Named persons were all admitted and gave Bond (Except William Whitney) into the grant made to the Company under Cap[t] William Tyng the 20th and 25th of may 1735

The records then show that several meetings were held at Westford, Mass., to consider the matter of making a survey of the territory into lots for the grantees. There were to be sixty-three shares of four lots each, "besides y[e] Meadow lotts wh[ch] most needed the same and Had well marked Bounded and Numbered the Same and



also a Lott of the contents of one hundred and Seventeen acres on the Brook Called Little Cohass Brook in the Second Range of Lotts & of plans for the Mill Lott Wh[ch] is not Completed amongst the rest a plan and table whereof was Exhibited to the Prop[rs] and also had run and marked with Care the east line of the township so as to keep Exact three miles and no more from each and every part of Merrimack River.

"Which was voted to be accepted." The expense of this survey to each grantee was £9-14s-3d, which several amounts were to be deducted from the sum to be paid by them for the grant.

Then voted that the Lotts be put into one hatt and the names of the Prop[rs] into another. And that M[r] Thomas Kidder & M[r] Sampson Spalding be desired to draw them one to Draw the Names and the other to Draw the Lott and as thay are Successively drawn the Clerk enter the Same to Such prop[rs] as are so Drawn.

When this had been done and the settlers came to take possession, many of them were dissatisfied with the land which had fallen to their credit. An area of 1680 acres was found unfit for profitable cultivation and accordingly a request was made for a grant of other land to that extent. This appeal was not made in vain, for on Aug. 2, 1736, it was "Also voted that Messrs. Benjamin Parker and John Colburn be Directed and Desired with a Surveyor and Chainmen to Lay out the best piece of y[e] unappropriated Lands of the Province to Satisfy the Grant of 1680 acres made to this Prop[rty] thay can find with all Convenient Speed and make return thereof at next Prop[rs] Meeting."

At a Proprietors' meeting held in Groton Tuesday, March 28, 1738, the following report was submitted and allowed:

Benj. Parker From the Com[tee] appointed to lay out y[e] 1680 acre grant reported that thay had attended that Service & that a plan thereof was Returned to the Gen[ll] Court and accepted and Layd an Account of his Expenses before the Society as Followeth. Nov. 22, 1736.

Prop[r] Dr. for Service running round and taking a plan of 1680 acres of Land Joying to Piskatoquage River. £22-12s.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD, Prop. Clerk.

It is thus conclusively shown that the Tyng township grant was made to include a tract of land on the west side of the Merrimack river, located according to the plan here given and described in the archives of Massachusetts, as follows:

I The Subscriber Together with John Colburne & Benjamin Parker as Chainmen have Layd out to the Prop[rs] of Tyngs Township, so Called, or y[e] grantees of a Tract of Land Between Litchfield and Suncook on y[e] Easterly Side Merrimack River, A Tract of Land Adjoyning to Piscatquag River Containing one Thousand Six Hundred An Sixty Eight Acres Butted and Bounded as by the figure herewith wh[ch] is plan'd by a Scale of one hundred And Sixty perch to an Inch, with a Small Island Containing Twelve Acres Lying in Merrimack River Between Crosby's Brook and Short falls so Called wh[ch] is in Pursuance of a grant of one thousand Six hundred and Eighty Acres made to S[d] Prop[rs] SAM'L CUMMINGS Surv[r]

October 10th 1736—

Such writers as have mentioned this addition of 1680 acres to the grant of Tyng township have said that it was done to make up a lack of territory as described in the original bounds. The township records, however, which it has been our good fortune to consult, and which we have good reasons to believe that the others had not seen, say that it was asked for on account of the poor quality of a portion of the land, which is spoken of as "too mean for anything!" The returns made might be construed to indicate a shortage in measurement, but the above appears to be the true cause of complaint. The barrenness of much of the land along the banks of the Merrimack was well known, and Harrytown is claimed to have received its name from the current expression applied to those who had the courage to settle there: "He's gone to the Old Harry!" An old writer, little dreaming of its future, described it as "a horrid waste of sand which must forever be shunned by man."

Assuming that Massachusetts had the power to maintain her jurisdiction over this grant, the grantees had no easy matter to meet their part of the conditions, and it is interesting to study the thrift with which this was attempted. Judge Potter says in his "History of Manchester" that "it is possible that Major Hildreth and others of the grantees were already located upon the granted premises." Certain ones of them did settle about the mouth of Cohas brook, but there is nothing in the records to show that the Major was with the rest. Calculations were at once made to build a sawmill a little above where the Harvey mill has since stood, it being the first mill raised within the bounds of the future city of manufactures. But this mill was five years in building! Considering the number of families already settled within the limits of the grant, in this case counting the Scotch-Irish, it was not deemed a doubtful matter to get the required sixty. Neither was it a serious undertaking, with the lumber growing almost on the spot, to construct the log houses of the required size. The cultivation of the four acres within the prescribed time was not so easily done, though there is no reason to believe the Puritan settlers of Tyng township failed to perform this part of their costly contract. But the great difficulty came when the matter of building a meeting-house could be no longer postponed. We find in the records under date of Jan. 1, 1739, the fourth year of their occupancy of the grant, that it was—

> Voted to Build a Meeting house in Said Township of the Following dimensions vizt Forty two feet Long and thirty feet wide twenty feet between Joynts and that the meeting house frame be raised at or before the Last day of August next and that the roof be boarded shingled Weather boards put on the boarding Round well Chamfered the necessary Doors made and Hung and Double floor layd below with all Convenient Speed after the s^{d} Fraim is up so that it be thus finished by the first of Dec. next and that Eleazer Tyng and Benj^{a} Thompson and Captain Jonathan Brewer or any two of them be a Com^{tee} fully empowered in behalf of this Porp^{aty} to Lett out the S^{d} work.

It can be readily understood that this was an anxious period to the grantees of Tyng township. The Scotch-Irish settlers, whom they had counted to get the required number of families, gave them no assistance nor shared their forebodings. The grant on the West side of the Merrimack river known as Narraganset No. Five, now Bedford, had been settled mostly by their kindred people, and it was natural they should assimilate with them both in social and religious matters. Though there had been no long discussion relative to the location of the proposed meeting-house, it was not built as quickly as expected. The time which had been set to have it raised passed, and at a meeting in the following September it was voted the "Com^{tee} for Building the meeting house be directed to see that it be raised and inclosed according to the former Vote Respecting the Same At or before the Last day of June next.' Other actions taken by the township show that the failure of the contractor to carry out his agreement was not due to any fault of his, but from a failure to build the sawmill, from which he was expected to get his lumber, as soon as had been expected. Thus we find that the building of the house was allowed to be postponed until finally the contractor was given till Nov. 1, 1741. It is interesting to note that in the bill allowed for the expense of raising the meeting-house we find it headed with the item: "To Joseph Blanchard for Rum and Provision £2-15s-3d." With this account the records of Tyng township end abruptly.

While these troubles at home were occupying the attention of the inhabitants of Tyng township, Maj. Hildreth's colony was threatened with a blow from the head of their government which would not only rob them of their town rights, but place them in the unenviable position of being intruders themselves among those whom they had been wont to consider interlopers and had never hesitated to contravene at every opportunity. The settlement of the line between the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts was approaching an end, and March 5, 1740, the long and perplexing controversy was closed by a decision that the latter province should extend three miles north of the Merrimack river, following a similar course, "beginning at the Atlantic ocean and ending at a point due north of Pawtucket falls, and a straight line drawn from thence due west till it meets with his Majesty's other governments." This left the grant of Tyng township, with twenty-seven others, within the limits of New Hampshire, and of course deprived of the powers which had cost them so much and for which they had worked so hard. The grant itself had cost them over $40,000.

With commendable courage the Puritan inhabitants of Tyng township tried to finish its meeting-house and settle "a learned or orthodox" minister, to find the last the crowning difficulty. Under the mistaken belief that they could secure assistance from their Presbyterian neighbors a little farther north and east, they had located their meeting-house upon the eastern limits of their settlement. The sturdy Scots, however, had not forgotten the distrust and opposition they had met from the first, and the word "usurper" still rankled in their breasts. This, coupled with their natural dislike of the others' religious methods, afforded them ample excuse to hold aloof from the church of their rivals. The grantees of Tyng township saw, when it was too late, that they had built their church too far on one side for the benefit of their own people, which with the scarcity of money made it impossible for them to raise the funds for a regular preacher. They did the best they could by having occasional preaching, until their anxiety was changed into another course by the destruction of their meeting-house by a forest fire. The building stood near "Chester corner" upon land belonging to the homestead of James Weston. The outlines of some of the sunken mounds in the old graveyard are still to be seen, though a heavy growth long since covered the sacred precinct. The road from Londonderry to Amoskeag mentioned elsewhere passed a short distance to the northeast.

As if the grantees of Tyng township had not met with obstacles and reverses enough to discourage less determined settlers, ten years after the loss of their grant the charter of Derryfield took from them their last hope of receiving recognition from any source. With this dire extremity threatening them, a meeting of the proprietors was called at the house of Jonas Clark, Chelmsford, Mass., Jan. 21, 1751, when it was decided to appeal to the Massachusetts courts for relief. Accordingly a lengthy petition was presented to that body setting forth in detail their grievances, in which it was claimed over two thousand pounds had been spent in public improvements, beside the charges of settlement:

That Soon after the arivall of Goven^{r} Wentworth and Hearing the Defeat of our Petition the Towns of Londonderry and Chester obtained orders from ye Govr of N. Hamp^{r} For Running out their Bounds according to their Charters which being Done it was found that the S^{d} Tyngstown fell all to a trifle into the S^{d} Towns, their meeting house Sawmill and the Setlers being Included in them, which Towns Immediately Demanded the Possession and Entered Themselves . . . .

That your Petitioners thereupon Advised with many of the principal Gentlemen of this Government as well as the best Councell in the Law they Could Obtain and were Incouraged to Dispute their Property in the Law which they have Done in the most Effectual method they Could and have been Harrased allmost every Court from the year 1742 to this day and the said Towns of Londonderry & Chester has Recovered the Possession & Turned out Every one who has had a final trial Excepting one who for Some Special Reasons Peculiar to That Case did Obtain The Remainder of the Setlers Seeing their Distressed Circumstances and no way for Releif have Either deserted their Habitations or Compounded and purchased at an unreasonable and Severe Price, have Little for their own Labour, Excepting on who is Yet in the Dispute, which Troubles in the Defence of their Rights has Cost them thousands of pounds Exclusive of their Much greater Charges in Buildings and Improvements and now are Obliged to give over the Expectation of its Ever being any benefit to them

April 17, 1751, this petition bore its fruit in a grant of the township of Wilton, Me., to the proprietors of Tyng township.

THE OLD CHURCH AT THE CENTER.

MENTION is made in the article on the Tyngstown grant of the church built by the Puritans of the Merrimack valley at what was known as Chester Corners, but there was another meeting-house that is of greater importance in the early history of Manchester. While there are no official records to show it, preaching, if in a somewhat desultory manner, was no doubt maintained all through the trying period of the early colonization of the territory which later comprised the town of Derryfield. Immediately following its incorporation, Nov. 26, 1751, a special town meeting voted twenty-four pounds, old tenor, for preaching. The following year one hundred pounds was raised, which, considering the small amount of available money at that time, was no inconsiderable tax. At a special meeting held July 20, 1752, it was voted that the "Placieses of Publick Worship be held at Banjamien Stivens and William McClintos the first Sabouth, at Banjamien Stivenes and the nixt at William McClintos and so sabouth about till the nixt town meetien." Again, Feb. 2, 1753, at a special meeting held in Benjamin Stevens's barn, it was voted that "the above barn and that of William McClinto's be the places of publick worship till the money voted at last March meeting be expended. Voted that the minister be kept at William McClinto's." At a special meeting, Sept. 5, 1754, it is recorded: "Voted that ye Meeting House for publick worship in Derryfield be built upon the Public Road as is mentioned in ye second artickle of ye warrant."

The article referred to stated "by the Side of the Highway that leads from Londonderry to Amoskeeg Falls, some place betwixt William McClintok's and James Murphy's." It immediately became apparent that this location was not satisfactory to many of the inhabitants of the town, and under date of Feb. 3, 1755, a petition signed by thirty voters was given the selectmen to call a special meeting "to reconsider the vote of locating the meeting house and raising money for building said house." This the selectmen refused to do, when recourse was obtained by the dissatisfied party through the court of the province. Constable Benjamin Hadley of Derryfield was enjoined to issue a warrant for a meeting, which was held March 1, 1755, and resulted in a repeal of the vote to build and locate a meeting-house. March 30, 1758, at a special meeting held in John Hall's barn, it was voted "to pay Conol John Goffe sixtey poundes old tenor to pay the Revernt Binjimen Buteler for priching. Voted to pay Revernt Samuel McClintock Sevin poundes old tenor for priching in the year 1756." These are the first ministers whose names are mentioned in the old records as preaching in the town.

The next definite action taken toward securing a place of worship was at a special meeting held Sept. 21, 1758, when it was voted to build a meeting-house that year. It is further recorded:

> Voted to build the meetien Houes on John Hall's land joyening the road leading to Thomas Hall's ferry and the Ammacheag Falls.
>
> Voted to raise six hundred poundes to carry on the building the said meetien Houes.
>
> Voted to raiese said meetien Houes fortey feet in lenth thirtey five feet in Brenth.
>
> Voted, Capt. William Perham and Levt Hugh Stirlen and John Hall ye commitey to carey on the builden of above said Meetien Houes.

The Presbyterians had carried their point, but while they were able to outvote their Puritan rivals, they found the collecting of taxes for the purpose they designed not so easy a matter. The Puritans were not against building a church, but they excused themselves from helping toward this one by saying that the location did not suit them. Underneath this were other reasons. Many of them had not forgotten that they had received no assistance from the others when they had built a meeting-house, as described in the article on the Tyngstown grant, and tried to settle a minister. Thus some refused point blank to pay their church taxes; others did what was even more exasperating by dallying in their payment, putting off the collector from time to time with weak excuses. A part were to pay in labor, others in lumber, and the one was as difficult to obtain as the other. But in some manner the building was framed and raised, for under date of July 15, 1759, we find it recorded:

Voted to colect five Hundred Poundes toward Borden and Shingelen of our meetien Houes, said sonm to be taken out of the six Hundred poundes, new tenor, that was voted in the year 1858 for builden the above said meetien Houes.

Voted Capt. William Perham and Levt Hugh Stirlin and John Hall a comitey to spend the five Hundred poundes old tenor towards Borden and Shingeling the meetien Houes.

Voted that John Hall apply to the Gentlemen that have land not cultivated or improved in Derryfield, for money to help us in builden our meetien Houes in said town.

Voted that whoever pays any money to the above said meetien Houes shall have their names and the sums of money they pay recorded in Derryfield town Book of Records.

As if the building committee did not have enough to contend with otherwise, it was finally claimed by the opposing party that they had misappropriated such funds as they had obtained. Accordingly a committee of investigation was chosen, but no irregularity seems to have been discovered. It was, however, voted at a meeting Nov. 15, 1759, to record the six hundred pounds collected in 1758 and whatever more might be collected. At the same meeting it was voted not to underpin the house that year, and to make one door. It being so difficult to collect the funds, the building committee was empowered to hire the necessary money, until it should be paid by the inhabitants. In that way the debts which had been incurred were paid. Aug. 11, 1760, it was voted that "The Seeelet-men are to under pien the sd. meetien-houes and put 2 dowers one ye a forsd. houes & Cloes the windowes and Wan Dorr." Dec. 15, 1760, at a special meeting, a committee was chosen to examine John Hall's accounts concerning the church money, and there the records end for that year. June 29, 1761, it was "Voted to repir the meetien houes this year sow fare as to shout oupe all the uper windows and the West and east dowers & make a rofe dower one ye sowthe sied and under pin sd houess this corrent year."

If the finishing of the house progressed but slowly, the quarrel was rapidly growing more personal and bitter. April 2, 1764, the opposition finding themselves with a majority at the meeting, voted not to raise aay money for preaching that year. In October of the same year they went a step farther and voted to apply all money that might be in the hands of the church committee toward paying the town debt. The following year, at the annual meeting, March 4, the other side rallied and voted more money for preaching than ever. This, instead of bringing the factions together, widened the breach between them. Both parties prepared for a stubborn fight at the annual election the next year, and the result, as shown in the chapter on Civil and Political history, was demoralizing in the extreme. It proved, however, that the Presbyterian element was not utterly routed, for at a special meeting, June 27, 1766, it was "Voted to repair the meetien houes in part this year. Voted to lay a good floor in the meetien houes and shout upe the ounder windows and acommadate the meetien houes with forms sutable to sit on."

Excitement had now reached its height. The better minds of both elements had begun to see the evil results of their long contention for selfish ends. The last real partisan vote that appears on the records is that at the special meeting held Dec. 22, 1766, when it was voted not to raise any money for preaching. The following annual election showed a compromise in the make-up of the town officers, and a more quiet if not kindlier feeling prevailed in the matter of the church. John Hall, who had been prominent in the long controversy, retired for a time from positions of public trust. It was not found that he had misused any of the town's money and that subject was dismissed. In fact, so great a calm had fallen upon the troubled waters that the matter of the meeting-house, which had caused so many special meetings and fills so many pages of the town's records, drops almost entirely out of sight. Then, when their civil rights as well as their religious liberties were assailed by a foreign enemy, those who had been natural rivals became natural allies in a cause that affected them all alike, until the inhabitants of Derryfield became united as might not otherwise have been.

Nothing was done for the old meeting-house and very little for preaching during the Revolution. The building fell into a sad state of dilapidation, until in 1783 the town voted one hundred dollars for repairs, and again the following year fifty dollars more. In 1790 an effort was made to raise money to finish the building by selling "pew

ground." A sale was made at a public auction June 22, 1790, which netted £36 11s. The pews were built at once, and the lower story was at last "finished." Attention then was turned to the upper part of the house, and on March 5, 1792, it was "Voted to rase fortey dollars to repair Meeting House. Voted that the Slectmen lay out the Money to Build the Gallery Stares and Lay the Gallery flores." These votes were carried out, and an auction sale of pew ground in the gallery was made Nov. 10, but the purchasers never built, and the upper story remained in an unfinished condition. And here the written record virtually closes.

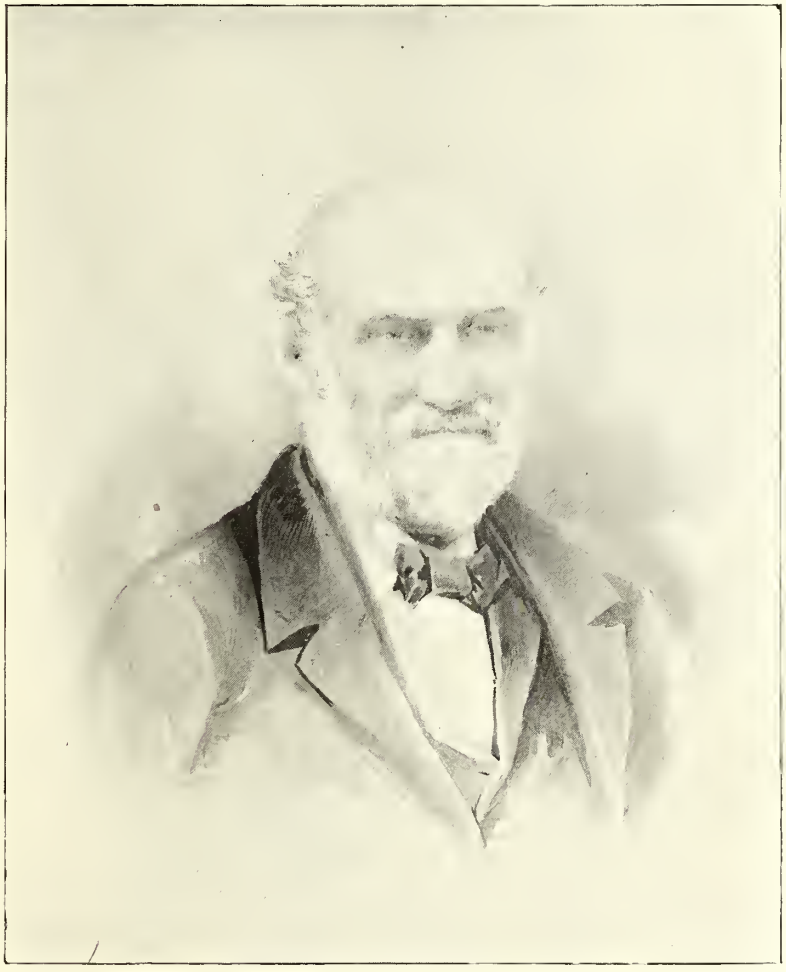
The meeting-house, which had been the object of many a bitter discussion, which had kept many a desirable citizen out of Derryfield, and which had been a dark spot on its history, was suffered to remain unfinished, though, as heretofore, meetings were held within its walls as often as found convenient, and there the voters were wont to gather at the polls year after year, until finally the settlement near the river had become of so much importance that it was decided to build a hall and hold the town meetings "in the village on the river." Accordingly a building at the latter place was begun in 1841, and finished two years later, when the old meeting-house was abandoned. After standing empty ten years it was sold at public auction, and moved a short distance and converted into a tenement-house, which is still standing.

CONCORD STREET, MANCHESTER.— 1885.

HON. MACE MOULTON, son of Henry and Susan Moulton, was born in East Concord May 2, 1796. Holding the theory that boys are better throughout life for having learned a trade, his parents apprenticed him to a house carpenter, with whom he served six years. To this work he applied himself with vigor and attained a proficiency which would undoubtedly have resulted in numerous monuments of his skill had he followed the trade, as, at even this early period of life, he was actuated by the principle of doing well whatever he attempted. In 1817, when but twenty-one years of age, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Hillsboro' county, and he resided for a few months at Pembroke. Six months after his appointment he moved to Piscataquog, then a part of Bedford. He served as deputy sheriff with honor to himself and usefulness to the business men for a period of twenty-three years, until 1840, when he was elected high sheriff. He held that office until 1844, when he resigned and was elected representative to congress, serving during the stirring times of the Mexican War. During his occupancy of this office he gained the personal friendship of Webster, Pierce, and Hamlin, and a close acquaintance with many who afterward became noted in the history of the nation, notably Houston of Texas, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, John A. Dix of New York, but a native of New Hampshire, and many others. Although politically at variance with some of his new found friends, foundations were laid in Washington for friendships which existed during the remainder of his life. During his congressional term he ranged himself on the side of economy and conservatism, and voted on questions which agitated the national legislature in a way which later developments have proved to have been sagacious and far seeing. He threw his influence in favor of the admission of Texas as a state and the organization of a territorial government in Oregon, and did his best to have the Wilmot Proviso, against slavery in any territory which might be acquired by the United States in future time, passed with the three million loan bill enacted for settling the war with Mexico. It was during his term of office also that a new tariff bill was enacted, during the discussion of which his judgment counselled him to vote against some of his best personal friends on certain questions, it being his nature to allow nothing to interfere with his convictions as to what was right, and best for his constituents. In 1847, on his return from Washington, Mr. Moulton was elected a member of the governor's council and served two years. He also filled many official positions in the town of Bedford. In 1849 he moved to Manchester, where he lived during the remainder of his life. Between 1847 and 1849, on the urgent appeals of

HON. MACE MOULTON.

the prominent men of both political parties, he again became deputy sheriff, and served for several years. Both as sheriff and as deputy he is acknowledged to have had no superior in integrity and intelligence. He understood the law and the duties of the office thoroughly, and was prompt, humane, and honest in its execution. As a clear-headed, thinking man, fully abreast if not ahead of the times, he early discovered how much time and money were wasted in the old forms of "red tape," and in consequence he originated new forms for the returns on sheriffs' writs and other important improvements in the transaction of the routine business of that office. He hated duplicity and political cunning, and never sought office; in his later years he had a decided distaste for it. He was often proposed as a candidate for mayor, and on the death of Hon. Levi Woodbury during his candidacy for governor of the Granite State, a committee waited on Mr. Moulton to ascertain if he would accept the nomination for governor, but he peremptorily declined. He was a director of the Amoskeag bank and president of the Amoskeag Savings bank, which position he held at the time of his death. His mind was strong and active, and what his judgment told him was right he believed in. He was a model for promptness and reliability and exact integrity in all business relations, and his word was never questioned. He might have been called stern and severe at times, but of his overflowing kindness of heart many men in need had ample proofs. Young men, cramped in their business relations, seldom appealed to him in vain if he saw that they had the enterprise and ability, with a little aid, to carry out their plans. As a statesman, Mr. Moulton was a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school, and had the highest reverence for the Constitution and the Union as established by the fathers.



RUFUS H. PIKE.

During his long and happy domestic life there were born to him and his wife, Dolly Gould (Stearns) Moulton, whom he married in 1822, one daughter, Eliza Jennie, and two sons, Henry DeWitt and Charles Lucian Moulton. The last named died March 10, 1858; Henry's death occurred Dec. 21, 1893; Eliza died Oct. 22, 1895. Mr. Moulton passed away March 5, 1867, at the age of seventy-one, after a short illness, and his wife, who survived him, died Sept. 21, 1879. The only grandchild was Mace Moulton, son of Henry DeWitt Moulton. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester, and later graduated at Dartmouth College in the Thayer School of Civil Engineering in 1878. Since then, after travelling extensively over the United States, he has settled in Springfield, Mass., as manager and chief engineer of one of the largest iron and bridge manufacturing establishments in New England.

RUFUS H. PIKE, the fourth child and eldest son of Eber and Mary C. (Dakin) Pike, was born in Londonderry Oct. 25, 1829. Before he

was three years old his mother died, leaving his father with a family of five children. In 1833 the family moved to Mont Vernon and lived there until the spring of 1837, when they moved to Bedford. There the boy attended the district school until he was sixteen years old, being, in the meantime, employed on the farm, toiling early and late to assist his father in caring for the family. That year he left home and worked on a farm for two years, attending school winters. During the spring of 1847 he went to Bangor, Me., where he was employed by an uncle on cabinet work for a year and a half. In the winters of 1848 and 1849 he went to school in Pembroke. In March, 1849, he came to Manchester to enter the employ of Hartshorn, Darling & Tufts, copper, brass, and iron workers, and in 1858 he became a member of the firm, which was changed to Hartshorn & Pike. Under this name they did business until Mr. Hartshorn's death, when another change was made, and Charles N. Heald became the junior partner. In 1891, still another change was brought about by the death of Mr. Heald. Later a corporation was formed bearing the name of the Pike & Heald Company, of which Mr. Pike was president and treasurer. For forty-six years he gave his energies to the business, which, under his management, steadily increased, new departments being added from time to time as they were required, and at the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 8, 1895, he was still actively devoted to its interests. April 9, 1857, he was united in marriage to S. Elizabeth Balch. In 1874 and 1875 he was president of the common council. At the time of his death, he was treasurer of the local and the state plumbers' associations, and these organizations, with the exception of the Amoskeag Veterans, of which he was an honorary member, were the only ones with which he was ever identified. Mr. Pike was never an aspirant for political honors and never sought public service. To his own private business he gave his energies and undivided attention, and with that he was content, and his life work brought him ample recompense. He was ever the soul of honor and integrity. His word was never challenged and he lived without an enemy, and left no stain or blot upon his noble record. He is survived by his widow and daughter, Florence M., wife of Willis B. Kendall. The accompanying portrait is from an ink drawing by H. W. Herrick.

JOHN HAPGOOD MAYNARD.

JOHN HAPGOOD MAYNARD, son of Asa and Mary (Linfield) Maynard, was born in Concord, Mass., Jan. 23, 1804. His father, who recollected the days of the Revolution, died in May, 1874, at the age of ninety-seven years. In 1809 his parents removed to Loudon, N. H., and here John worked on the farm until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed for seven years to learn the carpenter's trade. He was placed in charge of the erection of several important

buildings in Concord while he was still an apprentice. Having served his apprenticeship, he soon after went into business on his own account. He foresaw the rapid development of Manchester and took up his permanent residence here in 1836, having previously done work for the Amoskeag company as early as 1833. He built for this corporation mills Nos. 3, 4, and 5, besides numerous tenements, etc., and continued in their employ as contractor for more than thirty years, often having in his service nearly a hundred men at a time. All his affairs prospered, and he was able, while still comparatively young, to amass a competency. In politics Mr. Maynard was a Republican. He was a member of the common council in 1859–60, and of the board of aldermen in 1861–62, and again in 1879, '80, '81, and '82. He also served in the general court for one term. Always taking an active interest in fire department matters, he was chief engineer for several years. Elected a director of the Manchester National bank in 1854, he continued in that capacity until his decease, a period of forty years. Mr. Maynard was chosen the first assessor after the incorporation of the city of Manchester, and his knowledge of real estate values in the city was for many years remarkably thorough and complete. Of a sympathetic and benevolent nature, his benefactions were numerous, and no deserving case was ever laid before him in vain. He was plain, frank, and honest in all his dealings, he hated shams and humbugs, and he was never proud of being called rich. It was said that at one time he owned land in thirty different towns, but he still lived as simply and as unostentatiously as when he began the struggle of life. In March, 1837, Mr. Maynard married Jane Kimball of East Concord. She died thirty years later, and he married her cousin, Aphia Kimball of Hopkinton, who survives him. He passed quietly away May 6, 1894, at the advanced age of ninety years. In his religious belief Mr. Maynard was a Universalist.

REV. WILLIAM SHERBURN LOCKE, who for many years has resided in the southern part of Manchester, just below the settlement known as Bakersville, was born in Stanstead, Province of Quebec, April 28, 1808. He is still erect in form, and active and alert, although on account of impaired sight he is somewhat restricted in his business and social intercourse. For quite a number of years he has sustained a local relation to the church of his first love, but even now his enthusiasm is contagious as he recounts the early charges and the circuits which he travelled in the saddle as an itinerant, from appointment to appointment, over regions of country many miles in extent. He is of the sixth generation in direct descent from the old Indian fighter, Capt. John Locke of Rye, who paid the penalty of his prowess by being ambushed and killed while reaping his grain on what is now known as Straw's Point, then Locke's Neck. One of the savages sacrificed his nose in the encounter, the old captain cutting it off with his grain sickle, which is now preserved in the rooms of the New Hampshire Historical Society. One of the captain's grandsons, Edward, moved to Kensington, where his son Moses was born. Moses removed to Epsom, from which place he enlisted under Gen. Stark, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill and other engagements, in one of which a bullet pierced his hat; in another battle his coat was struck by a ball, and his gunstock was shot off. For his services in the Revolutionary War he received a sum of money which he paid out for a pair of yearling heifers after he returned home. His son James, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Epsom, and remained there until he was twenty-one years of age, when he entered the shipping firm of Davenport Brothers of Newburyport. While in their service he visited England and later went on a vessel which carried the first cargo of shingles to Federal City, as Washington, D. C., was then called. The shingles were for use on the government buildings, then in process of construction. He remained in Virginia for some time, but the opinion he formed of the practice of slavery deterred him from settling in that section, and when his mother wrote him of the death of one brother by yellow fever in the West Indies, and the departure of another on a cruise, he acceded to her request and returned home, becoming a partner with his brother Jonathan in trade. In 1800 he married Miss Abigail Sherburn, a native of Portsmouth, and settled in the town of

Stanstead, Canada, just over the line from Derby, Vt. Here he took up a farm, and here his son William S. was born.

While quite young, Sherburn, as he was called, learned the leather dresser's trade, finishing his apprenticeship in Danvers, Mass., and before he was twenty-one he had charge of a shop in Barton, Vt. While there he was converted, joined the Methodist church, and was led to leave his secular occupation in order to obtain a more advanced education. Entering Brownington Academy, he remained under Rev. Mr. Twilight's instruction until his health failed, and by the advice of a physician he came near the sea air and entered the academy at Hampton. After the recovery of his health he was intending to return to Vermont, but on the way, stopping to attend a series of meetings in Northfield, he was employed as assistant laborer on the circuit consisting of Northfield, Sanbornton, Canterbury, Gilmanton, Meredith, and Franklin, and here he spent the first nine months in the ministry, with Benjamin C. Eastman, preacher in charge. At the close of the next conference he received a local preacher's licence at Sanbornton Bridge, John F. Adams presiding elder. In those days the Methodist itinerants were solemnly adjured to frequent no public houses, but to look to the brethren, as the laity were called, to provide for their needs, and simple and inexpensive was the clergyman's outfit. A year's income would count up but a few dollars over and above the cost of food, lodging and horse baiting, and as the result of a whole year's labor, Mr. Locke recalls the pair of shag mittens — the only thing received excepting $2, which he earned by helping in the hayfield. The money collected was willingly given to his senior laborer, a man with a family.

REV. WILLIAM S. LOCKE.

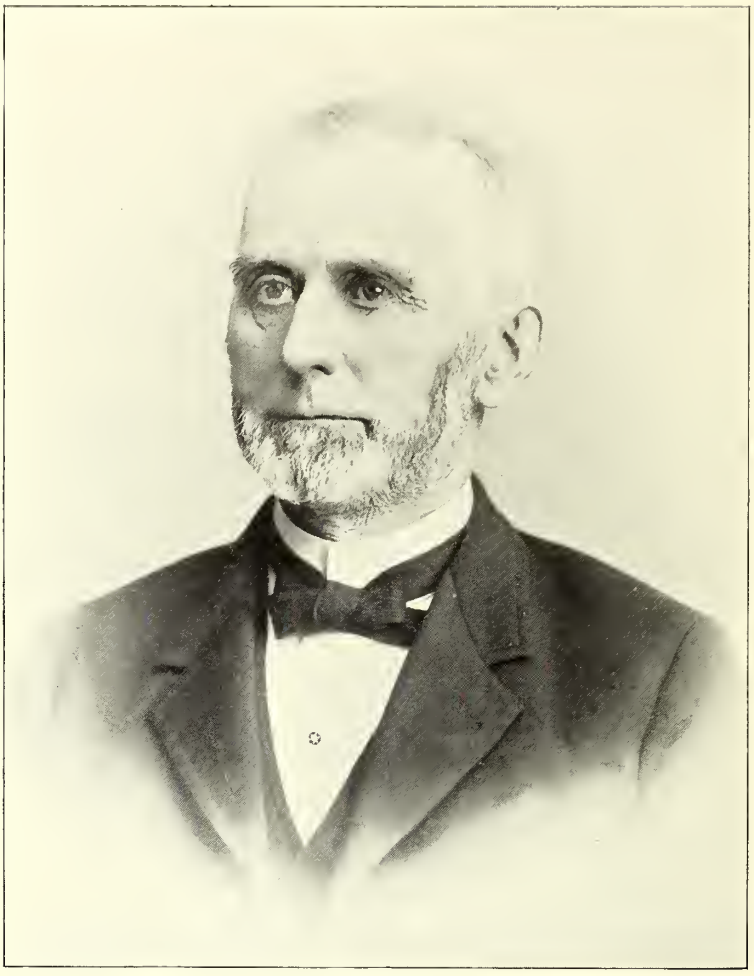
Mr. Locke's first experience in Manchester was in 1832, when he was regularly appointed by the conference of New Hampshire and Vermont, then one body, to the circuit comprising Amoskeag, Amherst, and Nashua. He remembers crossing the river on stringers laid from rock to rock, to view the wonderful mechanism of the locks and visit friends on the east side. At this time the Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Universalists held services alternately in the corporation hall at Amoskeag and in the schoolhouse. Mr. Locke's first attendance at a public meeting in Manchester was at the ordination of Rev. Mr. Foster, a Congregationalist, which was held at the Methodist church at the Centre, now known as the First M. E. church. Mr. Foster was allowed to use it half the time, the Methodists using it the other half. This was the only church building in Manchester at that time. During this appointment Mr. Locke succeeded in obtaining the use of the court house in Amherst for the Sabbath services, which was considered a signal achievement, as hitherto the Methodists had received no greater favor than the

use of a schoolhouse on the outskirts of the town, and in 1846 ground was broken for the First M. E. church in Nashua.

Aug. 27, 1833, he came from Merrimack, across Reed's Ferry, to Manchester Centre, with his intended wife, Miss Caroline D. Tibbetts, and in the parsonage standing on the site of the present reservoir they were united in marriage by a dearly beloved friend, Silas Green, pastor of that charge, and proceeded on their way to the home of the bride's father in Pittsfield, stopping at Head's tavern in Hooksett for their wedding supper. After two years' pastoral work on Epping circuit and at Chichester, Mr. Locke was again summoned to Manchester to fill the appointment where he had begun his married life, and one day in 1835, he drove with his wife and little daughter, six weeks old, to the door of Nathan Johnson, who entertained them until the settling arrangements could be perfected. Mr. Johnson is still a resident of that section. Mr. Locke's pastoral labors were very successful, there being a large number of accessions to the church the first year. After having labored in Strafford and Barrington, N. H., and Wilmington, Wardsboro' and Brattleboro', Vt., he returned to this section and preached a year and a half at South Merrimack and Amherst, after which, by request of the presiding elder, he supplied the city church, now St. Paul's, from Jan. 1, 1842, until conference. This congregation then occupied a chapel which stood on the site of the present government building, and here a series of meetings was held which resulted in a revival of great interest. During this time the foundation of St. Paul's church was laid on Elm street and preparations made for building. The following three years Mr. Locke was employed by the society at the Centre. Many churches at this time were more or less divided by the doctrine of the immediate second advent of Christ, and great excitement prevailed, but with a firm hand, level head, and sympathetic heart, Mr. Locke succeeded in keeping those under his care, and not a member was lost. Following this charge, he went to Auburn, where he succeeded in putting a weak church on a firm basis, and also in improving his finances by judicious investment. By this time his children were reaching the age where he realized the importance of good schools and elevating surroundings, and hence, after mature deliberation, he decided to establish a home near Manchester. While studying in William Stark's law office, the eldest son, James W., laid the foundation for his successful career as United States district judge in Florida. The second son, Joseph, fitted at Bridgewater for a life of teaching, but on the day of his graduation he enlisted in the Thirty-Third Massachusetts Regiment and served through the Civil War. He is now a manufacturer in Chicago. The third son, Eugene O., a graduate at Dartmouth in the class of 1870, studied law with J. B. Clark of Manchester, and is now a successful attorney in Jacksonville, Fla. He is widely known throughout the southern part of that state, having made Key West and Tampa his headquarters for the past twenty years. The eldest and youngest of the children were daughters: Mary Frances, now Mrs. Charles H. Bartlett, whose husband is connected with the Portsmouth navy yard, resides at Kittery, Me.; her son, Charles Carroll, has entered the law and settled in Chicago. The youngest daughter, Izetta, has been for many years connected with the public schools of Manchester. The mother of the family was noted among her associates as a woman of superior acquirements. In the midst of her varied duties as mother, pastor's wife, and social leader, she was a constant reader, and the director of her children's studies, and she also wrote much for the local press over the signature of "Aunt Carlie." She died Feb. 14, 1893.

Mr. Locke, now nearly eighty-eight years of age, likes to recount the fact that he has preached the gospel in about sixty different places, and that he has been enabled to save to active work ten churches which were unprovided for by the conference, succeeding in every case in putting them on a firm working basis for regular pastoral care.

LEWIS SIMONS, son of Christopher and Nancy (Locke) Simons, was born Aug. 12, 1815, and was educated in the district school at Oil Mills and at Henniker Academy, being a classmate of ex-Gov. Harriman at the latter institution. After leaving the academy he taught school in his own and other districts with marked success for five winters, and also worked at farming, lumbering, and in his father's sawmill. In 1842 he went into trade, but not finding it congenial to his tastes, he sold his store in 1845 to his brother George, and formed a partnership with his brother Hiram in the lumber business, which was very successful. In 1853 he disposed of his interest in the firm and removed to Manchester, where he profitably conducted the same business with various partners until his death, which occurred Oct. 6, 1895. He was more than usually successful and fortunate. His judgment in estimating values, his thorough knowledge of all the details of working and sawing lumber, his executive ability and personal devotion to the management of his business, together with his sagacity and prudence in putting his merchandise upon the market at the right time, or in holding it until a better market would insure its full value, won for him an enviable reputation and much wealth. He also engaged extensively in building operations, and Mercantile block, Music Hall block, and Webster block in Manchester, built by himself and others, are among the best in the city. Mr. Simons was never an ambitious politician or office seeker, but served the city as alderman, and was once the candidate of his party for mayor, failing however, of election because his party was in the minority. For many years he was a prominent member of the Universalist society, but he later attended the Unitarian church, and was president of its board of trustees. Early in life Mr. Simons was a member of the volunteer militia of Weare, and subsequently he served with distinction in the Goffstown light infantry and in a rifle company. Every year until the disbanding of the state militia he performed active military duty, serving in every rank of the line, and he was one of the organizers of the Amoskeag Veterans, being a valued and efficient member of that organization and holding every office within its gift. For two years he was its commander. Mr. Simons's first wife was Hannah H., daughter of Charles Gove of Weare, and to them were born six children, Langdon, Almeda, and Minot living to maturity. Mrs. Simons died in January, 1861, and Mr. Simons was married to Mary J. Gilmore. After her death, in 1886, he married Miss Grace A. Darling, Dec. 7, 1887.



LEWIS SIMONS.

HON. LUCIEN BONAPARTE CLOUGH, son of Joseph and Mehitable A. (Chase) Clough, was born in Northfield April 17, 1823.

His great-grandfather was Thomas Clough, who came from Salisbury, Mass., about 1750, and his maternal grandfather was Stephen Chase of Haverhill, Mass. His father was born in Canterbury Feb. 1, 1795, and his mother in Northfield April 7, 1795. In November, 1856, he was united in marriage with Maria Louise Dole, in Augusta, Me. Her father, Albert Gallatin Dole, was born at Alna, Me., Sept. 8, 1808, and her mother, Rebecca Cobb Ford, was born at Jefferson, Me., July 20, 1812. On her mother's side Mrs. Clough is a descendant of John and Elizabeth Tilly Howland, both of whom came over in the Mayflower, and among her paternal ancestors were the Carltons and Doles, ancient families of Cumberland and Somerset counties, England. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of Canterbury until 1841, when he went to a seminary in North Scituate, R. I. In 1845 he entered the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, and five years later he graduated at Dartmouth College. In 1850 he went to Troy, N. Y., where he remained three years, and in 1853 he came to Manchester and opened a law office, which he conducted up to the time of his death, which occurred July 28, 1895. He was judge of probate of Hillsborough county from 1874 to 1876, and he served as trustee of the city library for many years. In his long career as a lawyer of more than forty years he was exceedingly exact and conscientious in all his dealings. Many of his clients placed in his care important trusts and estates, which were always carefully and successfully managed. Judge Clough was a lawyer of the old school. He disliked sensational or criminal cases, but had a very large practice in settling estates and in general civil court business. He was a man whose word was as good as his bond, and by his own sterling integrity and strict attention to the needs of his clients, he accumulated a handsome property. In early life he was a member of the Freewill Baptist church, but in later years he attended Grace Episcopal church. He was a member of Washington Lodge of Masons, a director in the Amoskeag National bank, a trustee of the Amoskeag Savings bank, and a charter member of the Board of Trade. Charitable enterprises always found in him a liberal friend and valued adviser. Judge Clough was a man of broad culture, of rare literary ability, possessing an unusual acquaintance with the classics and the standard works of several languages. He had a strong taste for historical study, and had spent considerable time in gathering valuable data for a history of Canterbury. He shunned public life, preferring to enjoy his library, his home, and his family. He is survived by his wife, and two children, Rebecca Louise, born Dec. 16, 1863, now the wife of S. L. Whipple of Brookline, Mass., and Albert Lucien, born June 24, 1869, now a well known electrical engineer of Manchester.

LUCIEN B. CLOUCH.

DAVID P. PERKINS was born in Meredith, now Laconia, Jan. 29, 1810, a son of Deacon Josiah Perkins, a native of Newmarket, and Lydia (Sanborn) Perkins, born in Exeter Feb. 17, 1773.

He was descended from John Perkins, Sr., who came to this country from Bristol, England, in 1631, in the same ship with Roger Williams, and settled in what is now Ipswich, Mass. His mother's emigrant ancestor was Rev. Stephen Bachelor, who came to America in 1632 and settled near what is now Hampton. In his boyhood he recited to Dudley Leavitt, the founder of Leavitt's Farmers' Almanac. In the spring of 1826 he entered the New Hampton Academy as a student, where he remained two terms. He then sought employment in Boston to secure means

DAVID P. PERKINS.

for further instruction, where he was introduced to Dr. Francis Wayland, who was about to enter upon the presidency of Brown University. He accompanied Dr. Wayland to Providence, lived in his family, and recited to him daily for six months. He then returned to New Hampton in June, 1827, teaching school during the winter months, and graduated in the fall of 1830. Subsequently he taught school in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and finally settled in Manchester in June, 1841. He was the first male teacher in town.

Owing to impaired health, he finally gave up teaching and purchased a bookstore, in connection with which he established a small circulating library. Meanwhile he studied law with Hon. George W. Morrison, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He was special justice of the police court in 1848, and assistant clerk of the house of representatives in 1849, '50, and '51. He was a law partner in Manchester with Hon. Moses Norris, then United States senator from this state, from 1849 to 1853; was appointed to a clerkship in the pension office in Washington in the latter year, and remained in the government service ten years. He was for several terms Master of B. B. French Lodge of Masons.

On leaving Washington he resided in Henniker until 1869, when he returned to Manchester and practiced law in company with his son until 1885, when he retired from active work. In Henniker he was Master of Aurora Lodge of Masons, and was a charter member and an officer of the Woods Chapter of that town. He won great favor in the government service by the skilful detection of forged bounty land claims, involving a large number of cases. He travelled extensively as a government agent through the south and southwest, as well as the northern and middle states, attending sessions of the United States court, in which, from first to last, he obtained thirty-six convictions and saved to the government about $3,000,000. Mr. Perkins was one of the original members of the first lodge of Odd Fellows organized in Manchester, Hillsborough Lodge No. 2, instituted Dec. 21, 1843. He was a pioneer in the matter of introducing vocal and instrumental music into the public schools.

He married Lydia C., daughter of Ebenezer and Betsey (Green) Lane of Pittsfield, June 26, 1836, who died Oct. 13, 1838, leaving one son, David L. Perkins, born March 2, 1838. His second marriage was, April 16, 1839, to Mary Melissa, daughter of Col. Imri and Hannah (Patterson) Woods of Henniker, who died in this city several years ago. His children by his second wife were: Lydia Melissa, born Feb. 16, 1840, who died at the age of five years, and Mary Eliza, born May 24, 1841, who died in this city June 13, 1889. Mr. Perkins is a member of the People's Baptist church.

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PARKS AND COMMONS OF MANCHESTER.

WHILE Manchester may well feel proud of her regular system of streets and her twin rows of shade and ornamental trees, she has even greater reason to rejoice over her liberal allotment of parks and commons. The wisdom of the early architects of the city in providing against a crowded condition of the dwellings outside of the central portions can now be seen, while in no respect did they show wiser forethought than in

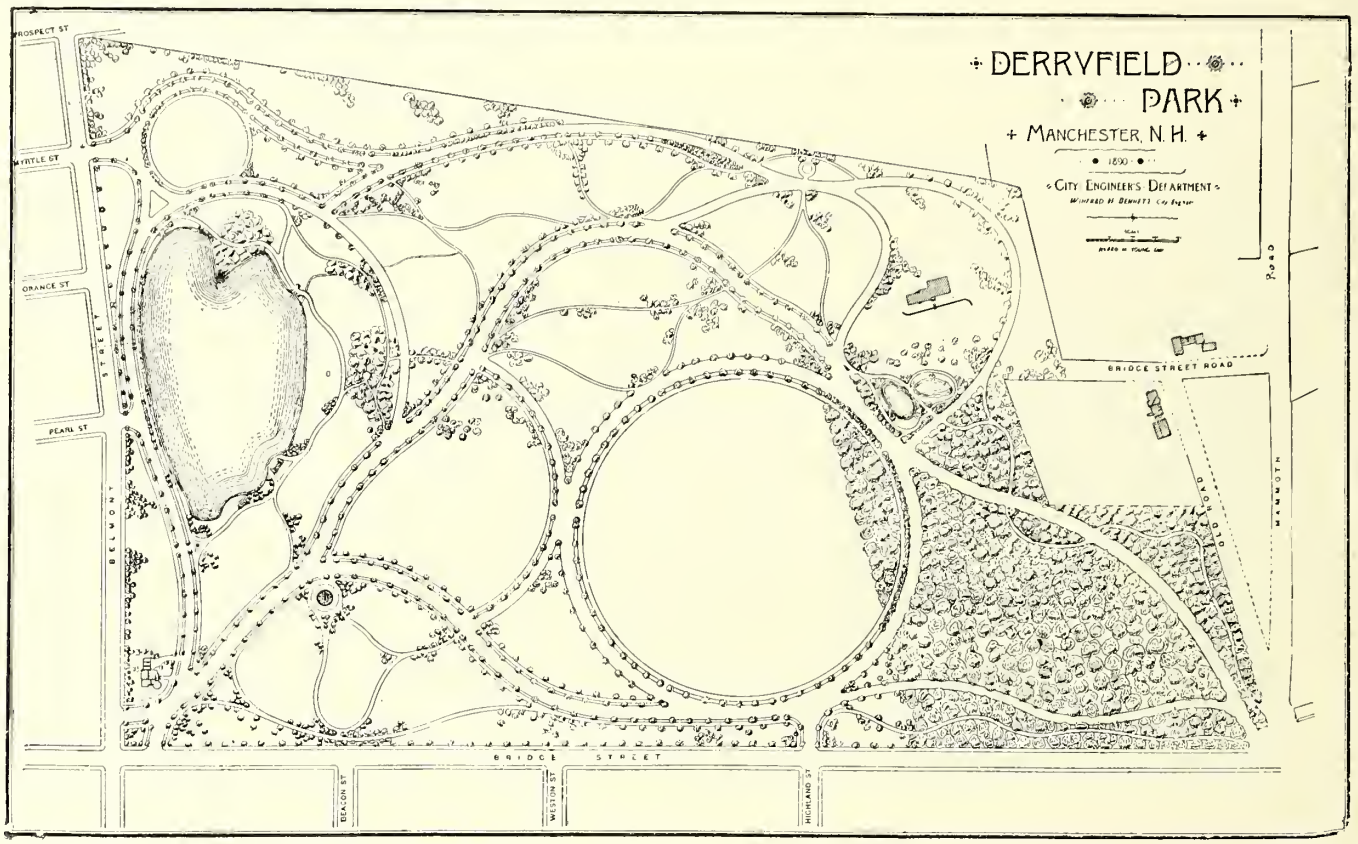
MERRIMACK COMMON, FROM TOP OF PEMBROKE BLOCK.

reserving for public benefit those little realms of nature amid the scenes of overcrowded tenement houses and business blocks. Manchester has now three parks and six commons, covering in all an area of 142.81 acres, which may be described as follows:

Taken in the order in which they were laid out, Concord square, bounded by Amherst and Concord streets on the south and north respectively, and Pine and Vine streets on the east and west, claims the precedence. This was planned and reserved for a public resort by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in 1839, before the first land sale, and deeded to the city in 1848, with the consideration that it should be surrounded by an iron fence within three years. The fence has never been built, but it is presumed that the contract has been fulfilled in intent by the laying of a granite curbing as a substitute. This common is well shaded, has beautiful walks, is provided with seats, and is a most delightful spot. Formerly there was a small pond near the centre, fed by Mile Brook, but this was filled in and a fountain now marks its site. Concord common contains 4.48 acres and is valued at $200,000.

Merrimack common, comprising 5.89 acres, valued at $200,000, is the largest in the city. Its deed of conveyance bears date of 1848, and its conditions have so far been filled that it is surrounded by the desired iron fence. Mr. Potter, describing these grounds in 1856, says: "This is a beautiful and picturesque common. Mile Brook passes through it, furnishing a beautiful pond in

its centre, while on the southeast part of it, a portion of the original forest remains, adding a cool and quiet shade from the scorching sun of summer. Brook trout originally abounded in this pond, but the horned pout has driven them from it. The muskrat burrows in the banks of this square and their gambols in the water and upon its surface, of a moonlight evening, are among the pleasant features of this square." All this has changed in the forty years that have passed since the above was written; the original trees have been supplanted by others brought from a distance, mostly



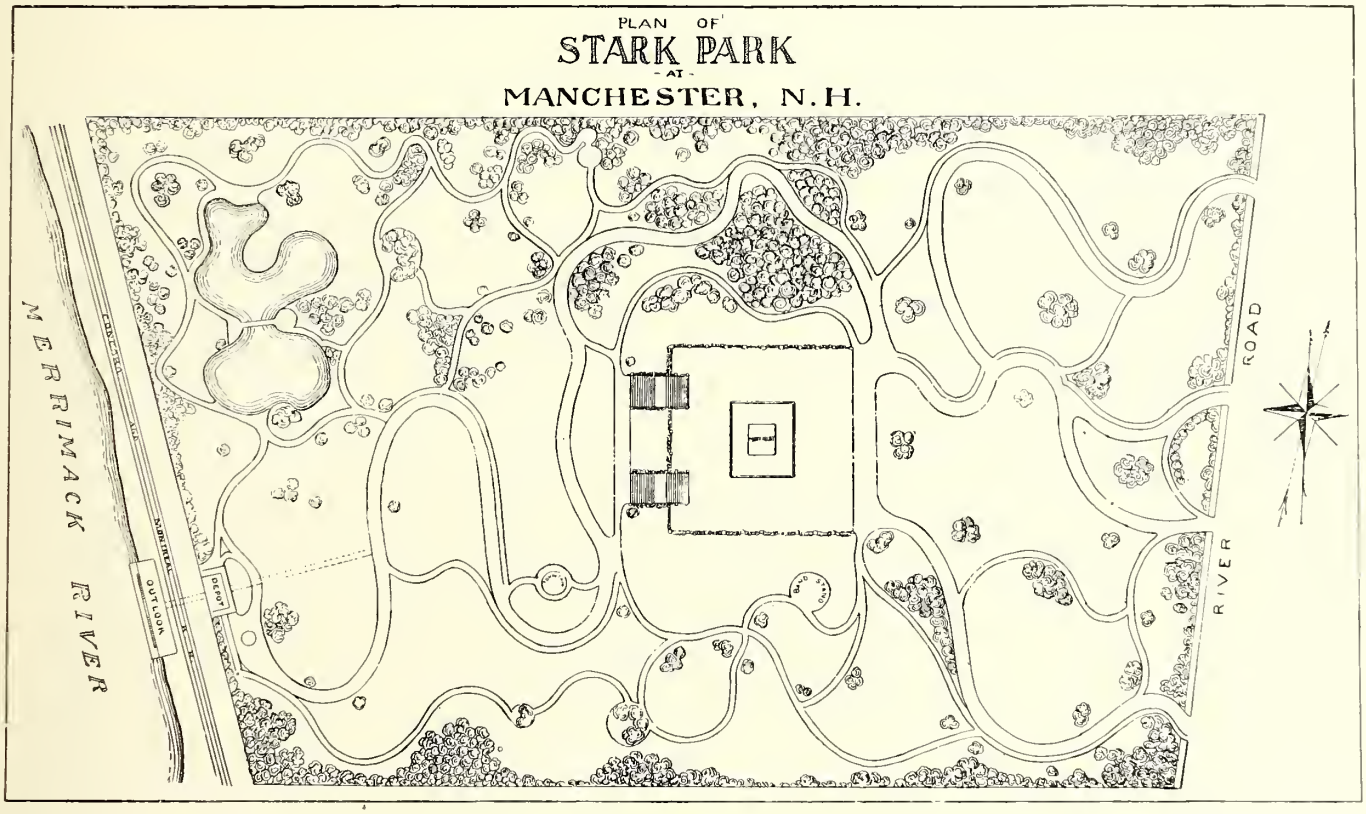
elms and maples, the muskrats and horned pouts have been killed or driven away; the pond has been filled in with earth and a grass-grown surface now lies where erstwhile its waters shimmered in the sunlight; Mile Brook even has been buried its entire length. But if robbed of all these, Merrimack common has beauties and attractions to take their places. Its network of concrete walks, running at almost all angles, are bordered with rows of shade and ornamental trees, its well cared for lawns are carpeted throughout the summer with a rich, green, velvety sward that is unrivalled in beauty. Near the centre of this common stands the soldiers' monument, raised "in honor of the men of Manchester who gave their service in the war which preserved the union of the states and secured equal rights to all under the constitution." This common is bounded on the east and west by Chestnut and Elm streets, and on the south and north by Central and Merrimack streets.

Tremont common was deeded to the city Jan. 25, 1848, by the same company as the others, and is doubtless the most pleasantly situated square in Manchester. It contains 2.25 acres and is valued at $40,000. It has an iron fence around it, has concrete walks, a liberal number of handsome shade trees and a fountain. Its boundary lines are Bridge street on the north, Union on the east, High on the south, and Pine street on the west side.

Hanover common, without curbing or fence, and lying between Hanover street on the south and Amherst on the north, Beech street on the east and Union on the west, contains an even three acres, valued at $100,000. It was given to the city in 1852, when improvements were soon

after begun. This square, too, until 1887, boasted of its pond made by damming that now lost stream, Mile Brook, which flowed diagonally across it. With a gentle slope on all sides running down to the basin-like valley in its centre, its wide walks, its profusion of ornamental trees and pleasant surroundings, a prettier or more restful spot so near the bustle and excitement of busy streets cannot well be found.

Park common is of more recent improvement than the others, its shade trees are smaller and more scattering, its grassy carpet thinner, but



somewhat elevated and very level, it is a glad breathing place to the many living in that vicinity. It was a gift of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, is surrounded by a granite curbing, has wide concrete walks and a fountain near the centre. It contains 3.49 acres and is valued at $60,000. It lies in nearly a perfect square, and is bounded on the south by Cedar street, the west by Chestnut, the north by Lake avenue, and the east by Pine street.

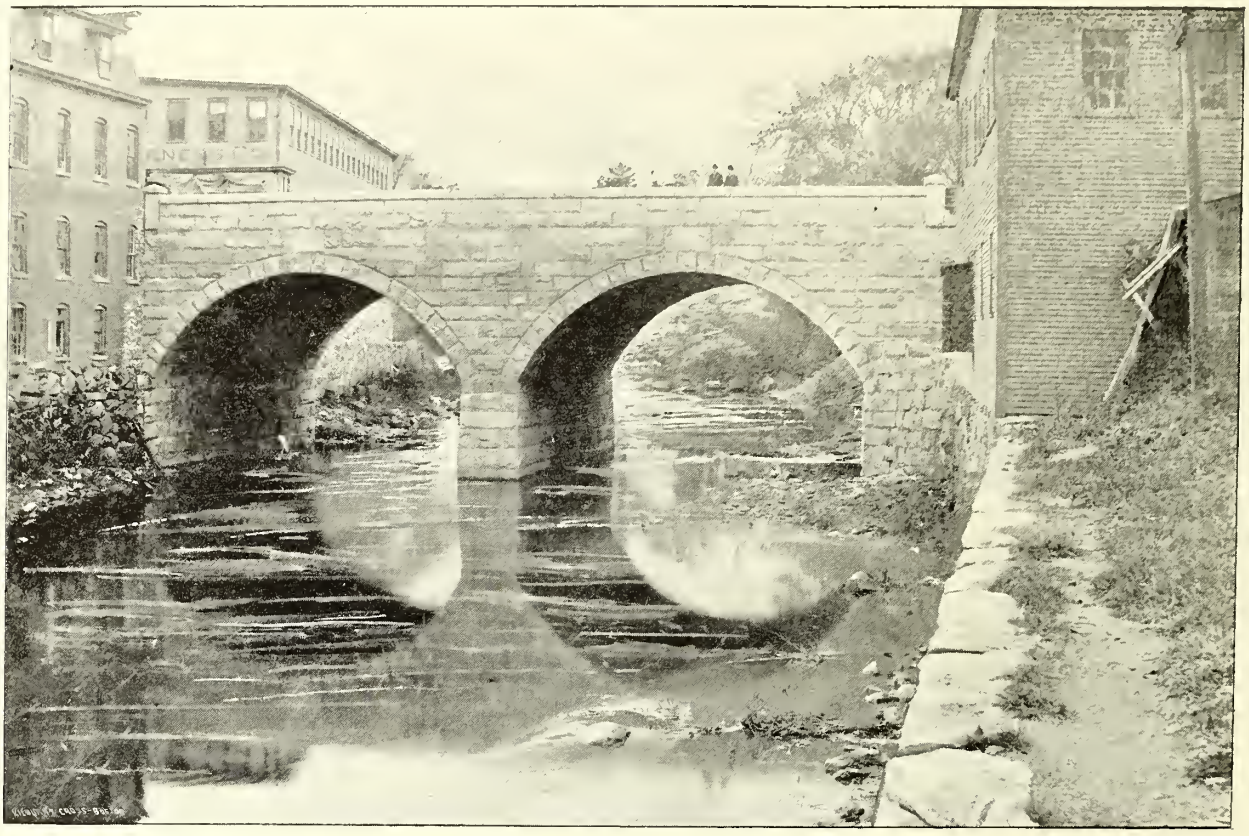
Simpson common, laid out in 1895, and containing .056 of an acre in a three-cornered shape, bounded by Beauport street on the west, Amory south, and Coolidge avenue on the east and north, is the only public common across the river, as well as the youngest and smallest of the city squares. It will doubtless be improved at an early day, when it will become an attractive oasis in the midst of a working city.

These comprise the public commons of Manchester, there being several private grounds of greater or less extent, besides that open plot of over six acres belonging to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's reservoir in the northeast part of the city. This reservoir is of sufficient size to hold 11,000,000 gallons of water, which is pumped from the Merrimack. The enclosure is surrounded by a picket fence and high terrace. The grounds about the city reservoir at the Centre are also quite attractive, and afford a pleasant view of the surrounding country.

Derryfield park, lying at an elevation that commands an extensive view of the country, has rapidly come into favor by those who have found opportunity to pass if but an hour within its retired domain. Its boundaries are the Mammoth road on the east, Bridge street on the south, Belmont on the west, and land of the Amoskeag

Manufacturing Company on the north. An open tract comprising the western part affords a beautiful green with sloping sides, while the eastern portion is covered with its natural growth and retains its wildwood charms. A bicycle track has been built in the open grounds, and well made carriage drives and footpaths wind in and out of the pleasant retreat. Derryfield park contains 68 acres, and is valued at $25,000.

Stark park will ever be hallowed ground to those who revere the memory of him who sleeps within its peaceful inclosure. Sloping toward the westward, with a fringe of original growth at its lower edge, a delightful panorama of the Merrimack valley and its setting of hills is presented to the beholder, the "silver river" of the red man's joy cutting in twain the charming landscape. Though it has been only three years since improvements were commenced in this park, very much has already been done toward developing and making accessible the grounds. The upper portion has been cleared and seeded down, while a fine carriage drive in the form of a half circle has been built, running from the southeast corner down near to the centre and thence to the northeast corner. The park has an area of 30 acres and is valued at $9,000. The grave of the hero of Bennington is at the brink of the steepest part of the descent and on a summit that overlooks the Merrimack, a plain granite shaft marking the sacred spot.



SOUTH MAIN STREET BRIDGE, MANCHESTER.

Oak Hill park, which might be considered an extension of Derryfield, is the latest candidate for public favor, and it promises from its picturesque situation and commanding view to become no mean rival. It was laid out in 1895 and comprises 25.65 acres of wild land bordering upon the high service reservoir on this elevation. If from no other reason, Oak Hill park should be a favorite resort on account of the grand and far-reaching panorama of country here unfolded to the gaze of him who seeks its outlook.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN MANCHESTER.

THE religion known as Christian Science has many adherents in Manchester. Those who profess this faith acknowledge one supreme God, and take the Scriptures for their guide. They acknowledge the divinity of Christ and man as the divine image and likeness. They believe that sin and suffering are not eternal. They hold the way of salvation, as demonstrated by Jesus, to be the power of truth over all error, sin, sickness, and death. Their curative system is based on the metaphysical theory of the unreality or non-existence of matter. The first

MRS. MARY F. BERRY.

teacher and demonstrator of this religion in Manchester was Mrs. Mary F. Berry, C. S. D., a graduate of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College. One who knows Mrs. Berry well thus writes of her:

She started the work in 1882, taught a few classes, and was the instrument through which some good cases of healing were performed. Hoping to learn more of this gospel of glad tidings, she removed to Boston for a time, but was sent back by Divine Love to carry on the work which she had begun in Manchester. She has labored indefatigably for the upbuilding of this cause, and with her faithful students organized, in 1894, the "First Church of Christ, Scientist," in this city, with twenty-three charter members. Mrs. Berry is a native of Hooksett, N. H., but early went to Massachusetts, where for several years she was a successful dealer in dry and fancy goods in a suburb of Boston. Her parents were John H. and Mary G. Mitchell, and she is a descendant of the large family of Mitchells so well known in Manchester forty years ago. Mrs. Berry is a woman of fine presence and a fluent talker, and opponents of Christian Science find her a close and logical reasoner. Unassuming in manner, a true and generous friend, and a believer in "malice toward none and charity for all," it is evident that none but Divine Principle chose her as a pioneer and standard bearer in the cause of Truth.

The following account of the Christian Science movement has been prepared for this work by Mrs. Berry:

Scientific mind healing was discovered in 1866 by Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, when she was supposed to be on the confines of that mysterious region whence one traveller only (Jesus) has returned. While earnestly praying that she might see every step of the way through the dark valley, it dawned upon her that death is but an incident in mortal existence which is abolished with the true understanding of Life or God. This light was sufficient to banish from her the gloomy cloud of death, and has increased with years, enabling her to establish the most practical religion which the world has known since the days of Jesus the Christ. In its short life of thirty years it has made amazing progress, and its followers now have two hundred incorporated churches in the United States, while numerous detached bodies worship in a less formal manner. Next to the Bible the followers of Christian Science hold in reverence the book of faith which Mrs. Eddy published in 1875. It is called "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," and has reached its one hundredth edition of one thousand copies each. It is a key to the Gospel in the light of Christian knowledge as revealed to Mrs. Eddy. This religion has nearly as many followers in Europe as in America, and among these are persons of prominence in political, literary, and artistic life. The church which Mrs. Eddy founded in Boston is designated the Mother Church, and is considered the VINE, all other churches of this faith being called the BRANCHES. The church edifice in Boston cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and was dedicated Jan. 6, 1895. Christian Scientists in all parts of this country and in other countries belong to this church, which has now over 6,000 members.

It is safe to aver that no other religion requires so complete self-abnegation, or such purity of thought and life, as does Christian Science, and no other has a more intelligent or enthusiastic following.

MISS N. A. LEETE.

MRS. MARY E. CLOUGH.

MRS. MARY A. ROBIE.

ERNEST TAYLOR.

Miss N. A. Leete is a native of Shipton, P. Q., though the Leete homestead is in Claremont, N. H. Her life has been full of vicissitudes. At the age of ten she went to Boston, and has ever since considered that city more than any other place her home. She passed some time in the South, and was in Richmond, Va., at the close of the Rebellion. Though a member of a Baptist church when she first became acquainted with Christian Science principles, the new religion commended itself so strongly to her, and the call of the Master was so urgent, that like Levi the publican, she left all, rose up, and followed Him. She took a patient before her first course of instruction was finished, and successfully treated the case. She says, "I have never since doubted the efficacy and power of Christian Science to heal in the degree in which it is understood and realized. Eleven years of practice have strengthened that conviction." Miss Leete's work as a healer, while in Manchester, was attended with marked success, as her many patients will testify. In August, 1895, as an advanced step in understanding, she removed to Boston, where she is still engaged in Christian Science work. Her independence of thought is coupled with great kindness of heart, and her many friends consider her in every sense of the word a strong woman.

Mrs. Mary A. Robie, daughter of Moses B. and Angeline (Noyes) Harvey, is a native of Nottingham, N. H. Her advantages for education were confined to the district schools, but being a reader, observer, and thinker, she has acquired a fund of knowledge not furnished by the schools. In early life she united with the Advent church, believing and defending its doctrines and working for its advancement. When, however, her serious claims of sickness and suffering which materia medica had failed to relieve were destroyed through Christian Science, she accepted this more practical religion and became an ardent and self-sacrificing worker in the cause. Although a faithful wife and mother, she never allows family cares wholly to absorb her attention, but whenever an opportunity is presented she carries the Christ healing to those who need and will accept it. Mrs. Robie is characterized by frankness and fearlessness of speech, supported by integrity and honesty of purpose, and she is eminently fitted by nature and experience for a standing among Christian Science workers.

Mrs. Mary E. Clough, daughter of Ira and Susan (Kidder) Emerton, is a native of Wentworth. Her early opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, but later in life she attended district schools and academies, and finally graduated from the State Normal School at Salem, Mass., in the class of 1872. The same year she accepted a situation in the public schools in Gloucester, where she taught several years. Though not strictly a woman of letters, her writings, both in prose and verse, have been published to some extent. Mrs. Clough is not an aggressive woman, but she has the courage of her convictions, and dares to stand up and be counted with a minority. Previous to her acquaintance with Christian Science she was a believer in the Universalist faith, and an enthusiastic worker in church and Sunday school. Since the light of Christian Science dawned in her consciousness she is able to say, with the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, "I am joyful to bear consolation to the sorrowing and healing to the sick."

Ernest Taylor is the son of a farmer in Banffshire, Scotland. When sixteen years of age he left his home for the purpose of learning the trade of a blacksmith. While an apprentice, in a time of unusual religious interest, he united with the "Free Church of Scotland." In 1881 he went to Glasgow, where he found a religious home with the "Plymouth Brethren." Although taking an active part in their meetings and laboring conscientiously for the upbuilding of their cause, he was never satisfied with his own spiritual attainments, feeling, as he expressed it, "that salvation was not of that church." While in Glasgow he married, and in 1887 came with his family to America. The land of his adoption proved all that he hoped, and he found ready employment at his trade, but he also found himself afflicted with serious claims of sickness and suffering which doctors and drugs failed to remove. In his extremity, a friend loaned him a copy of "Science and Health," and he accepted it at once as the grandest book he had ever seen. He applied for and received Christian Science treatment and soon realized health and harmony. As a natural result, he accepted this new religion, which heals the sick and casts out evil, and to his joy found in it that higher spirituality for which he had been unconsciously yearning. Mr. Taylor is a man of the strictest integrity, honored and respected by all who know him; a man of sound sense and few words, and in all respects a good specimen of the sturdy Scotchman. When the Bible and "Science and Health" were installed pastor of the "First Church of Christ, Scientist," in Manchester, Mr. Taylor was elected one of the readers, and as such will be remembered in coming years, performing the duties of his office faithfully and acceptably.

BIRTHPLACE OF HORACE GREELEY, AMHERST, N. H.

(See page 98, Derry Edition, Book of Nutfield.)

CLERKS AT MANCHESTER POSTOFFICE.

A. C. Barr. F. L. Blair. Clara E. Messer. H. H. Burpee. L. L. Sweet.
A. J. Nerbonne. F. A. Hawley. J. F. Ladriere. F. A. Consodine.
L. H. Carpenter. C. J. Gippner. Clara L. Burleigh. D. A. Ryan. K. W. Bates.

POSTOFFICE OF MANCHESTER.

THE first postoffice in Manchester was established at the Centre in 1835, under the administration of President Andrew Jackson. It had humble quarters in the store of Samuel Jackson, who was appointed postmaster and held the office until 1840. A daily stage at that time conveyed all mails to and from Manchester. About the year 1838 the residents in the locality of the Amoskeag falls began to complain that they were obliged to go so far for their mail, and in consequenee of this agitation an office bearing the name of Manchester was established in February, 1840, in the old Kidder family store in Duncklee's block on Elm street. Jesse Duncklee, who was appointed postmaster by President Van Buren, died in Mareh, 1840, having served only one month, and Col. John S. Kidder, a elerk in the store, took eharge of thc office until the appointment of Paul Cragin, Jr., in 1841, whose term of office expired in 1845. The name of the office at thc Centre was then changed to Manehester Centre, but the similarity in names causing much annoyance and it being found inexpedient to keep up two offiees, the old one was diseontinued. In 1841 the office was moved into the town hall at the northwest corner of Market and Elm streets, and when this building was burned in 1844 the offiee was removed to Mr. Cragin's house on Hanover street. A few weeks later it was again moved, this time to a small building near by, owned by George A. Barnes, where it remained until the city hall was built in 1845, and here it found a permanent home until 1854, when it was removed to the building now occupied by Frank W. Fitts on Hanover street. In 1845 President Polk appointed Warren L. Lane postmaster, and he held office until 1849, when he was sueeeded by James Hersey, appointed by President Taylor. In 1853 President Pieree gave the office to his eousin, Thomas P. Pierce, and he was retained during two administrations. David J. Clark was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861 and reappointed in 1865, and upon his death, soon after his second

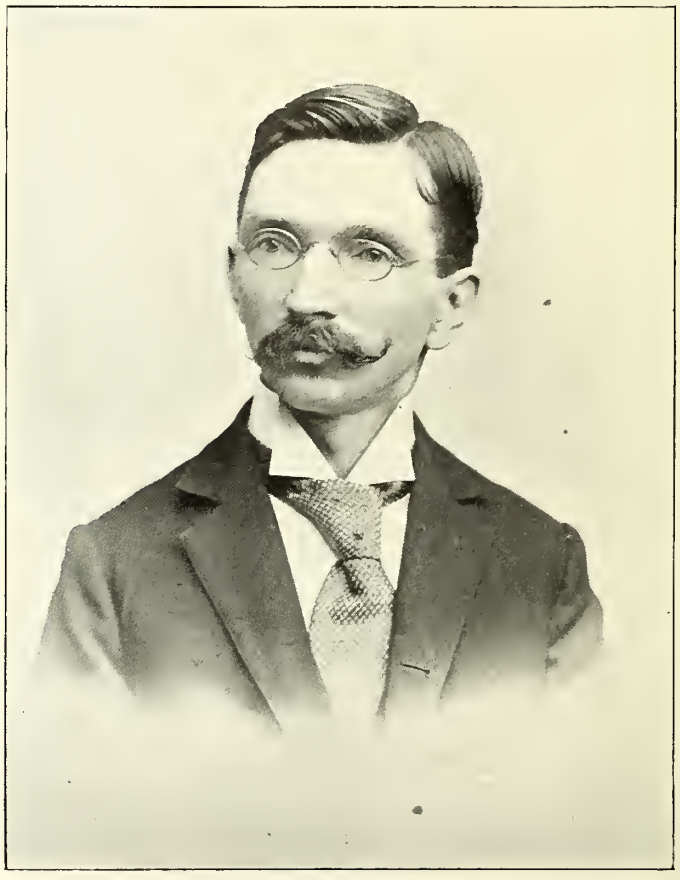
DANIEL W. LANE, FIRST PENNYPOST.

appointment, Col. Bradbury P. Cilley was chosen by President Johnson to fill out the unexpired term. In 1862, under Postmaster Clark's administration,

JOSEPH L. STEVENS.

John T. Spofford entered the postal service and became so efficient that he was retained in the Manchester office thirty-two years, during twenty-four of which he was assistant postmaster. He retired May 11, 1894, on account of the infirmities of age. In 1870 Joseph L. Stevens was appointed postmaster by President Grant, and held office for sixteen years. In his administration the office was removed to Odd Fellows' block on Hanover street, and when the postoffice block was built on the opposite side of the street, a lease was taken of a suite of rooms there, and a much more pretentious and convenient office fitted up, with marble floors in the corridors, a private office for the postmaster, furnace heat, and other modern conveniences. President Cleveland appointed Josiah G. Dearborn postmaster in 1886. The rapid increase of the city's business obliged him to have three additional carriers, two only having been appointed in 1865, when the free delivery system was adopted in Manchester. July 1, 1889, the office was made a second-class office, allowing the postmaster a salary of $2,900, and one year later it was made a first-class office, with a salary of $3,000. Samuel S. Piper was appointed postmaster by President Harrison in April, 1890, and he held office until May 11, 1894.

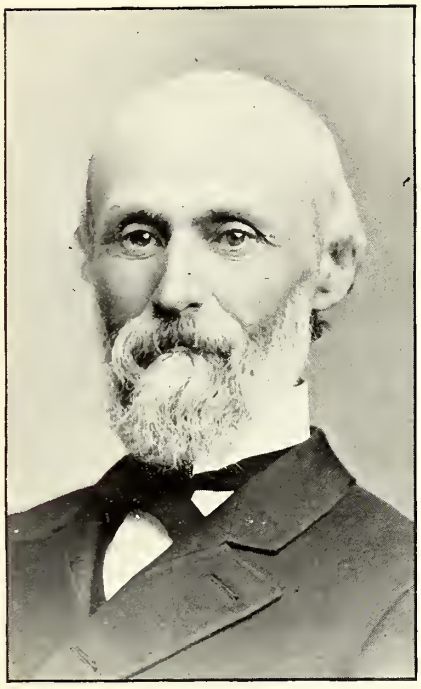
The business of the office had assumed such proportions that it was apparent, as early as 1880, that a large and substantial building would soon be necessary for the safety and convenience of the postal transactions. Through the influence of Gen. R. N. Batchelder, Senator Blair, and others, an appropriation of $200,000 was secured for the construction of a federal building, to contain the postoffice and the United States courts, and the



JOHN R. WILLIS.

work was begun in the spring of 1889. Additional appropriations were found to be necessary, and the building, when completed, in November, 1890, cost

$251,000. It is a fine structure of Concord granite, 124 by 67 feet, two stories and basement. On the first floor are the working rooms for clerks, carriers, etc., and the postmaster's and assistant

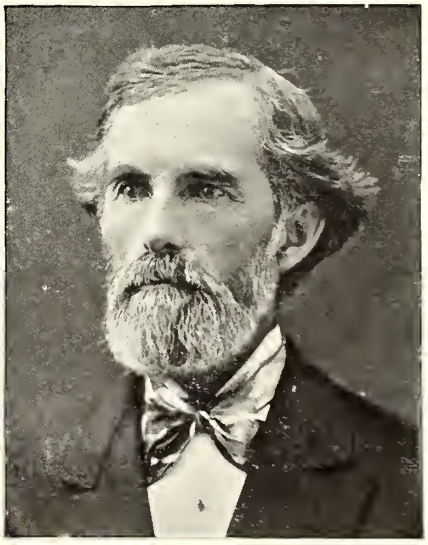


JOSIAH G. DEARBORN.

postmaster's rooms adjoining, all fitted up in handsome and substantial manner. On the second floor are the United States court room, pension office, and offices of the district attorney, marshal, internal revenue collector, and judges. The building is one of the finest federal structures in New England. (See cut, page 127.)

Under the administration of the present postmaster, Edgar J. Knowlton (see sketch and portrait, page 122), who was appointed by President Cleveland and assumed office May 11, 1894, many radical and beneficial changes have been introduced, including a window for the exclusive sale of stamps, a new Sunday afternoon mail south, the employment of additional special delivery messengers, letter carriers, and clerks, an early morning collection from the letter boxes in the thickly settled districts, an increased number of lock boxes, the "filing" system in the money order department, improved methods in the registry department, the discontinuance of all clerical work by the carriers and the strict enforcement of the eight-hour law as related to them, and the distribution of the last night mail from the south immediately upon its arrival. The office employs 13 clerks, 23 carriers, 2 special messengers, and one mail messenger to and from the station; there are 79 letter boxes; 36 mail pouches go out daily, and 38 are received; 75 mail sacks of newspapers and periodicals are received, and 70 are sent out. The number of letters handled daily averages 20,000, and about six tons of newspapers and periodicals pass through the office every week; 10,000 letters are registered annually, and about the same number received, while money orders to the amount of $150,000 are issued each year, and nearly the same amount is paid out on incoming orders.

There has been a great development of postal facilities in Manchester since 1849, when Joel Taylor was appointed a penny postman, delivering letters in any part of the village for two cents, and newspapers for one cent. This sum was in addition to the postage and was paid by those receiving the mail. Joseph Ferren succeeded Mr. Taylor as penny postman, and D. W. Lane at one time delivered letters and papers on his own account as a competitor for public favor. The service, however, was not popular, and it was



JOEL TAYLOR.

discontinued. Many old citizens remember well the time when all the mails were carried between the office and the railway station in a small cart drawn by Curtis K. Kendall.

SUBURBAN POSTOFFICES.

The first office near Manchester was at Piscataquog, or Piscataquogville, as it was called in the early commissions, and sometimes abbreviated to "Squog." This office, established in 1816, with James Parker as the first postmaster, was then in the town of Bedford. Before this time the inhabitants of that locality received their mail from the mounted postman and from private individuals returning from Concord and Amherst, the nearest offices. In those days the postage on letters was six and one fourth cents for the first thirty miles, twelve and one half cents for sixty miles, eighteen three fourths cents for one hundred miles, and twenty-five cents for three hundred miles and over. In 1829 Jonas B. Bowman succeeded Mr. Parker as postmaster, and in 1830 James McKeen Wilkins was appointed. He resigned in 1834, and Col. John S. Kidder was appointed May 31 of that year. He is still living in this city, and is vigorous in mind and body at the age of eighty-six years. Leonard Rundlett followed Col. Kidder as postmaster, and the office was discontinued about 1840 on account of the rapid growth of Manchester.

A. J. Bennett, Janitor. S. R. Stearns, Engineer. F. M. Smith, Messenger.
J. E. Blanchard, Transfer Clerk. F. G. Nelson, Ass't Engineer.

There are three postoffices, Amoskeag, Massabesic, and Goffe's Falls, within the city limits, but all are separate and distinct from the main office. The Amoskeag office was established in 1828, with Samuel Kimball as postmaster. He was succeeded in 1830 by Dr. Oliver Dean, the agent of the Amoskeag Company, and the other incumbents have been: Richard Kimball, W. H. Kimball, Hugh Moore, A. B. Smith, Walter B. Jones, Joseph Jones, Thos. S. Montgomery, Harris J. Poor, George H. Colby, S. L. Flanders, Miss S. A. Stearns, and S. L. Flanders, who was appointed for the second time in April, 1893. The increase of summer visitors at Lake Massabesic and the growth of the city in that direction made an office neeessary at that place, and one was established there in 1881, mainly through the influence of Gen. Charles Williams. Jas. Benson was appointed postmaster, and he has since held the office, his wife, Mrs. Sarah Benson, being his assistant. A postoffice was opened at Goffe's Falls, on the west side of the river, in Bedford, soon after the building of the railway in 1842. Capt. Nathaniel Moore was made postmaster, and he continued in office until his death, Feb. 7, 1884, when his nephew, L. P. Moore, was appointed. He was the incumbent until his death in 1894. In October of that year A. N. Nettle, the present postmaster, was appointed.

CARRIERS AT MANCHESTER POSTOFFICE.

H. M. Chandler. A. Gustafson. W. K. Stockdale. W. B. Sanford. J. J. Sullivan. I. L. Campbell. A. J. Martin. G. W. Elliott. W. H. Ansell. A. O. Dolloff. A. Wagner. M. J. F. Connor. C. A. Grant. G. N. Manning. C. H. Rowe. J. J. Kelley. J. Larivee. M. D. Knox. W. E. Dunbar. W. H. Carpenter. O. V. Hill. W. Sullivan. J. W. Downer. J. J. Driscoll. T. H. F. Donnelly. A. J. Fussell. W. H. Heath.

ORIGIN OF THE NUTFIELD COLONY.

IT has been said of the emigrants of 1719, who founded the colony of Nutfield, that in the assured hope of securing freedom of conscience and religious liberty, they were willing to take their chances in worldly matters, whereas the emigrants of today would, if necessary, reverse that order, and imperil their religious rather than their material interests. However that may be, certain it is that in these piping times of religious toleration no Protestant ever leaves Catholic Ireland, and no Catholic ever leaves Protestant England, in order to obtain freedom of conscience. It is rather the freedom which money will buy that he seeks upon these shores. So it is often difficult now to realize that less than two centuries ago the founders of Nutfield colony preferred the hardships and dangers of the wilderness in an inhospitable clime to the comforts of established homes in a beautiful land. It would, however, be erroneous to suppose that those high-minded men, with their lofty ideals and noble characters, were guided wholly by religious motives in their determination to emigrate. There were material as well as spiritual reasons for leaving their native land. Although the Protestant cause had been firmly established in Ireland, and they were permitted to maintain their own forms of worship unmolested, still, as Presbyterians and dissenters from the Church of England, they were hampered in many ways. They were compelled to give up a tenth part of their income for the support of the established religion, and they held their lands and tenements by lease from the crown, and not as proprietors of the soil. This taxation was not only burdensome, but it was galling in the extreme. Nor was this trammelling of their civil and religious rights the only cause of their dissatisfaction with the conditions at home. Surrounded as they were by the native Irish Catholics, with whom it was impossible for them to affiliate, and breathing the subtle atmosphere of hostility, their position was most uncomfortable. The hundred years of residence in Ireland had only served to accentuate the differences between the Scotch and Irish characters, as Macaulay has so well shown in his summing up of the state of affairs existing at that time. He says: "On the same soil dwelt two populations, locally intermixed, morally and politically sundered. The difference of religion was by no means the only difference, and was perhaps not the chief difference, which existed between them. They sprang from different stocks. They spoke different languages. They had different national characters, as strongly opposed as any two national characters in Europe. They were in widely different stages of civilization. There could, therefore, be little sympathy between them, and centuries of calamities and wrongs had generated a strong antipathy. The relation in which the minority stood to the majority resembled the relation in which the followers of William the Conqueror stood to the Saxon churls, or the relation in which the followers of Cortez stood to the Indians of Mexico. The appellation of Irish was given exclusively to the Celts, and to those families which, though not of Celtic origin, had in the course of ages degenerated into Celtic manners. These people, probably somewhat under a million in number, had, with few exceptions, adhered to the Church of Rome. Among them resided about two hundred thousand colonists, proud of their Saxon blood and of their Protestant faith. The great preponderance of numbers on one side was more than compensated by a great superiority of intelligence, vigor, and organization on the other. The English settlers

seem to have been, in knowledge, energy, and perseverance, rather above than below the average level of the population of the mother country. The aboriginal peasantry, on the contrary, were in an almost savage state."

Small wonder then that the Nutfield settlers were not loth to escape all these embarrassments, and that they were willing to forego many material comforts for the sake of a larger civil liberty. The sturdy old James MacGregor, one of the four pastors who accompanied their flocks to America, and the first minister of Londonderry, preached a sermon to his people just before their embarkation, and it is interesting to note his reasons for their removal to this country. He was no hypocrite, but frank and honest, and it is significant that he puts the worldly reason first, and the spiritual reason last: "1. To avoid oppression and cruel bondage. 2. To shun persecution and designed ruin. 3. To withdraw from the communion of idolators. 4. To have an opportunity of worshiping God according to the dictates of conscience and the rules of His inspired Word."

LONDONDERRY, IRELAND, FROM THE NORTH

They were great men, those first settlers of Nutfield, but after all they were human, and made of the same stuff as their descendants, who possess quite as much latent heroism and nobility of character. Still, the story of events in Ireland preceding the emigration of the Nutfield colonists will always be a fascinating one, for those dark and tragic years between 1640 and 1689 in the north of Ireland are memorable in the world's history. Some of the bitterest conflicts were waged there that have ever been fought for human liberty, and the brave defence of Londonderry marks a great

LONDONDERRY, IRELAND, FROM THE SOUTH.

epoch in the world's progress. Hence the appropriateness of a brief outline of those historic events in this Book of Nutfield.

Londonderry, Ireland, was settled by the descendants of a colony which migrated from Argyleshire, Scotland, about the year 1612. They were induced to settle in Ireland by the fact that James I., after the suppression of a rebellion by his Catholic subjects, had acquired almost the whole of the six northern counties of Ireland, and he encouraged his Scotch and English subjects, by liberal grants, to settle there, in the hope that their presence might quell the turbulent Irish spirits. The Irish rebellion in the reign of Charles I. originated in the hatred with which the Irish Catholics regarded their Protestant neighbors. A general massacre was planned, but the plot was fortunately discovered in Dublin. In other parts of Ireland, however, it is said that one hundred and fifty thousand persons were killed. During Cromwell's time the Protestants were protected from the enmity of the Irish Catholics, but James II. greatly disaffected his English subjects by his attempts to re-establish

the supremacy of the Church of Rome. William, Prince of Orange, was encouraged by many in England to attempt a revolution and ascend the throne. He accordingly landed in England in November, 1688, and was soon joined by the principal lords. James escaped to France, where Louis

WALKER'S MONUMENT, LONDONDERRY, IRELAND.

XIV. advised him to attempt regaining his throne. Though William of Orange had been elected king, Ireland still maintained its allegiance to James, and Tyreonnel, the lord lieutenant, began raising new levies of troops. James resolved to cross over to Ireland, subdue the places which offered resistance, proceed to Scotland, and then meet William's forces in England. Had not his plans been spoiled by the bold defence of Londonderry, there is little doubt that he would have been successful, and that Catholicism would have been re-established in Great Britain. So this small city of Londonderry became the arena on which the fate of religious freedom was decided.

Londonderry, situated one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Dublin, was the Protestant stronghold of the north of Ireland, and was the only place, excepting Enniskillen, which offered effectual resistance to the arms of James. Tyreonnel determined to seize the city and hold it for the deposed king, but the inhabitants, learning that a regiment of Papal troops was on the way to the city, refused to desert the cause of Protestantism. The gates were closed against the regiment, and that was the beginning of the famous siege of Londonderry, which lasted from December 7, 1688, until July 28, 1689. During those seven or eight months the sufferings of the besieged were such as can be only imagined, not described. So often has the harrowing tale been told that its repetition here is unnecessary. All the horrors of bombardment, starvation, sickness, pestilence, dangers without and treacherous foes within the walls, hope of relief deferred again and again, until the very last extremity was reached,—all this, and more, was endured by the brave men and women who held out for principle. In July, so reduced was the supply of provisions that a rat sold for a shilling, and a mouse for sixpence, while a cat brought four shillings and sixpence. Tallow and salted hides were a luxury. One corpulent man, fearing that the soldiers might kill and eat him, concealed himself for several days. Despair had begun to settle down on nearly every heart. But deliverance was soon at hand, and the siege was at an end. It had cost nearly five thousand lives of the beleaguered and nine thousand of the Catholic forces.

SHIP QUAY STREET, LONDONDERRY, IRELAND.

Some of these brave defenders of Londonderry, or their descendants, were the settlers of Nutfield, and such men were well prepared to encounter the hardships of founding a colony in the wilderness. So important did the king and parlia-

ment consider the defence of Londonderry, that an act was passed exempting from taxation throughout the British dominions all who had borne arms in the city during the siege, and of this act those who settled in Nutfield availed themselves until the American Revolution, occupying lands known as the "exempt farms."

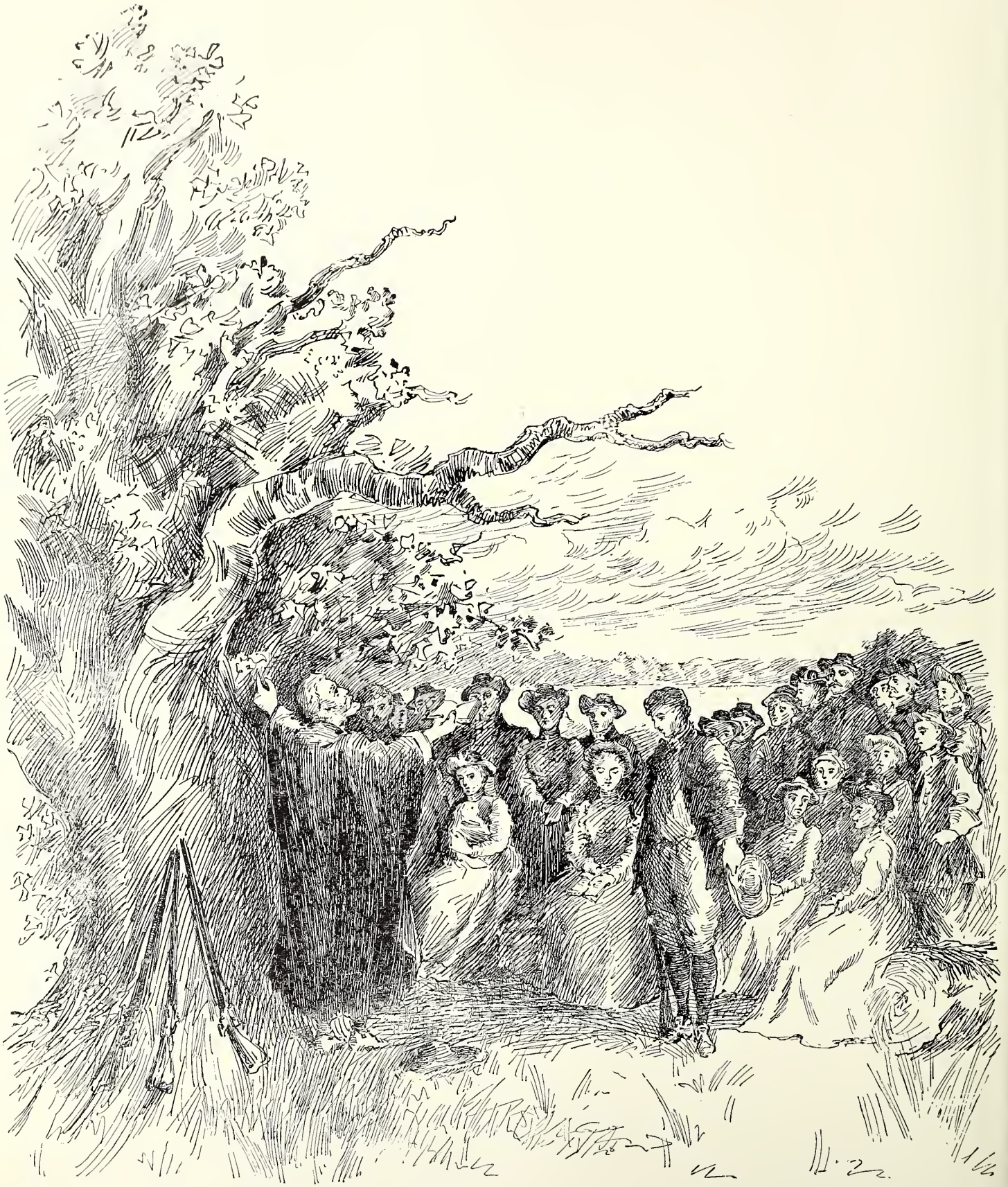
In 1718, for the reasons given above, four Presbyterian ministers of Londonderry, James MacGregor, William Cornwell, William Boyd, and John Holmes, with portions of their respective congregations, determined to emigrate to America. They embarked in five ships for Boston, and arrived there August 4, 1718. Sixteen of the families went to Casco Bay, Me., and remained there during the winter, suffering great privations from lack of food and shelter. James McKeen, the grandfather of the first president of Bowdoin college, was one of the company. In the spring of 1719 the little colony left their winter quarters and went to Haverhill, where they heard of a fine tract of land about fifteen miles distant, called Nutfield, from the abundance of its chestnut, walnut, and

THE DIAMOND, LONDONDERRY, IRELAND.

butternut trees. Here they determined, after an investigation, to take up the grant which they had obtained from Massachusetts of a township twelve miles square. After building a few temporary huts they returned to Haverhill for their families, household goods, and provisions. Some of the company returned from Haverhill by way of Dracut, in order to bring with them Rev. Mr. McGregor, who had spent the winter there in teaching, and the two parties met, according to tradition, at a spot which has ever since been known as Horse hill, on the farm now occupied by James M. Bachelder. Here

ENNISKILLEN, IRELAND.

they tied their horses, and Mr. MacGregor made an address, congratulating his flock on their safe arrival, and exhorting them to continued confidence in God. On the following day, April 12, 1719, old style, he returned to his family in Dracut, but before going he delivered the first sermon ever preached in Nutfield. The spot chosen for this first religious service was under a large oak, on the east side of Beaver pond, and Mr. MacGregor's text was from Isaiah xxxii. 2: "And a man shall be as a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place; as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." After standing more than a hundred and twenty-five years the oak tree fell through decay, and the owner of the field planted an apple tree on the spot as a memorial, which also fell through decay some years ago. Some time in May following the arrival of the settlers, Mr. MacGregor removed with his family from Dracut to Nutfield and assumed the pastoral charge of the society. Thus was the first Presbyterian church in New England formally organized, and to that church most of the other



THE FIRST SERMON IN NUTFIELD.

ehurehes of this denomination in New England, directly or indireetly, owe their existenee. Mr. MacGregor, who was then forty-two years of age, had reeeived a thorough classical and theologieal education, and was a man of great eourage. Though only twelve years old at the time of the siege of Londonderry, he bore an active part in its defence, and had the honor of firing the great gun in the tower of the eathedral, [the cuts of Londonderry herewith given show the eathedral on the highest point of land] answering the ships whieh brought relief from the long agony. His death in 1729 was mourned as a publie ealamity.

The events immediately following the establishment of Nutfield eolony, the many trying experiences of pioneer life, the long and vexatious delays in getting elear titles to the lands, and in seeuring the ineorporation of the town, are narrated elsewhere in this work.

REV. MATTHEW CLARK, the seeond minister of Londonderry, eame to this town in 1729. He supplied the desk, made vacant that year by the death of Rev. James MaeGregor, four years, until the settlement of Rev. Thomas Thompson, in 1733. He lived but six years after eoming here, dying January 25, 1735, and though never installed over the ehurch, more is known of him by the people of the present day than is known of two of his sueeessors — Mr. Thompson and Mr. Davidson — though their united pastorates amounted to fifty-five years.

The following poem, written by Marian Douglas, was read by Hon. James W. Patterson at the Londonderry eelebration, 1869:

Fresh leaves glisten in the sun,
And the air is soft and clear:
'Tis the spring-tide of the year
Of our Lord
Seventeen hundred thirty-one.
'Tis the robin's wedding time,
And a breath of plum and cherry
Makes the air of Londonderry
Sweet as Eden in its prime.

On the road the shadow falls
Of the Reverend Matthew Clark,
Man of prayer and man of mark,
Out today,
Making some parochial calls.

Keeper of the village fold,
Seventy years he 's seen already:
Still his step is firm and steady,
And his eye is keen and bold.

Neither wrong nor vice he spares:
Not alone the pastoral crook,
But the smooth stones from the brook,
Close at hand,
And the ready sling he bears:
And, if any go astray,
He is not afraid to use them:—
Better wound his flock than lose them,
Blindly wandering away.

Hopeful for the days to be,
Forward all his dreams are cast,
But his memories of the past,
One and all,
Lie in lands beyond the sea:
For, but lately, from abroad,
To light up the Derry weavers,

Honest men and true believers,
Came this "candle of the Lord."

Matching well his dauntless mien,
On his temple is a scar,
(You can see it just as far
As his wig
Or the man himself is seen,)
Bravely won when, Heaven's own liege,
Mid the groans of starved and dying,
He had fought, on God relying,
In the Londonderry siege.

Still that memory remains;
And a sound of martial strife,
Beat of drum, or shriek of fife,
Makes the blood
Thrill and tingle in his veins:
And his heart grows young again,
Thinking of the vanished glory
Of those days renowned in story,
Days of triumph and of pain.

When, his cold breath on each brow,
Brave men, without doubt or dread,
Looked in Death's stern eyes and said,
Gravely firm,
"We are stronger far than thou!
Friends of Truth, and foes of Guilt,
Wounded, starving, fainting, breathless,
We are God's, and God is deathless,—
Take us, leave us, as thou wilt!"

But today the air of spring
Breathes around a peaceful calm,
And his thoughts are like a psalm,
"Praise to God!"
Sung by Israel's shepherd king;
And around him Fancy paints
Here the budding rod of Aaron,
There the mystic rose of Sharon,
And the lilies of the saints.

And the wind that softly steals
From the orchard trees in bloom,
Laden with their sweet perfume,
Seems to him
Blowing from celestial fields.
Priest and teacher of the town,
Long as stands good Londonderry,
With its stories sad and merry,
Shall thy name be handed down
As a man of prayer and mark,
Grave and reverend Matthew Clark!

A WEDDING IN THE OLDEN TIME was an extremely lively affair. The guests were all invited at least three days beforehand; guns were fired in the respective neighborhoods of bride and groom on the morning of the wedding day, and at the appointed hour the groom and his friends set out from his house. About half way to the bride's dwelling they were met by her male friends, and each company chose one man to "run for the bottle," to the house of the bride. The one who returned first with the bottle gave a toast and drank to the bridegroom's health, after which the beverage was of course passed around. Then the whole party proceeded, firing their muskets as they went by the houses on the way. Arrived at the bride's home, the bridegroom's company were placed in a room by themselves, and it was considered an act of impoliteness for any of the bride's friends to intrude. Just before the ceremony was to begin the best man entered the bride's apartment, led her into the room, and, placing her at the right hand of the groom, took his station immediately behind, as did also the "best maid." After the ceremony all the men kissed the bride, and all the women kissed the groom. Dinner followed, and then came dancing and other amusements.

GEORGE W. KIMBALL'S RESIDENCE, NORTH LONDONDERRY.

J. WARREN BAILEY was born June 3, 1846, on what is known as the Chester road, in the English Range district, being the eldest son of Jeremiah and Harriet N. (Magoon) Bailey. There he passed his boyhood days, attending the district school and, later, Pinkerton Academy. At the age

J. WARREN BAILEY.

of nineteen he accepted a position as officer at the Rhode Island state prison, remaining at this institution, and at the Massachusetts state prison, about six years, a portion of the time as deputy warden. Since then he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, for the past ten years at No. 108 Tremont street. In Somerville, Mass., where for more than twenty years Mr. Bailey has resided, he has been prominently identified with public affairs, having represented his ward in the city council for several years, and his city in the legislature for two terms. He is at present a member of the state board of prison commissioners, president of the West Somerville Co-operative Bank, and a director in the Somerville bank. In 1872 Mr. Bailey married for his first wife Miss Emma R. Clark, of Derry, who died in 1884, leaving one daughter. His second wife was Miss Jennie N. Loud, of Plymouth, Me.

ELDER JOHN PINKERTON, who opened, about the year 1750, the first store of foreign and domestic goods in Londonderry, possessed uncommon financial ability, uniting in his character Scotch prudence with Yankee enterprise. He and his brother James were the principal bankers and money lenders of the town, and they were particularly careful in making loans to have the very best of security. They generally wanted more than two names on a note, and if only one indorser was presented, the elder would insist on another, saying, "A threefold cord is not easily broken; you may give me another name."

REV. MATTHEW CLARK, who succeeded Mr. MacGregor as pastor, was sometimes sensational in his pulpit methods. It is related of him that on one occasion he took his text from Philippians iv. 13, and thus began his sermon: "'I can do all things'— ay, can ye, Paul? I'll bet ye a dollar on that," and he drew a Spanish dollar from his pocket and placed it on the desk. "Stop! let's see what Paul says: 'I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me.' Ay, so can I, Paul; I draw my bet," and he thereupon put the dollar back into his pocket.

CHARLES MCALLISTER'S RESIDENCE, LONDONDERRY.

IRA H. ADAMS, M. D., the son of Jarvis and Eunice (Mitchell) Adams, was born Aug. 10, 1846, in Pomfret, Vt. His early education was obtained in the public school of his native town, and, later, at Meriden, N. H., where he was fitted for college. He studied medicine at Bowdoin and Dartmouth medical colleges, graduating from the latter institution. In 1874 he began practice in Hooksett, removing later to Derry Depot, where he has since resided. August 31, 1875, he was married to Miss Louise S. Perley, of Lempster, N. H. Two children have been added to the family: Richard Herbert, born June 10, 1876, and Jennie Louise, born Sept. 15, 1881. Dr. Adams has attained high honors in Odd Fellowship, having united with the order in 1875, at Suncook, and having been promoted successively through all the degrees to grand patriarch, and grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge. Dr. Adams's pronounced success as a physician has been due not less to his broad and sympathetic mind than to the many years of hard and faithful work which he has devoted to the profession. Realizing that medicine is as yet more of an art than a science, and that its principles are not all summed up in dry formulas, he has carried everywhere into his practice the indispensable element of personal sympathy, which in many cases is more efficacious than any drug. The natural consequence of this trait in his character has been overwork, and the taxing of his physical powers to such an extent as to render necessary a relaxation of his professional labors. Of such a man it is but scant praise to say that he is "popular," for Dr. Adams is loved and respected by all who know him, and who trust that the impairment of his usefulness is but temporary.

DR. ADAMS'S RESIDENCE, DERRY DEPOT.

HENRY PARKINSON, who was General Stark's quartermaster and intimate friend, came with his parents from Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry in 1744. He received a thorough classical education, graduating in 1765 from Nassau hall, now Princeton college. His parents intended him for the Presbyterian ministry, but he could not accept the doctrine of "election" held by that church, and so he devoted himself to teaching. When the news came from Lexington in April, 1776, Parkinson immediately enlisted in a company of ninety-nine minute men, under Capt. George Reid, and soon joined the American army. Marching as a private to the field, Parkinson was immediately called by Stark, who was well acquainted with him, to the quartermastership of his regiment, sharing with the hero the honors of Bunker Hill and Bennington, and continuing in active service as quartermaster throughout the war. The intimacy between the general and his quartermaster lasted throughout life, and after the old hero, in his great age, was confined at home, Parkinson visited him every year. On retiring from the army, he returned at once to his former work of teaching, and established a classical school at Concord, which attained a wide reputation, and which he conducted for many years. About 1800 he removed to a farm in Canterbury, and divided his remaining years between farming and teaching. His death occurred in 1820. His wife was Jenett McCurdy, and one of his children, Mrs. Daniel Blanchard, born in Concord,

DR. ADAMS AND FAMILY.

in 1788, lived to be nearly 100 years of age. Parkinson was a fine linguist, and spoke Latin fluently. On a slatestone slab in the cemetery at Canterbury Centre is his epitaph, which reads as follows:

Here lie interred the remains of Henry Parkinson, A. M., long distinguished as an excellent classical scholar. The following brief epitome of his life was composed by himself: "Hibernia me genuit, America nutrivit; docui, militavi, atque manus laboravi; et nunc terra me occupat, et quiete in pulvere dormio quasi in gremio materno meo: Hue ades, amice mi care, aspice, et memento ut moriendum quoque certe sit tibi. Ergo vale et cave." Abeit 23d Maie A. D. 1820, aet. 79.

The Latin may be rendered into English thus:

Ireland gave me birth, America brought me up; I taught, did military service, and labored with my hands; and now the earth embraces me, and I sleep quietly in the dust as on my maternal bosom. Come hither, my dear friend, and remember that you also must surely die. Therefore farewell and beware. Died May 23, 1820, aged 79.

FAMILY PRAYER was regularly observed every morning and every evening in all the rude dwellings of the early settlers, and the Scriptures were devoutly read. If any family omitted these daily acts of devotion, there would immediately be an investigation by the pastor. It is related that Rev. Mr. MacGregor was one evening informed that a member of his flock had become neglectful of family worship. He went at once to his house, and finding that the family had retired for the night, called up the man and asked if the report was true. The fact was admitted, and the pastor, reproving him sternly for his fault, refused to leave the house until the backslider had knelt and offered up prayer.

W. P. MACK'S RESIDENCE, LONDONDERRY.—VIEW FROM THE SOUTH.

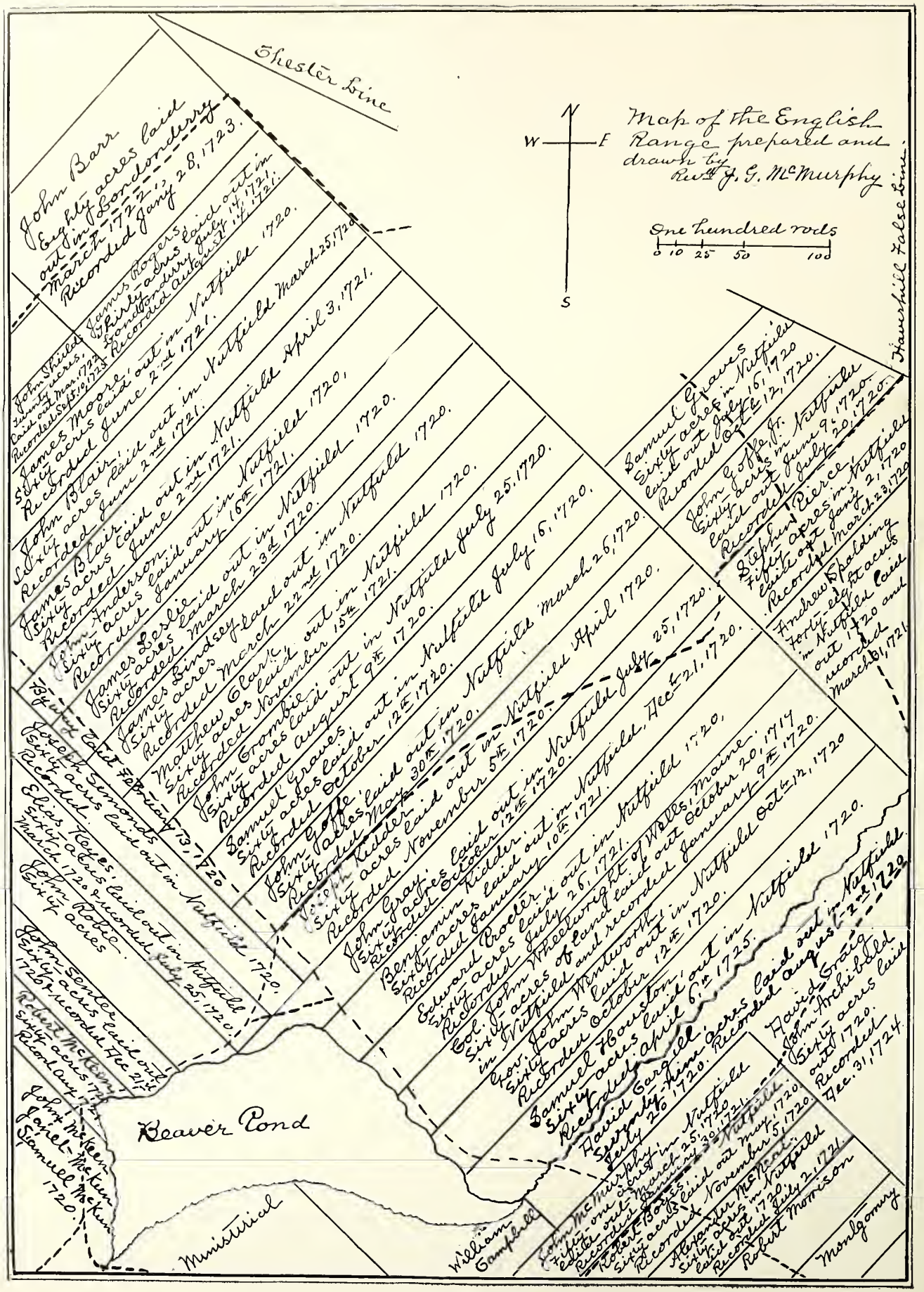
THE ENGLISH RANGE IN NUTFIELD.

BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

WITHIN twelve months after the arrival of the first sixteen families, the population of Nutfield, afterward the incorporated township of Londonderry, numbered several hundred, and simultaneously the allotments of homesteads were made to the proprietors under the charter to the number of one hundred and twenty-four and a half shares, exclusive of large awards in land given to some particularly influential persons who had assisted the emigrants in securing a grant of land. About seven thousand five hundred acres were laid out in homesteads under the schedule as recorded with the charter, June 1, 1722, and on the same day one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six acres were allowed as rewards for special services to thirteen persons directly connected with the procuring of clear titles to the land. The largest grants of land for special services were made to the officers of the crown, who acted as mediators between the colonists and the king. These loyalists were the Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire in New England, and that body of followers commonly designated as the governor's suite, with colonels and men of military insignia in the service of the king. These persons received grants of land in proportion to the supposed importance of their rank and services, not alone in Nutfield but in various other settlements over a wide area of land not very clearly defined in early records.

Without controversy the section of the township which was called the English Range embraced the most pronounced Tory faction, and as Englishmen in sentiment, spirit, and religious opinions the settlers there had a profound contempt for the zeal, piety, and learning of the fugitive Covenanters by whose pestiferous preaching the whole of Great Britain was shaken.

The series of parallel homesteads that may properly be designated as the English Range began at the most easterly corner of Beaver pond and extended in the form of a rectangle whose longer side lay in a due northwest line to a point near Shields's upper pond, and the shorter line lay in a due northeast line along the course of the stream above Beaver pond to the limit of Haverhill False Line, so called by reason of a claim that the people of Haverhill made to the part of this town then lying east of a meridional line through that corner of the English Range. The longer side of the rectangle was about six hundred rods in length and the shorter, the length of a farm or homestead of the common pattern, three hundred and twenty rods. An actual survey of the farms covered by the transcripts of the allotments shows the area of the English Range to have exceeded the amounts indicated in the records. This excess of land area is not peculiar to this range, for examination leads to the conclusion that many allowances were made on general principles for irregularities in the surface and especially for poor land, or land already partially pre-empted for hay privileges. The meadows were measured and bounded separately from the uplands, and frequently the meadow privileges of a settler would be staked and bounded within the limits and boundaries of his neighbor's farm. The laying out of meadows in the Proprietors' Book comprises a large part of the record,



MAP OF THE ENGLISH RANGE.

but in a general review of the limits prescribed in these articles, no particular attention can be given to this feature of the original plan of the land division.

The English Range embraced a beautiful tract of land, with fine glimpses of Beaver pond from almost every part, and some of the farms running

BEAVER POND, OR TSIENNETO LAKE, DERRY.

completely down to the firm shores were selected for the more noted persons of the community. The map will show the plan of arrangement.

(See Laying Out of Lots — Description of a Homestead — Governors — Resolution Passed 1719 — French and Indian Wars — James Hunter of Boston — The limits of the Range — Record of the Road — Present Owners — Births Prior to Settlement — Capt David Cargill — Sawmill and Fulling-mill — The Second Homestead — Town Meeting, 1720 — Pages 61 – 63, Derry edition, Book of Nutfield.)

DAVID LANE PERKINS was born at Pittsfield March 2, 1838, and was the son of David P. and Lydia C. (Lane) Perkins. His father is at present a resident of this city. His mother died in 1839. He received his education in the public schools of Manchester, including the high school, and at the New Hampton Institute. He studied law with the firm of Morrison, Stanley & Clark, and was admitted to the bar March 22, 1862. He resided in Washington, D. C., from 1856 to 1858, returning to Manchester for four years and then going back to Washington, where he was employed as government official until 1865 under appointment by Hon. Salmon P. Chase. From 1865 to 1869 he resided at Henniker, returning to Manchester in the latter year, serving as city solicitor in 1875 and remaining here until 1885, when he accepted a position in the treasury department at Washington, and remained there during President Cleveland's first term. In 1889 he resumed the practice of law in Manchester. In the years 1857 – 58, he was private secretary for Hon. Stephen A. Douglass in Washington, and was in the treasury department from July 11, 1862, until Dec. 15, 1865. On July 20, 1885, he was appointed superintendent of currency in the office of the comptroller of currency, and on May 4, 1888, was appointed teller at the office of the same official. During the war Mr. Perkins signed government bonds for the secretary of the treasury with his initials, "D. L. P.," often more than

DAVID L. PERKINS.

$10,000,000 worth in a day. He probably put pen and ink to more paper representing value than any other person now living.

In his career Mr. Perkins has done considerable work for newspapers, and was the first Associated Press agent in Manchester, holding the

position for ten years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Possessed of a genial personality, Mr. Perkins's friends are legion. He served for a short time as a volunteer, during the investment of Washington by the Confederates, in July, 1864.

MAJOR TIMOTHY W. CHALLIS was born in Corinth, Vt., April 23, 1827. He came naturally by his military talents, for his great-grandfather, with four of his sons, was with Stark at Bunker Hill, while his father was for many years a cavalry officer in the Vermont militia. In his youth he attended the common schools of his native town, and at an early age was apprenticed to a tanner, but in 1845 he came to Manchester and learned the carpenter's trade. After some years he took up the daguerrotype business. When Sumter was fired on he was at work at carpentering in Laconia, where he was connected with the fire department and other organizations. In response to President Lincoln's call for three months' volunteers, Mr. Challis enlisted and was elected second lieutenant of a company of which Editor O. A. J. Vaughan of the Laconia Democrat was chosen captain. This company entered the state service, but was mustered out at Portsmouth June 11, on receipt of orders to enlist no more three months' men into the United States service. July 25, 1861, Mr. Challis enlisted for three years, or for the war, in what became Company D of the Fourth New Hampshire volunteers, and went to the front as orderly sergeant. With this command he served throughout the war, being mustered out as adjutant Sept. 18, 1865, and having participated in the campaigns in Florida, the Carolinas, and Virginia. He fought bravely at Pocotaligo, James Island, Fort Wagner, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg July 16, 1864, "The Mine," Deep Bottom, Newmarket Heights, Fort Gilmer, Fort Fisher, and thirteen minor skirmishes, and the sieges of Morris Island, Fort Sumter, and Petersburg. He was promoted to second lieutenant Oct. 7, 1862; first lieutenant of Company A July 27, 1864, and adjutant Nov. 7, 1864; was brevetted captain for gallantry at Fort Gilmer, and major for bravery at Fort Fisher. Toward the close of his service he was captured in North Carolina, along with Col. Frank W. Parker, but escaped. After the war Major Challis located in Manchester, and nearly all the time until his death was employed by the Amoskeag corporation at his trade. In 1867 and 1868 he represented his ward in the legislature, and in 1877 and 1878 was a member of the common council, being president the latter year. In 1879–80 he was a member of the board of aldermen. Major Challis served on the committee that had charge of the erection of the

MAJOR TIMOTHY W. CHALLIS.

soldiers' monument. He was a charter member of Louis Bell Post; commander of the state department of the Grand Army in 1873 and 1874; charter member of Granite Lodge, Knights of Pythias; an officer in the Manchester War Veterans and in the Manchester Veteran Association. In 1854 he married Martha (Blaisdell) Holmes at Laconia, and he died in Manchester Feb. 1, 1890, leaving, besides his widow, one son, Capt. Frank H. Challis of Manchester.

ROADS AND STREETS OF MANCHESTER.

THE history of the highways of a town has an interest and importance identical with that of its homesteads. In fact, the records of the two are not easily separated. The forest-fringed foot-path, marked by blazed trees, and leading from cabin to cabin of the adventurous pioneers who penetrated into the heart of the wilderness to found their isolated homes became the roadbed of those who followed them. Before the advent of the white settlers the country in this vicinity was threaded by the Indian trails winding along the banks of "silver river," or the airline foot road of the Pennacooks' overland route from their head-quarters on the Merrimack to their fishing grounds on the shores of Lake Massabesic. Often the wildwood paths of the sons of the forest became the primary roads of civilized man. The Derry turnpike was built along the identical course of an Indian game drive, over which many a fugitive deer was chased to the point of land called "Deer's Neck," where they fell helpless victims to their wily pursuers.

Roads were generally built for one of two purposes — to open the way to business or for the accommodation of settlers in mingling with one another. As Amoskeag falls, famed far and near for its wonderful fishing facilities, became the common centre of the trails of the Indians that resorted thither to fish, so did the place become the objective point of the earlier roads of the white men, that they might avail themselves of the advantages of its fisheries.

The first travelled way deserving the dignity of being called a road, of which written history speaks, and which led into and through the territory now comprising Manchester, was the bridle path made at the expense and under the direction of Rev. John Eliot. The undertaking was begun at the urgent request of Passaconnaway for the apostle to come among his people and teach them the "new light," and hiring one white man and several Indians to clear a way and blaze trees, the primitive path "from Nashaway to Namaske," which was to develop in the coming years into the "river road" between Manchester and the lower towns on the Merrimack, was completed in the early part of the fall of 1648. The following year Mr. Eliot intended to fulfill his promise of visiting the Indians at Amoskeag falls, but sickness prevented, and there is no proof that he ever carried out his good intentions.

The people of Nutfield were early anxious to have a road through to Amoskeag falls, and tradition says that in order to fix the direction beyond mistake a huge bonfire was built near the latter place as a guide for the engineer. As early as 1724, say the records of Londonderry, a road was laid out "keeping near to the old path to Ammosceeg Falls." The course taken must have been from the east village in Londonderry to the "Three Pines" near Cohas brook, through what is now Manchester Centre and Hallsville, to the falls. This road was repaired in 1729, but the date of its construction is in doubt. Another old-time road of that period ran from Litchfield through the settlement of Goffe's Falls at the mouth of Cohas brook, past the site of Valley Cemetery and united with the first named at a point near the southeast corner of Tremont common. Cross-roads and paths running in directions best suited to the settlers, formed, with the main roads, the way of communication among the inhabitants of Harrytown. In the absence of the records of any public charge, it is fair to suppose that individuals

bore the expense of building and repairing these roads.

There is no date to tell when the road through Piscataquog to Amoskeag falls was built, but it was doubtless the outgrowth of the early settlers going to and fro to the fishing places, following very nearly if not the same course of the bridle path cut for the Rev. John Eliot in 1648. It is mentioned in the records of Bedford for 1759, which show that the town repaired the road and built a bridge across the Piscataquog river.

The first regularly laid out road after the incorporation of Derryfield was a link following the Cohas brook and connecting the Chester highway, stopping at the lower end of Massabesic lake, and the Londonderry route to the falls. This gave Chester direct communication with the valley of the Merrimack. The record reads:

October 3, 1751, then laid out a highway or town Rhoad for the use and benefit of said town Beginen at Chester line, at a pine tree marked H, then running by marked trees to a Brige upon the Amoskeag brook where the Rhoad now gows, then by marked trees ase the rhoad now gows to Daniel McNiel's to a pine tree marked 136, or as near to the marked tree as good ground will allow.

DANIEL MCNIEL,
NATHANIEL BOYD,
WILLIAM PERHAM,
Selectmen.

This road led from the Centre to Amoskeag over the same course mentioned in the first Londonderry route, and would make it seem that the other had not been built. It was, however, more likely done as an official act, and that the road had been already made. The Chester line, which had marked the division between that town and Tyng township, was just this side of the site of the city reservoir. Amoskeag brook was the stream that still bears that name and flows through the valley west of Hallsville, near the crossing of East Spruce and Belmont streets, the Old Falls road being a short section of the highway mentioned. As has been related, this road crossed a corner of Tremont common, passing thence near to the junction of Myrtle and Chestnut streets, where Daniel McNiel's house stood, and on to the marked pine. From this point the work was resumed, and what was assumed to be a third road was then laid out, completing the route to Amoskeag falls and following in nearly the same course of the river road to Archibald Stark's place, where the State Industrial School is now located.

On the same day we find that a portion of the road from Litchfield to Amoskeag, of which mention has been made, was duly recognized by the town in being laid out by the selectmen. This section extended as far as "Abraham Merrill's 'dugway,'" which was at a sandhill near where the gasworks are located. The 27th of November the balance of this route to its junction with the Old Falls road at the southeast corner of Tremont common was duly laid out by the selectmen. But the course taken by this part of the road proved unsatisfactory to the inhabitants living along the bank of the river and who had lumber to draw to the falls. Thus the following year two selectmen in sympathy with these disaffected ones being elected, and knowing the town would not vote to discontinue the road as laid out, they petitioned to the court as follows:

PROV. OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To the Hon'ble His Majesty's Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Portsmouth, for the Province afores'd upon the First Tuesday of September next Insuing.

The petition of us, the Selectmen of Derryfield, Humbly sheweth, that we apprehend that it is greatly necessary to have a County Road Laid out from the head of nameskeg falls unto Litchfield, as near the river as the ground will admit, not only for the benefit of Travelors up and Down said River, but as our River has become a martime plase for Transporting Timber, Plank and Board, we know severall who have been injured very much for the want of said Road, and therefore we now earnestly Pray your Honours to take the Premises into your Consideration and grant us such Relief as the Law in such Cases Directs and your Petitioners as in Duty bound, shall forever pray.

JOHN GOFFE
ARCHIBALD STARK,
Augt 20th, 1752. *Selectmen.*

The court acted favorably to the petitioners, but the dissatisfaction of the town as a whole was so great that a special meeting was called, and Feb. 2, 1753, it was voted not to pay the court's cost, which amounted to £44. At the annual election following, in March, Messrs. Goffe and Stark failed of a re-election, and the new board of selectmen petitioned to the legislature for redress. Accordingly a committee of two, consisting of

Richard Jenness and Zebulon Gidding, were appointed to "view the two ways" and give their conclusions. They differed in their reports, Mr. Jenness favoring the majority of the town and his colleague deciding that the road was needed. The outcome was that the petition for redress was dismissed, leaving the town obliged not only to build the road, but to pay the costs, which were considerable by this time. The road was evidently needed. July 6, 1753, the road from the Centre to Derry line was laid out by William Perham and John Riddell, selectmen.

March 1, 1755, what is known as the Candia road, starting at the corner where McGregor Hall now lives and running to Youngsville, was laid out by William McClintock and John Hall, selectmen. Jan. 16, 1756, the road to Martin's Ferry was laid out by the selectmen, John Harvey and Daniel McNiel. These include the principal roads and sections of roads laid out up to this date, though the records show that the selectmen had accepted several more of minor importance. In fact, it had been necessary to relay out and accept all of those passing through what had been the territory of Harrytown, and to lay out new roads for the benefit of its inhabitants.

All of the roads which have been designated were laid out three rods wide, except the river road, which was six rods in width. Others were laid out but two rods, though not many belonged to this class. As low as half a dollar an acre was allowed as land damage. It might be added that Chester records, Sept. ye 16, 1748, show that the road from Mosquito pond to Smith's ferry was laid out four rods in width. Also a road to Capt. McClintock's mill was laid out the same width as the last.

The records of Narraganset township, No. 5, show that as early as 1739, in January, it was voted to raise £20 "to rectify the way from Souhegan river to Piscataquog river." This vote was evidently fruitless, for the following year we find the matter again under consideration, and that it was voted in January and in June that 6s. 8d. in all be voted at the two meetings to meet the expense of opening up the way. Robert Walker was chosen committee to carry out the vote, and it is probable a cart road was that year made between the two rivers. As was the custom in those times, no provision was made for crossing the rivers, except by fording, and in 1757 Thomas Hall petitioned for a bridge across the Piscataquog. The town refusing to bear this expense, Mr. Hall entered a complaint for damages, when, securing judgment, a settlement was obtained and the first bridge over the Piscataquog river was built in 1759–60.

The "mast road," so called, was no doubt the first road from the west leading into what is now the territory of Manchester, and was the outgrowth of the teaming of ship's masts from the forests beyond the mast landing, or rolling place, at the mouth of the river. Many of these huge trees were brought as far as from New Boston and were noted for their excellent quality. The date of the development of this team path to what might be termed a road is not known. The records first refer to it as the "mast road" in 1756, when speaking of laying out a highway "beginning at the westerly end of the river range of home lots and running to the northwest corner of Samuel Patten's river home lot, No. 20."

April 16, 1768, the records state that the selectmen laid out a road "beginning at the line of Bedford and Goffstown, where the mast road that was last improved crosses the said line, thence, as said mast road was formerly improved to the hill next to the mast rolling place, thence down on the south side of the said Piscataquog river to the mouth of said river, where it empties into the river 'Merrymae'; thence down said Merrymae about twenty five rods or so far as to take in the head of the eddy in the river next to the mouth of said Piscataquog: the whole of said road to be four rods wide from the top of the upper bank."

In 1770, ten years after it was built, the bridge across the Piscataquog was decided unsafe, and it was rebuilt under the supervision of Major John Goffe. This bridge seemed to be a source of considerable expense, as it was necessary to repair or rebuild it about every ten years, until it was rebuilt in 1843. It was again rebuilt, of stone, in 1895.

Oct. 30, 1792, referring again to the records of Derryfield, it was voted "not to accept the Roads from the Bridge to the meeting house," but it was voted "to accept the road from the

meeting house to Londonderry line by Corning's mills." It was this meeting that voted to annex Henrysburgh to the town. September 7, 1793, it was voted "to discontinue or not to have a road from Amoskeag to Humphrey's brook." This was a portion of the original road from Londonderry to Amoskeag falls, Humphrey's being but another name for Amoskeag or Cemetery brook, as it is sometimes called. At this time there were seven highway districts. March 3, 1800, it was voted to raise one dollar on a poll for highway tax. A man's wages was fixed at four shillings a day, and ten cents an hour to be allowed for a good horse. In 1806 the town was divided into eight highway districts. March 14, 1809, it was voted to petition to have the road from Amoskeag bridge to Deer Neck, Chester, now Auburn, discontinued. This road ran past or near to the meeting-house at the Centre.

March 14, 1815, it was voted to open a road from McGregor bridge to Hall road, and June 6, 1817, "the selectmen opened a road on the reserve land from the great pond by Levi Russel's and John Proctor's to the road leading from the meeting house to the road leading to John Frye's." In 1818 there were nine highway districts. March 14, 1820, it was voted at the annual election to set apart highway district No. 10.

After having discussed the feasibility of the scheme for some time, in 1821 the citizens of Concord and Lowell, Mass., urged on by the proprietors of the stage lines connecting those places and many of the inhabitants along the route, began a determined effort to establish a more direct highway than was then existing between the two towns. A survey was made beginning at Pawtucket bridge and leading through Dracut, Pelham, Windham, Londonderry, Manchester, and to a union with the Londonderry turnpike in Hooksett, thence by that road to Concord, a route pronounced perfectly feasible. But immediate opposition was met along the entire line by those who could see but little if any direct benefit coming from so expensive an enterprise, and the proposed thoroughfare was christened in no uncertain terms "the Mammoth Road." The strongest opposition was met in Londonderry and Manchester, so at the annual meeting here, March 8, 1823, it was unanimously voted not "to join in the building of such part of the road as came in this town." It proved that the projectors had at least one friend here, for Sept. 8 of the same year, through the efforts of Capt. Ephraim Stevens, Jr., a special meeting was called, when the road was again voted down, the ballot being 45 to 1 "not to join in the laying out of a road from Hooksett to Pawtucket falls." It was further voted that Joseph Moor be an agent "to join the committee chosen by the town of Londonderry to oppose the laying out and opening of the road," etc. Those favoring the enterprise petitioned to the county court to assist them. This caused the opposition in this town to call a special meeting July 26, 1828, which was adjourned to August 16, when it voted to choose an agent to oppose the building of the road, and Daniel Watts was chosen to act in that capacity, subject to the advice of the selectmen. At its session in October, 1830, the court proved its friendship to the road by ordering that it be built so far as it was within the limits of this county.

Still, the citizens of Manchester were determined not to yield as long as possible, and March 8, 1831, it was voted to petition the county for leave to discontinue that portion of the Mammoth road in this town, or, "if failing to accomplish that, to make an extension of time and liberty to alter the road as the interests of the town may require and the public good permit." This action only served to delay the work on the road, which was doubtless the intention, and again, March 13, 1832, it was "voted to discontinue the Mammoth road if the county does not object."

The hopelessness of pursuing the fight must even then have been apparent; the court soon after decided that the road should be built as originally intended, when Nov. 5, 1832, the town voted "to build the Mammoth road through Manchester!" At the meeting, March 11, 1834, it was voted to raise $750 to lay out on the Mammoth road. This vote was made necessary by the demand, which would brook no more delay. The rest of the road had been nearly completed and the neglect of this town was deemed a public damage. The following summer work was begun in earnest. Once more the matter of the Mammoth road

appears in the records of the town, this time a vote to discontinue "that part of Mammoth Road commencing at a sycamore tree westerly of Isaac Huse's dwelling house, thence southerly 8½ degrees, thence east 55 rods to the old road." This was done, as this town in building the road had followed a more feasible and less expensive route at this point, and the court had granted them leave to place the substitute in lieu of the original survey. This was Nov. 7, 1836, sixteen years from the beginning of the contest which had ruined several of those interested in the great undertaking for those times, and which had cost the towns dearly for small returns. A little over five years later the steam horse was drawing its long train of coaches and freight cars up and down the valley of the Merrimack; the stage horses were relegated to farm work; centres of population changed, and without sufficient travel at sections to retain the wheel-marks of the old, dethroned stages left to decay, the Mammoth road became little more than a vanishing memento of the dreams of its short-sighted projectors.

In 1836 a new highway district was set off, making the eleventh in town. March 14, 1837, the matter of building another road, which had aroused considerable opposition among the majority of citizens, reached what seemed its climax, when it was "voted not to do anything regarding the road laid out by the court of common pleas from Amoskeag bridge to Chester." The road leading through East Manchester from Lake Avenue to the corner at McGregor Hall's place and thence through Youngsville to Auburn and called the "Candia Road" is a portion of the road proposed at that time. This opposition was not of recent origin, for the records show that at least the part of this road from Mr. Hall's to Youngsville was laid out by the selectmen as far back as 1755. In November, 1837, however, the town voted to build the road, and chose Benjamin Mitchell agent. At the annual meeting in March, 1838, it was voted to borrow $2,300 for the purpose of building this piece of road, but the selectmen evidently neglected to do this, for Dec. 13 we find them again authorized to raise that sum "to make the Candia Road." This year three new highway districts were added to the list, making fourteen in all. As late as Oct. 26, 1839, we find it recorded that the town voted to complete the Candia road. At this meeting it was "voted to discontinue that portion of the road from Amoskeag bridge to Manchester street, if the court does not object." It is presumed there was no objection, as no farther record is found relative to the matter. At the same meeting the road leading from Amoskeag bridge to Janesville, that running from David A. Bunton's, afterwards the S. B. Kidder house, near the falls to Stark house, and another leading from the south side of Granite street to "the point below Stark's mills where Canal street intersects the same," were all discontinued, with a view to make a better street arrangement. The Nutt road was laid out this year.

In fact, the history of the roads from this time is relegated to the background by the accounts of the building of streets. From time to time we find sections of highways discontinued to allow the march of improvement, but there is no mention of roads of any importance being built. Manchester is now divided into twelve highway districts, and each was under the charge of a surveyor elected annually by the city government, until by virtue of an act of the state legislature April 1, 1893, they were superseded by a board of street and park commissioners of three members, one of each elected by city councils biennially for a term of six years. This board has the entire management of the building and maintaining of the streets, highways, bridges, lanes, sidewalks, drains, public sewers, parks, and commons of the city, and appointing the subordinate officers necessary to carry out this work.

STREETS.

In 1838 the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company had a plan made for what was to prove the heart of the future city, laying out the original streets in regular order, thus making the foundation for that systematic network of thoroughfares that is rightly the pride of the town. May 5, 1840, upon petition of this company, the selectmen officially accepted Elm street from the old road near Mrs. Young's to Lowell street as already built by the Amoskeag Company, and thence laid

out northerly "till it intersects the old road from Manchester town house to Amoskeag falls in the same direction as the same is now laid out and made from Lowell street to Bridge street of the breadth of one hundred feet, twelve feet on each side to be for sidewalks, and ten feet in the centre for ornamental trees. To be from Bridge street north only fifty feet in the centre opened and used by the public till the adjacent land is sold." Bridge street was laid out from Elm westerly to the bridge across the upper canal sixty feet wide, and from the west end of said bridge to the old river road forty feet wide. The company, in laying out this street, agreed to build and maintain a bridge across their canal and become accountable for any and all damages which might occur from neglect of repairs. The selectmen further laid out Lowell, Concord, Amherst, and Hanover streets till they intersected with the road from the town house to the falls, the first and last each fifty feet wide and the others forty feet. Manchester street already laid out to said road fifty feet wide, was accepted; Pine, from Lowell to Hanover, as already made, forty feet wide, thence to Manchester fifty feet in width; Chestnut, from Amherst to Hanover, forty feet wide, and then to Merrimack fifty feet in width. Seven feet on each side of all these streets were reserved for sidewalks.

The increase of streets soon became very rapid, making them too numerous to admit of detailed description here. Elm street has become, as it was intended, the main business thoroughfare and now extends from Baker on the south to a point opposite the State Industrial School on the north, a distance of two and three-fourths miles, with a certainty that it will be soon continued considerably farther at both terminals. It follows nearly the direction of the river, and though the elm trees planted along its centre by its projectors were long ago destroyed by the gas escaping from leaky pipes, the last dying in 1855, and the majority of those set next to the sidewalks have been removed for one reason and another, it is nevertheless, with its well kept stone paving, its great width, its uniformity of course, its imposing business blocks, one of the handsomest, as well as one of the longest streets in New England.

Running parallel with Elm street there are on the west Franklin, Bedford, State, and Canal streets, the latter following nearly the track of the old river road from its junction with Elm street on the south to falls bridge on the north. On the east of Elm, counting only those streets that extend through the heart of the city, are Chestnut from Auburn to Clarke; Pine, from Nutt road to opposite 76 Webster; Union, from Nutt road to River road north near Hooksett line; Beech, from Brown avenue to Salmon street; Maple, from Cilley to Gore; Lincoln, from Cilley to Amherst; Wilson, from Clay to Hanover; Hall, from Clay to Harrison; Belmont, from Clay to Harrison.

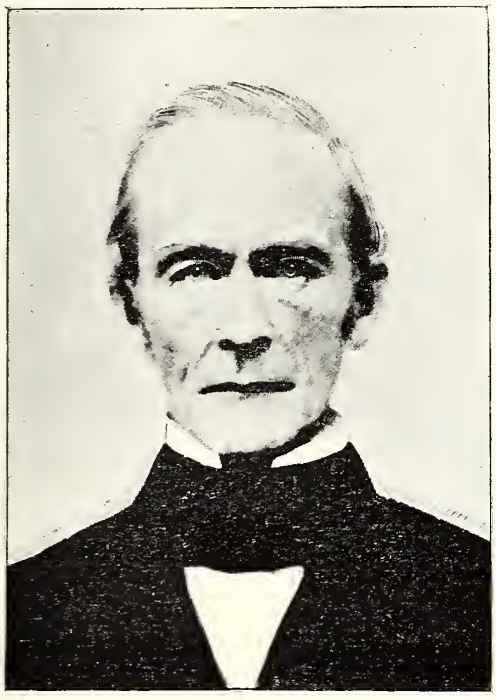
At right angles to the above streets, beginning on the south with Cilley road, there are Baker and Shasta, Clay, Somerville, Silver, Harvard, Prescott, Young, Merrill, Valley, Green, Grove, Summer, Auburn, Cedar, Spruce, Lake avenue, Central, Laurel, Merrimack, Manchester, Hanover, Amherst, Concord, Lowell, High, Bridge, Pearl, Orange, Myrtle, Prospect, Harrison, Brook, Blodget, Pennacook, Sagamore, Salmon, North, Webster, Appleton, Clarke.

The streets on the west side of the Merrimack, conforming more to old lines of travel, are of less regularity than those in the east section. The principal ones are Main, from Granite to Mill opposite Front at Amoskeag; South Main, from 354 Granite to Bedford line; Mast, from Main near bridge to Goffstown line; North Bedford, from Mast to Bedford line; Granite, from Elm across river to Weare and Henniker railroad; Milford, from South Main to Bedford line; Amherst is the outgrowth of the old road to the Souhegan. Front street is the only one of importance at Amoskeag, and that with Main of Piscataquog follows the course of the old road from the up-country to Boston.

Manchester had, Jan. 1, 1896, 109.297 miles of streets, 61.25 miles of roads, 8.36 miles of avenues, making an aggregate of 177.907 miles of streets, roads, and avenues. It had 121.297 miles of walks in the city proper, 0.897 miles of walks in the suburbs, and 628 miles on avenues, giving a total of 128.953 miles. It had over 90 miles of shade trees, 4.899 miles of macadam, and 56.236 miles of sewers. Its entire area comprises over 21,700 acres, or 33.906 square miles.

BALLOU - McGREGOR.

EDWARD BALLOU, the son of Jonathan and Janet (McGregor) Ballou, was born in Deerfield, Nov. 5, 1799, and was employed in his father's store until he came to Londonderry and settled at



EDWARD BALLOU.

the upper end of the Aikens Range, where the family has since lived. Nov. 13, 1823, he married Isabella D. MacGregor, daughter of James and Rosanna (Aiken) MacGregor, who lived on the Major John Pinkerton place, lately occupied by Alexander MacGregor, and now in the possession of Deacon T. T. Moore. This marriage was solemnized by Rev. Daniel Dana of Londonderry, and twelve children blessed the union: (1) George W., born Jan. 19, 1825, who was never married and carries on the farm; (2) Samuel A., born March 3, 1827, died Sept. 16, 1843; (3) Jennette MeG., born April 19, 1829; (4) Rosanna A., born March 8, 1831, died Feb. 20, 1833; (5) Nancy MeG., born Aug. 31, 1833, died Feb. 10, 1837; (6) Sarah W., born Dec. 21, 1835, a school teacher, married to William S. Baker of Portsmouth Sept. 14, 1858, by Rev. E. N. Hidden of Derry; no children; she died Sept. 11, 1865; (7) Isabella MeD., born Sept. 26, 1838, died July 31, 1855; (8) Mary B., born Feb. 6, 1841, married George A. Seavey of Windham, whose sketch is given elsewhere; (9) Nancy R., born May 21, 1843, married to Caleb Clark of Windham, Sept. 6, 1865, by Rev. L. S. Parker of Derry, and had three children: Lilly, died young; Edward B., born 1872; Mary Louise, born 1874, a popular teacher in Windham; (10) Samuel E., born Aug. 29, 1845, unmarried; (11) E. Louisa, born June 25, 1848, took care of her mother's aunt in Boston many years and inherited her fortune, married Thomas Chapman, and with her husband lives in Windham; (12) Edwin L. Parker, born April 25, 1851, married Mrs. Sarah Josephine Clay Johnson and lives on the John Bell place at the upper end of the Aiken Range in Derry.

Edward Ballou, the father, was a justice of the peace, served as selectman in Derry several years, was representative in the legislature two years, and died Sept. 19, 1863. James MacGregor Ballou is living (1895).

ISABELLA D. (MACGREGOR) BALLOU.

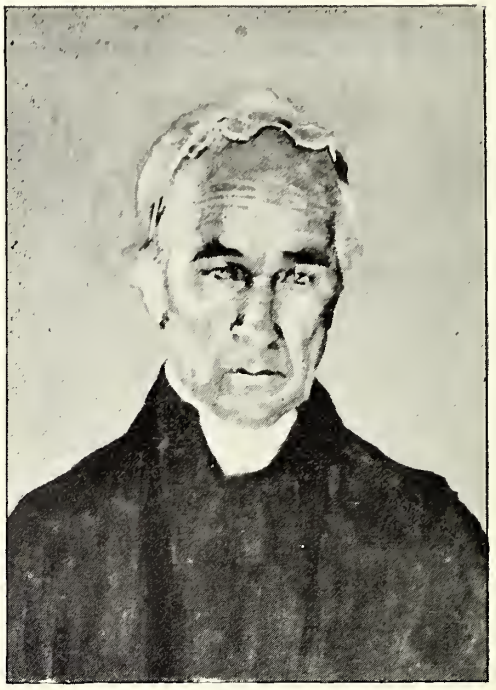
The father of Mrs. Ballou was born in Londonderry March 28, 1777, and married Rosanna Aiken of Chester, Dec. 22, 1803. She was born March 2, 1784, the daughter of Samuel and Isa-

bella (McDole) Aiken. The marriage was performed by Rev. Mr. Colby of Chester, now a part of Auburn. Their children were : (1) Agnes, born Oct. 10, 1804, died July 15, 1811 ; (2) Isabella D., married Edward Ballou ; (3) Alexander, born Nov. 6, 1809, married Sarah Wyse ; (4) Lewis A., born Aug. 12, 1812, married a Whittier and Augusta Blodgett ; (5) Eliza Jane, born July 14, 1820 ; (6) John A., born Oct. 14, 1822.

After the death of Mr. MacGregor the widow married Dearborn Whittier of Hooksett, Jan. 3, 1827. She died Nov. 23, 1867 ; he was killed by the cars at Wilson's Crossing, Jan. 26, 1850. Mrs. Ballou had her first child in her arms when she shook hands with Lafayette at East Derry in 1824.

James MacGregor, the second of the name in Londonderry, and father of James 3rd, married Agnes Cochran. Their children were : (1) Jennet, who married Jonathan Ballou of Deerfield and had a family of children ; (2) Mary Ann, who never married ; (3) Rev. David, of whom a portrait is herewith given ; he graduated at Dartmouth, studied theology, became a Presbyterian clergyman and was the first settled pastor of the society in Bedford. He married Mary Butterfield of Hanover, and after her death he married Mary Orr of

Bedford ; she died, and his third wife was Rebecca Merrill of Londonderry. He left children. (4) Alexander, who married Polly Pinkerton and lived in Londonderry, and he had one son, John P., adopted by Major John Pinkerton. (5) Susan, who married Thomas Bassett, a storekeeper in Londonderry, who had previously kept a store in Deerfield ; they had a son, Thomas, who became a physician and settled in Kingston. (6) Robert, who married Polly Hovens of Rhode Island and lived there some years, until the death of John MacGregor, when he returned to Londonderry and



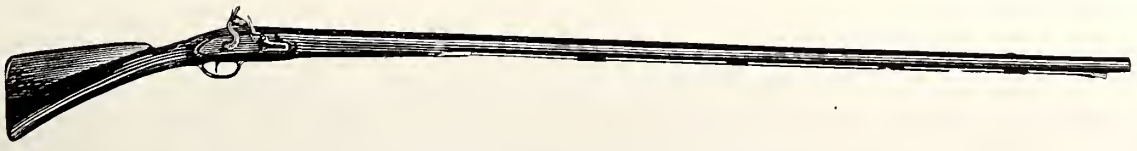
REV. DAVID MACGREGOR.

settled at the Upper Village. He afterward bought the farm where Reed P. Clark lately lived in Londonderry, and lived there, raising a large family of children, and some of the descendants remain there still. (7) Betsey, never married. (8) Polly, married Jonathan Emerson, lived on the Pinkerton place on the turnpike, and had one son. (9) James, of whom an account is given elsewhere.

Mrs. Ballou remembers this elopement story of the MacGregors : Rev. James MacGregor, first pastor of the church in Londonderry, had died and his son, Rev. David, was then pastor of the East Parish church. Alexander, another son, lived on some of the MacGregor lands where the Morrisons recently lived, and where the old MacGregor house, the first framed house in Londonderry, was still standing a few years ago. James, another brother, had a pew in the meeting-house. Susan, a daughter of Alexander MacGregor, fell in love with one Burnside, who kept a store in the East

Village and was not liked by the stricter Presbyterians, especially by the MacGregors. Susan's parents opposed the intimacy between her and Burnside, but their mutual affection ripened, and failing to secure the consent of her father and mother, Susan determined to elope. The arrangements were quietly made by procuring a license from the Governor, and the time was set. Susan prepared her wardrobe, tied it in a bundle, and on the day of the wedding placed it behind the door that opened into the stairway in the front hall. Burnside gathered his friends on horseback, and halting them a few steps from the house, rode up to the door in great style. Susan caught up her bundle from behind the hall door, and before any of the family knew what was going on, had mounted the horse behind her lover, and the party had started for a minister. Nothing was done to interfere with the wedding, and Mr. and Mrs. Burnside settled down to housekeeping, to the great indignation of the MacGregors, who refused to visit them. Mrs. Burnside, however, sought to overcome their scruples by taking her husband to church the following Sunday. With great assurance she marched up the aisle a little late, followed by her husband, and stopped in front of her uncle James MacGregor's pew. He instantly opened the pew door and let her in, but seeing Burnside he suddenly closed the door and shut him out. Burnside, however, did not hesitate a moment, and touching the door lightly with his hand, he vaulted over it and sat down beside his wife, to the amazement of the congregation and the mortification of the MacGregors. Such audacity was unbearable, and James MacGregor seized the young man by the shoulders and would have pitched him out of the pew but for the timely remonstrance of the scandalized pastor. Stopping in the midst of his sermon, Rev. David McGregor called out: "Brother James, do not disturb the house of God!" This restored order, and the young couple remained together. But the MacGregors did not visit Susan until after the birth of her first child, when it was commonly reported that she was in delicate health and might not live long. Then they relented, and were in a measure reconciled to the marriage. It is said that the issue of this marriage became renowned in the succeeding generations and one of the sons was a general in the Revolutionary war. This Susan MacGregor and James, 2nd, were the only children of Alexander, the son of the Rev. James, first pastor of this town. Alexander married and settled in Rhode Island, and died after the birth of these two children. His widow married an Allen and remained in Rhode Island, but the two children were brought to Londonderry and raised in the family of James MacGregor, who figures as the uncle in this story.

FIRST FRAMED HOUSE IN NUTFIELD.



GUN USED BY REV. JAMES MACGREGOR.

HON. GEORGE C. HAZELTON.

HON. GEORGE C. HAZELTON, of Washington, D. C., was born in Chester, at the old homestead on Walnut hill, being one of six children, four brothers and two sisters. His father, William Hazelton, was of English, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mercy J. Cochrane, of Scotch descent. John Cochrane, his maternal grandfather, spoke the vernacular dialect of Scotland and was quite familiar with the history and literature of that country, being especially fond of Scott and Burns, many of whose poems, it is said, he could recite from memory. From their mother the children largely derived their love of learning and the ambition to acquire it. Their schooldays fell within the latter part of the first half of the nineteenth century, a period when the district school furnished very meagre educational facilities, and when those who would avail themselves of greater advantages had to resort either to private tutorage or to the academy. Under such circumstances Rockingham county was especially fortunate in the opportune establishment of two great institutions of learning, Phillips Academy at Exeter and Pinkerton at Derry. The latter, not less than the former, appeared at the right time and was located in a community from which it has commanded a liberal patronage, and to which it has always been an inspiration and a great force in the development of the cause of education. The district school advanced but little beyond the rudiments of the common English branches; the academy, well organized, with ample curriculum, was competent to qualify the student for the business pursuits of life, to educate him in the higher English branches, and in the classics for admission to any college. It was distinguished for its training and discipline in the art of composition, of public declamation, and especially for the lyceum, or forum of debate, which it always maintained — all of which gave culture, development, and strength to the student's mental powers and laid the foundation for the discharge of public duties in after life of the highest value and consideration.

Mr. Hazelton began his course of study at Pinkerton Academy in 1849, leaving the institution in 1855 to enter Union College, New York, at the beginning of the sophomore year. Sometimes he was engaged during this period in teaching a district school in the winter, and he spent one year of the time, under Professor Henshaw, in the study of the classics at Dummer Academy in Massachusetts. Chester, of all the surrounding towns, was at that time the most generous patron of Pinkerton Academy. Notable among others who prepared there for their college course were Charles, the son of Hon. John Bell, and George, John, Louis, and Charles, sons of Senator Bell; also the sons of Dr. Kittridge, the three Hazelton brothers — Gerry Whiting, George C., the subject of this sketch, and John Franklin,— M. W. Tewsbury, Franklin Greenleaf, Timothy Hazelton and others. To these the academy was accessible, and they were accustomed to return to their homes over Sunday, which somewhat lessened the expense of attendance upon the academy, a matter of careful consideration in those economical days. During this period, following Mr. Hildreth, the pioneer principal, Emery, Parker, Row, Humphrey, Glassy, Poland, Professor Henshaw, and John W. Ray officiated as teachers of the academy. Under their instruction it took high rank, but especially so under the guidance of Professor Henshaw, who possessed rare skill and ability as a teacher of the classics and of higher mathematics in qualifying students for admission to colleges and universities. He was called from his academic chair of usefulness here to take charge of Dummer Academy, and thence became one of the leading professors in Rutgers College, New Jersey, where, after a career of distinguished service in the cause of education, he died.

Among the contemporaries of Mr. Hazelton at the academy were the Folsom brothers, the Brickett brothers, Paul and George, Aiken, Ben Warner, whose untimely death was a public calamity, Wallace W. Poore, with whom Mr. Hazelton has ever since maintained intimate friendly relations, J. G. Woodbury, nephew of Judge Levi Woodbury of national fame, Goodwin of the Crawford House in Boston, Tewsbury, a graduate of Dartmouth and one of the leading teachers of Massachusetts at the time of his death, the Chases

Geo. C. Hazelton

of Derry, Roberts of Massachusetts, and, in 1855, while under the instruction of John W. Ray, Harriet Prescott Spofford, who has attained prominence in American literature, and many others.

Mr. Hazelton early began to participate in the debates in the lyceum, and with Woodbury, Poore, Roberts, and others, is still remembered as one of its leading spirits. He often recurs to this experience as among the most valuable of his educational advantages, to which his success in his profession and in public life is largely indebted.

Few of the sons of Pinkerton Academy have been more devoted to their alma mater than he. He returned to take part in the dedication of the new building, erected upon the foundation of the old, around which many of his tenderest memories clustered, and was at that time elected president of the Alumni Association of the Academy.

His life has been a most successful one. He was graduated at Union College, was admitted to the bar in the state of New York, practised his profession in Schenectady for a time, and in 1863 moved to Wisconsin, to enter upon its practice there, which state was his residence until 1884, when he made his permanent home in Washington. While a citizen of Wisconsin, her people honored him with such public trusts as district attorney of Grant county, as state senator for four years, and as member of the national Congress for six years. Since his residence in Washington he has held the office of attorney for the District of Columbia, under an appointment conferred by President Harrison. Mr. Hazelton's political career has been so well described in the Encyclopædia of Eminent and Representative Men of Virginia and the District of Columbia, a volume of rare merit, published in 1893, that permission has been sought and obtained to reproduce herewith an extract from that work. It is as follows :

Mr. Hazelton was elected to the Wisconsin state senate in 1867, and was chosen president pro tempore of that body. He was again elected to the senate in 1869. At the expiration of his last term in the state senate he gave five years of close and diligent attention to the practice of law in the United States and state courts. Here he soon became known as one of the leading lawyers of Wisconsin. His success as a jury lawyer was most marked, and soon gave him an extensive practice and a wide experience. If he was anything he was an active and ardent republican. Each recurring canvass found him vigorously engaged. The result was that he was again called upon to represent his fellow-citizens, this time in the national legislature, being elected to the Forty-Fifth Congress in November, 1876. He entered Congress at a time when he found himself numbered among the republican minority, when the democratic majority controlled legislation, and when their speaker denied the new members of the house a just and fair recognition upon the floor in debate upon pending measures. But he was not thus to be repressed. Wherever opportunity offered, his readiness and ability to state a point with rare terseness and force soon began to command the attention of the house. Such was the state of affairs when he was renominated in 1878, and at once took the stump on the republican financial platform. Both greenbackers and democrats united to beat him, and it was only by the most persuasive speeches and untiring labor that he overcame the majority and was re-elected to the Forty-Sixth Congress. In the first session of this Congress he had the first opportunity to show the real quality of his intellect. April 24, 1879, when the majority were threatening the immediate repeal of the reconstruction measures, he delivered a speech in the house of representatives on the "Powers of Government," in which he not only exhibited a thorough knowledge of the legal and political phases of the question, but a boldness of thought in applying principles, that clearly showed that he had been a close student of our political history. And when the majority were attempting to impede the resumption of specie payments, at the same session, on Feb. 22, he spoke on the subject of the national banks and their resumption of specie payments. This speech, made in favor of honest money and national good faith, was one of his best efforts. It attracted much attention at the time and was widely published and commented upon in the daily press. His efforts during this session ranked him among the best orators in the house, and in the autumn of that year he was invited to go to California and assist in the canvass in that state. The election was for members of Congress, and it was regarded as a test election of the coming national campaign of 1880. The republicans carried the state, and it was conceded that no man from outside of it contributed more to that success than Mr. Hazelton. He delivered an oration at the famous Arlington cemetery on Decoration day, May 29, 1880. This speech was also published in the daily press and in pamphlet form, and the Union soldiers all over the land spoke of it in the warmest terms. He has ever been their energetic and faithful friend. In 1880 he was renominated for the third time and was most triumphantly re-elected, his majority ranking among the highest ever given in his congressional district for any man since the close of the Rebellion. . . . . In December, 1890, he was appointed attorney for the District of Columbia, of which office he is still the incumbent. He is admitted to practice in all the New York courts, the United States Supreme court, and the courts of Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

There is, therefore, no doubt that Mr. Hazelton, as a representative, student, graduate, and alumnus of Pinkerton Academy, is fairly entitled to the place that has been assigned to him in the present work.

TITULARY LITIGATIONS.

PRIOR to the arrival of the colony that settled in Nutfield, various grants of land in New England had been issued by the Crown covering the period of a century. In addition to the ownership of lands obtained by the possession of royal charters, as some of the settlers were particularly conscientious about depriving the peaceable Indians of their natural heritage without reasonable compensation, numerous deeds were obtained from the Indian chiefs, so that it became extremely difficult to ascertain the extent of occupied territories, and consequently impossible to assign new territories that should be entirely free from former owners or claimants. There were these two sources of titulary possession and ownership, royal grants and Indian grants, and those who emigrated to New England on account of alleged persecutions and discriminations in the old country, generally preferred to obtain their lands in the new country without seeking farther than was absolutely necessary the assistance of that royal government whose authority to them had appeared partial and oppressive. Before arrangements were made for embarking with all their possessions to New England, a large number of men in the north of Ireland signed and forwarded a petition to the governor of these colonies asking preliminary questions relative to the plan of emigration and a portion of unoccupied land on which to settle with their families. As this petition may be of interest hereafter in tracing families who came to Londonderry and other parts of New England or this country, a copy is here inserted :

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Colonel Samuel Shute, Governor of New England.

We, whose names are underwritten, inhabitants of the North of Ireland, do in our own names, and in the names of many others our neighbors, gentlemen, ministers, farmers, and tradesmen, commissionate and appoint our trusty and well beloved friend, the Rev. William Boyd of Macasky, to His Excellency the Right Honorable Colonel Samuel Shute, Governor of New England, and to assure His Excellency of our sincere and hearty inclination to transport ourselves to that very excellent and renowned plantation upon our obtaining from His Excellency suitable encouragement. And further to act and do in our names as his prudence shall direct. Given under our hands th's 26th day of March, Annoque Domini 1718. James Tratte, V. D. M.; Thomas Cobbam, V. D. M.; Robert Houston, V. D. M.; William Leech, V. D. M.; Robert Higginbotham, V. D. M.; John Porter, V. D. M.; Hen. Neille, V. D. M.; Tho. Elder, V. D. M.; James Thomson, V. D. M.; William Ker, Will. McAlben, Jahon Anderson, George Greye, Andrew Dean, Alexander Dunlop, M. A.; Arch. M. Cook, M. A.; Alex'r Blair, B. Cochran, William Galt, Peter Thompson, Richard McLoughlin, John Muar, William Jeameson, Wm. Agnew, Jeremiah Thompson, John Mitchell, James Paterson, Joseph Curry, David Willson, Patrick Anderson, John Gray, James Grey, Alexander McBride, Bart., Samuel McGivorn, John Hurdock, Geo. Campbell, James Shorswood, John McLoughlin, George McLoughlin, James Hune, Thomas Ramsay, Francis Ritchie, James Gregg, Robert Boyd, Hugh Tarbel, David Tarbel, John his × mark Robb, Jeattes Fulltone, Robert Wear, Alexander Donnaldson, Arch'd Duglass, Robert Stivin, Robert Henry, James Pettey, David Bigger, David Patterson, David (illegible), John Wight, Joseph Wight, Robt. Willson, James Ball, Andrew Cord, James Nesmith, John Black, John Thompson, Samuel Boyd, Lawrence McLaughlin, John Heslet, George McAlester, Thomas Ramadge, James Campbell, David Lindsay, Robert Givern, James Laidlay, Benjamin Galt, Daniel Todd, Robert Barr, Hugh Hollmes, Robert King, John Black, Peter Christy, James Smith, James Smith, Patrick Smith, Samuel Ceverelle, James Craig, Samuel Wilson, M. A, Gawen Jirwen, Robert Miller, Thomas Wilson, William Wilson, James Brice, Ninian Pattison, James Thompson, John Thompson, Robert Thompson, Adam Thompson, Alexander Pattison, Thomas Dunlop, John Willson, David Willson, John Moor, James McKeen, John Lamont, John Smith, Patrick Orr, Bonill Orr, William Orr, John Orr, Jeams Lenox, John Leslie, John Lason, John Calvil, Samuel Wat, James Crawford, David Henderson, Mathew Storah (?), David Widborn, Luk Wat, Robert Hendee, William Walas, Thomas Walas, Thomas Cecoch (?), William Boyd, William Christy, John Boyd, William Boyd,

Hugh Orr, Robert Johnston, Thomas Black, Peter Murray, John Jameson, John Cochran, Samuel Gonston, Thomas Shadey, William Ker, Thomas Moore, Andrew Watson, John Thonson, James McKerrall, Hugh Stockman, Andrew Cochran, James Carkley, Lawrence Dod, Sandes Mear, John Jackson, James Curry, James Elder, James Acton, Samuel Smith, Andrew Dody, James Forsaith, Andrew Fleming, Gorge Thomson, James Brouster, Thomas (illegible), James Beverlan, Peter Simpson, Thomas McLoughlin, Robert Boyd, Andrew Agnew, James King, Thomas Elder, Daniel Johnston, Robert Walker, David Jonston, James Steuart, John Murray, Thomas Blackwel, Thomas Wilson, John Ross, William Johnston, John King, Andrew Curry, John (illegible), Samuel Code, James Blak, Thomas Gro, Thomas Ouston, Jame Gro, John Clark, Thomas McFader, David Hanson, Richard Acton, James Claire, Jacob Clark, Abram Baberley, Steven Murdock, Robert Murdock, John Murdock, William Jennson, James Rodger, John Buyers, Robert Smith, Adam Dean, Randall Alexander, Thomas Boyd, Hugh Rogers, John Craig, Wm. Boyle, Benj. Boyle, Ja. Kenedy, M. Stirling, Samuel Ross, John Ramsay, John McKeen, James Willsone, Robert McKeen, John Boyd, Andrew Dunlap, James Ramsay, William Park, John Blair, James Thompson, Lawrence McLoughlin, Will. Campibell, James Bankhead, Andrew Patrick, James McFee, James Tonson (?), George Anton, George Kairy, Thomas Freeland, Thomas Hunter, Daniel his × mark McKerrell, Horgos his × mark Kenedey, John his × mark Suene, Adam his × mark Ditkoy, Alexander Kid, Thomas Lorie, Thomas Hines, Will his × mark Holkins, George Anton, John Colbreath, William Caird, John Gray, John Woodman (?), AndrewWatson, William Bleair, Joseph Bleair, Hugh his × mark Blare, William Blare, Samuel Anton, James Knox, Robert Hendry, John Knox, William Hendry, William Dunkan, David Duncan, John Muree, James Gillmor, Samuel Gillmor, Alexander Cochran, Edward McKane, John Morduck, Samuel his × mark McMun, Henry Calual, Thomas McLoughlin, Robert Huoy, John Millar, Hugh Calwell, William Boyd, John Stirling, Samuel Smith, John Lamond, Robert Lamond, Robert Knox, William Wilson, Wm. Patterson, James Alexander, James Nesmith, David Craig, Weall. McNeall, Thomas Orr, Wm. Caldwall, James Moore, Jr., Sam. Gunion, Matthew Lord, Robert Knox, Alex. McGregore, James Trotter, Robert Roo, Joseph Watson, Robert Miller, John Smeally, James Morieson, James Walker, Robert Walker, William his × mark Calwall, William Walker, Samuel his × mark Young, Alexander Richey, James Morieson, Joseph his × mark Burrlan, Robert his × mark Crage, John Thompson, Hugh Tomson, James Still, James his × mark Hoog, Thomas Hanson, Richard Etone, James Etone, Thomas Etone, Samuell Hanson, James Cochran, James Hulton (?), Thomas Hasetone (?), John Cochran, William Cochran, Samuel his × mark Huntor, John Huntor.

The accuracy of this list cannot be fully and clearly established, as it is the copy of a copy. The manuscript is very old and illegible in many places, but the value of the document lies largely in the proof it affords of the original spelling of proper names in the signatures, and in this respect it is superior to the authority of the public records where the clerk is responsible for the orthography and is not always correctly informed.

CRYSTAL AVENUE, DERRY DEPOT (1894).

The encouragement offered by the governor was so favorable that the colony of Nutfield was informally organized on the 11th of April, 1719, under the belief that the territory had not been appropriated. As the party arrived, full of hope and ambition, and began to cut timber and erect log cabins along Westrunning brook, it was soon discovered that other civilized white people were scattered through the wilderness, and claiming lands by reason of certain deeds and papers. Claims were challenged. The controversy aroused opposition and investigations that led to the finding of several Indian deeds, or claims founded on such deeds, in the possession of earlier settlers. Some of these settlers were easily induced to part with their lands for small sums of money, being persuaded that these titles were conflicting and doubtful. There was one deed dated March 13, 1701, covering so exactly the territory desired by the new colony, that it was deemed expedient to investigate no further, but proceed immediately to

find the party to whom the original grant had been issued, or his living representative with the largest claim, and come to some agreement with him whereby the people of Nutfield might be allowed to remain, and occupy and acquire legal possession of the land. The largest owner was located, and the town records, commonly called the Proprietors' Book, furnish the following particulars of the Wheelwright purchase :

September 23, 1719. The town ordered James Gregg and Robert Wear to present a petition to the court of New Hampshire to obtain a power of government and town privileges. The said petition was presented and the answer of it delayed until the next spring session. The town understanding that it was needful to make an agreement with Col. John Wheelwright of Wells about the sale of Nutfield, ordered October, 1719, Rev. James MacGregor and Samuel Graves to wait upon Col. Wheelwright for that end ; they accordingly obtained a deed from Col. Wheelwright and came to an agreement with him. The copy of the Deed is as followeth :

These presents witnesseth that I, John Wheelwright, of Wells, in the county of York, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, do for me myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, by virtue of a deed or grant made to my grandfather, a minister of the Gospel, and others named in said grant, by sundry Indian Sagemores, with the consent of the whole tribe of Indians between the rivers of Merrimack and Piscataqua, to them and their heirs, forever, full power for the laying out, bounding and granting these lands into suitable tracts for townships, unto such numbers of people as may from time to time offer to settle and improve the same, which deed beareth date May the seventeenth, one thousand six hundred twenty-and-nine, and is well executed, acknowledged, and approved by the authority, on the day, as may at large more fully appear; pursuant thereunto I do by these presents give and grant all my right, title, and interest therein contained unto Mr. James MacGregor, Samuel Graves, David Cargill, James MacKeen, James Gregg, and one hundred more mentioned in a list, to them and their heirs, forever, a certain tract of land bounded as followeth ; not exceeding the quantity of ten miles square, beginning at a pine tree marked which is the southwest corner of Chester, and running to the northwest corner of said Chester, and from the northwest corner running upon a due west line unto the river Merrimack, and down the river Merrimack until it meet with the line of Dunstable, and then turning eastward upon said Dunstable line until it meet with the line of Dracut, and continuing eastward upon Dracut line until it meet with the line of Haverhill, and extending northward upon Haverhill line until it meet with the line of Chester, and then turning westward upon the said line of Chester unto the pine tree first mentioned, where it began. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
DANIEL DUPEE,
JOHN HIRST.

Suffolk, ss., Boston, Oct. 20, 1719. John Wheelwright, Esq., personally appearing, acknowledged the above instrument to be his voluntary act and deed.
Coram WM. WELSTEED, *Just. Peace.*

In the meanwhile a new discovery was made of more serious import to the little colony at Nutfield, that the grant of ten miles square so much desired by reason of its situation and fertility, was not within the limits of the province of Massachusetts Bay, but included in the boundaries of the province of New Hampshire. While attacked on every side by the indignant possessors of other and older claims, and hustled about, and having their goods damaged in ejectments from the more fierce claimants, the town had informally organized and appointed officers and committees to attend to the very important matters of title and occupancy. The town had not been incorporated, nor even the right to occupy fully or legally established. The officers applied to the general court of New Hampshire in the expectation of securing an act of incorporation, Sept. 23, 1719. The petition represents the people of Nutfield, at that time humbled by the accumulation of obstacles, and quite willing to accept some assistance from King George in furtherance of their plan for permanent settlement, and especially set forth the claim, that they were descended from, and professed the faith and principles of the established church, and were loyal subjects of the British crown. George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., was graciously pleased to grant to his beloved subjects the ten miles square tract of land on certain conditions. But the name of Nutfield was sacrificed, and the township really and truly incorporated by the name of Londonderry.

The date of this royal document was June 21, 1722, and attached to it was the schedule of the names and shares of the proprietors of the township of Londonderry. Nutfield existed in hypothetical anticipation of being legally incorporated either in the province of Massachusetts Bay or the province of New Hampshire, under some delusive titulary conveyance from Indian, adventurer, immigration agent, or pioneer, for three years, and during those three years all the business of town meetings, and actions of officers and committees were anticipatory of legal justification.

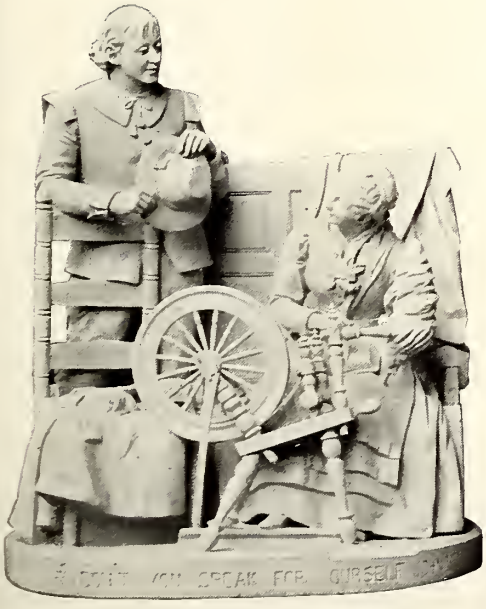
After more than three years of struggling against misfortunes and much importunate beseeching, through the intervention of influential officers of the crown, the precious document was brought to town, not to Nutfield, but to Londonderry, and not in the province of Massachusetts, but in the province of New Hampshire. The copy

LINCOLN.

From the Statue by John Rogers.—In Manchester Public Library.

THE CHARITY PATIENT.
In Manchester Art Gallery.

HOME OF JOHN ROGERS, NEW CANAAN, CONN.



"WHY DON'T YOU SPEAK FOR YOURSELF, JOHN?"
In Manchester Art Gallery.

TAKING THE OATH AND DRAWING RATIONS.
In Manchester Art Gallery.

of the royal grant and schedule is herewith presented to the reader :

George by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith, etc. To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Know ye that we of our especial knowledge and mere motion for the due encouragement of settling new plantations, by and with the advice and consent of our council, have given and granted by these presents, as far as in us lies do give and grant, in equal shares unto sundry of our beloved subjects, whose names are entered unto a schedule hereunto annexed, that inhabit, or shall inhabit, within the said grant within our province of New Hampshire, all that tract of land, within the following bounds, being ten miles square, or so much as amounts to ten miles square, and no more, bearing on the northeast angle at a beach tree marked, which is the southeast angle of Chester, and running from thence due south on Kingstown line four miles and a half, and from thence on a west line one mile and three quarters, and from thence south six miles and a half, and from thence west-north-west nine miles and a half, and from thence north eleven miles and a half, and from thence north-north-east three miles, from thence east-south-east one mile, and from thence south-south-west to the southwest angle of Chester, and from thence on an east-south-east line bounding on Chester ten miles unto the beach tree first mentioned, and that the same be a town corporate by the name of Londonderry, to the persons aforesaid, forever, provided nevertheless, and the true intent and meaning of these presents is, anything to the contrary notwithstanding, that nothing in this said grant shall extend to, or be understood to extend, to defeat, prejudice, or make null and void any claim, title or pretence, which our province of the Massachusetts Bay may have to all, or any part of the premises granted as aforesaid, or the right to claim property, or demand of any private person or persons, by reason and means of all or any part of the said granted premises falling within the line or boundaries of our said province of the Massachusetts Bay, to have and to hold the said land to the grantees, their heirs, and assigns, forever, upon the following conditions, viz :

1st. That the proprietors of every share build a dwelling house within three years, and settle a family therein, and break up three acres of ground, and plant or sow the same within four years, and pay his or their proportion of the town charges, when and so often as occasion shall require the same.

2nd. That upon default of any particular proprietor in complying with the conditions of this charter, or his part, such delinquent proprietor shall forfeit his share to the other proprietors, to be disposed of by vote of the major part of the proprietors, and in case of an Indian war within the said four years, the said grantees shall have four years more, after the said war is ended, for the performance of those conditions. The said men and inhabitants also rendering and paying for the same to us and our successors, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, the annual quit-rent or acknowledgement of one peck of potatoes, on the first day of October yearly forever, reserving also unto us, and our heirs and successors, all mast trees growing on said tract of land, and according to the acts of Parliament in that behalf made and provided, and for the better order, rule and government of the said town, we do by these presents grant, for us and our heirs and successors, unto the said grantees, that yearly and every year, upon the fifth day of March forever, except the Lord's Day, and then on the Monday next following, they shall meet and elect and choose, by the major part of the electors present, all town officers, according to the laws and usage of the other towns within our said province, for the year ensuing, with such powers, privileges and authorities, as other town officers in our province aforesaid do enjoy, as also that on every Wednesday in the week forever, they may hold, keep and enjoy a market, for the selling and buying of goods, wares, merchandise and all kinds of creatures, endowed with the usual privileges, profits and immunities, as other market towns usually hold, possess and enjoy, and two fairs annually forever, the first to be held, or kept, within the said town on the eighth day of October next, and so de anno in annum forever, and the other on the eighth day of May in like manner, provided that it should so happen, that if at any time, either of those days fall on the Lord's Day, then the said fair shall be held and kept the day following, and that the said fair shall have, hold and possess the liberties, privileges and immunities, that other fairs in other towns usually possess, hold and enjoy.

In witness whereof we have caused the seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Samuel Shute, Esq., our Governor and
[L. S.] Commander in Chief of our said province the twenty-first of June, Anno Domini, seventeen hundred twenty-two, and in the eighth year of our Reign.

By advice of the Council,

SAMUEL SHUTE.

RICHARD WALDRON, *Cler. Con.*

A schedule of the names of proprietors of Londonderry : John Moore, Robert Willson, James Moore, John Archibald, James and John Doak, Henry Green, Abel Merrill, Randall Alexander, Robert Doak, Alexander Walker, John Clark, James Anderson, James Alexander, James Morrison, John Mitchell, Archibald Clendennen, John Barnard, James MacKeen and sons (2 shares), Jonathan Tyler, Alexander Nichols, James Nichols, William Nichols, William Humphrey, John Barr and sons (2 shares), David Craig and William Gillmore (2 shares), John Stewart, Thomas Steele, Samuel Allison, John Morrison, Robert Wear, Allen Anderson, Mr. MacGregor and sons (3 shares), James Nesmith, James Clark, William Gregg, John Gregg, John Gregg and sons (2 shares), William Willson and John Ritchey, David Cargill, Jr., William Thompson, Hugh Montgomery, Robert Morrison, Alexander MacNeal, Robert Boyes, John MacMurphy, John MacNeal, William Campbell, Capt. David Cargill, John Archibald, Jr., James MacNeal, Daniel McDuffee (½ share), Samuel Houston, Col. John Wheelwright, Edward Proctor, Benjamin Kidder, John Gray, Joseph Kidder, John Goffe, Samuel Grover, John Crombie, Matthew Clark, James Lindsay, James Leslie, John Anderson, James Blair, John Blair, James Moore, John Shields (½ share), James Rodgers (½ share), Joseph Simonds, Elias Keyes, John Robey, John Senter, Robert MacKeen, Janet, Samuel and John MacKeen, William Coghran, John, Peter, and Andrew Coghran, David Boyle, James Gregg,

Samuel Grover and Robert Boyes, James Aiken, William Aiken, Edward Aiken, John Wallace, Benjamin Willson, Andrew Todd, John Bell, David Morrison, Samuel Morrison, Abram Holmes, John Given, William Fayres, Thomas Boyle, Elizabeth Willson and Mary her daughter (½ share), Samuel Graves, Jr., John Goffe, Jr., Stephen Pierce, Andrew Spalding, Alexander Mac Murphy and James Liggitt (½ share), James MacGregor for servants (½ share), Capt. Cargill for two servants, George Clark (½ share), Thomas Clark (½ share), Nehemiah Giffin (½ share), James MacGloughlan (½ share), Parsonage lot, John Barnard, Jr., John MacConoghy, John MacClury (½ share), John Woodburn, Benning Wentworth, Richard Waldron, Jr., Lt. Gov. Wentworth, Robert Armstrong, Robert Auchmuty, making a total of 122½ shares.

The full number of proprietors in our charter is one hundred and twenty-four and a half, parsonage and all. The memorandum over and above what is already given in this schedule is added to Mr. MacGregor, 250 acres; Mr. MacKeen, 250 acres; Mr. David Cargill, 100 acres; Mr. James Gregg, 150 acres; John Goffe, 100 acres; total, 850 acres. And to the two last mentioned, viz, Gregg and Goffe, a mill stream within the said town for their good service in promoting the settlement of the town.

RICHARD WALDRON,
Cler. Con.

New Hampshire, June 22, 1722. Admitted proprietors and commoners in the town of Londonderry with the persons mentioned in this schedule: His Excellency Governor Shute a home lot and 500 acres; His Honor Lieut. Gov. Wentworth a home lot and 500 acres; Samuel Penhallow, Mark Hunkins, George Jaffrey, Shadrack Waldron, Richard Wibbard, Thomas Westbrook, Thomas Parker, Archie MacPheadin, one share each.

RICHARD WALDRON, *Clerk of Council.*

BROADWAY, DERRY DEPOT.— LOOKING EAST (1894).

It might have been thought the rights and interests of every person in the new colony of Londonderry had been thoroughly secured at the end of three such vexatious years in this liberal charter and kingly favor, but unfortunately there were clauses in the royal grant that left the title to the land no clearer than before, as it was not permitted to make void the claim of the province of Massachusetts, to any or all of this tract, nor could it be enforced against the rights of any private person, and interminable disputes occurred all along the boundaries, especially on the east and south. In some instances the claimants, despairing of receiving justice at the hands of public officers, attempted to settle the question of occupancy by physical force. There was so little currency in the country at that period, and very few of the settlers had any means of defraying the expenses of a lawsuit in defence of their homesteads, the suffering was so great, the redress so remote, and delays so disastrous in the cases of ejectment, that the town was obliged to have a warrant article almost annually to see what next should be done for protection, and determine how the cost of suits should be raised. The deeds that have been mentioned hitherto and the charter have been given in this article, although they may be found in other histories of towns embraced in part in the original boundary of Londonderry. There is no doubt about the validity of another deed of which little has been written in former histories, and a careful examination of the records will convince the reader that much more profitable sales were made under the provisions of the Mason grant, than under that of Wheelwright, and it was found practically impossible to expel those who held land under the Mason grant. Ejectments came by the grant, but the people who could be disturbed by reason of the Mason grant finally took measures to forever clear their titles of any claim under it. The deed will give a fair understanding of the situation in this and neighboring towns twenty-five years after the arrival of the Nutfield colony. It is said these twelve men of Portsmouth named in

the deed below quit claimed to seventeen old towns between the Merrimack and Piscataqua rivers already settled without exacting more than a nominal consideration :

To all People to whom these presents shall come, John Tufton Mason of Portsmouth within the Province of New Hampshire in New England, Esquire, sendeth greeting :

Know ye that Captain John Mason heretofore of London, Esquire, now deceased, by virtue of several grants to him made by and under the Crown and several confirmations and ratifications thereof by the Crown, claimed and held a certain tract of land situated in New England in America, lying upon the sea coast between the river Merrimack and the river of Piscataqua, and running up Piscataqua river to the farthest head thereof, and from thence northwestward until sixty miles are completed, and so running up the river Merrimack sixty miles, and thence across the main land to the end of the sixty miles aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of New Hampshire, which grants and the right, title and inheritance of, in and unto the same, which did belong to the said Capt. John Mason, is now become the estate in fee of the said John Tufton Mason, as he is heir at law of John Tufton Mason, deceased, who was the son and heir of Robert Tufton Mason, deceased, who was grandson and heir at law of the said Capt. John Mason, deceased. And for and in consideration of the sum of fifteen hundred pounds of good and lawful money of the province of New Hampshire, aforesaid, to me the said John Tufton Mason in hand well and truly paid by Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne Junr., and Joshua Pierce, Esquire, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Junr., and John Wentworth, Junr., gentlemen, all of Portsmouth aforesaid, and Thomas Wallingford of Sommersworth in said Province, Esquire, and Thomas Packer of Greenland in the Province aforesaid, the receipt whereof, to full content and satisfaction, I hereby acknowledge, and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof, I do exonerate, acquit and discharge them, the said Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Junr., Joshua Pierce, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Junr., John Wentworth, Junr., Thomas Wallingford, and Thomas Packer, and all and every of their several and respective heirs, executors and administrators, forever. Have given, granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, make over, convey, and forever confirm, unto them, the said Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Junr., Joshua Pierce, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Junr., John Wentworth, Junr., Thomas Wallingford, and Thomas Packer, their heirs and assigns forever, in the manner and proportion hereafter in these presents mentioned, all that my right, title, interest, estate, inheritance, property, possession, claim or demand whatsoever, which I now have, of in and unto all that tract or parcel of land situated in the Province aforesaid, containing Two Hundred Thousand Acres, more or less, bounded as follows, viz :

Beginning at the mouth of the Piscataqua river, thence up the same to the farthest head of Newickewannick river, so called, and to the farthest head thereof, and thence northwestward until sixty miles be completed from the mouth of said Piscataqua river, the place where it began, and then from Piscataqua river aforesaid along the sea coast towards Merrimack river until it comes to the boundary line between the said Province of New Hampshire and the Province of Massachusetts Bay, thence running as the said boundary line runs until sixty miles be completed from the sea, then running from the westerly end of the sixty miles last mentioned across the land to the northerly end of the sixty miles first mentioned, together with the southeast half of the Isle of Shoals, with all my right, title, interest, estate, inheritance, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, I have of in and unto all and every of the towns, parishes, precincts, districts, villages, buildings, woods, rivers, ponds, waters and water courses, stones, mines, quarries and minerals, and all timber trees within the said boundaries with all and every of the privileges and appurtenances, profits, commodities and accommodations to the same and any and every part and parcel thereof, in any manner belonging, with the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits, to the same and to any and every part and parcel thereof in any manner belonging, and appurtaining. To have and to hold the said granted and bargained premises, with the privileges and appurtenances as aforesaid, in manner and form following, viz : to the said Theodore Atkinson three fifteenths parts thereof, to him, his heirs and assigns. And to the said Mark Hunking Wentworth his heirs and assigns two fifteenths parts thereof, and to the said Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Junr., Joshua Pierce,

BROADWAY, DERRY DEPOT.— LOOKING WEST (1894).

Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Junr., John Wentworth, Junr., Thomas Wallingford and Thomas Packer, to each of them and their several and respective heirs and assigns forever, one fifteenth part thereof, forever, so that no person or persons claiming, or that shall or may hereafter claim the said granted and bargained premises, or any part thereof, from by or under me the said John Tufton Mason, shall have any right, interest, inheritance, possession or property whatsoever of in and unto the same, or to any part or parcel thereof, forever, hereafter. Moreover Anna Elizabeth Mason, the wife of me the said John Tufton Mason, doth by these presents give, grant and surrender all her right of dower and thirds in the premises, unto them the said Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Junr., Joshua Pierce, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Jr., John Wentworth, Jr., Thomas Wallingford and Thomas Packer, their heirs and assigns, forever. In witness whereof the said John Tufton Mason and Anna Elizabeth my said wife, hereunto set our hands and seals, the thirtieth day of July, in the twentieth year of the reign of King George the Second, Anno Domini 1746.

JOHN TUFTON MASON. [s.]
ANNA ELIZABETH
TUFTON MASON. [s.]

Signed sealed and delivered after the words (all her right of dower and thirds in the premises) were inserted in the last line of second page In presence of us

JOSHUA GILMAN.
NOAH EMERY.

Province of New Hampshire, July 30, 1746. Received of Theodore Atkinson, Esquire, and others, in the foregoing deed mentioned, fifteen hundred pounds the full sum of the consideration this deed mentioned, £1500. JOHN TUFTON MASON.

Province of New Hampshire, Portsmouth, July 31, 1746. Then John Tufton Mason, Esquire, above named and Anna Elizabeth his wife, personally appearing before me the subscriber, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said Province, acknowledged the foregoing deed to be their free act and deed.

PIERCE LONG.

Rec'd. Aug. 27, 1746, and recorded 28th Aug., 1746.
D. PIERCE, *Recorder.*

Province of New Hampshire. A true copy from Lib. 31 Fol. 220. Examined the 22nd June, 1756.
D. PIERCE, *Recorder.*

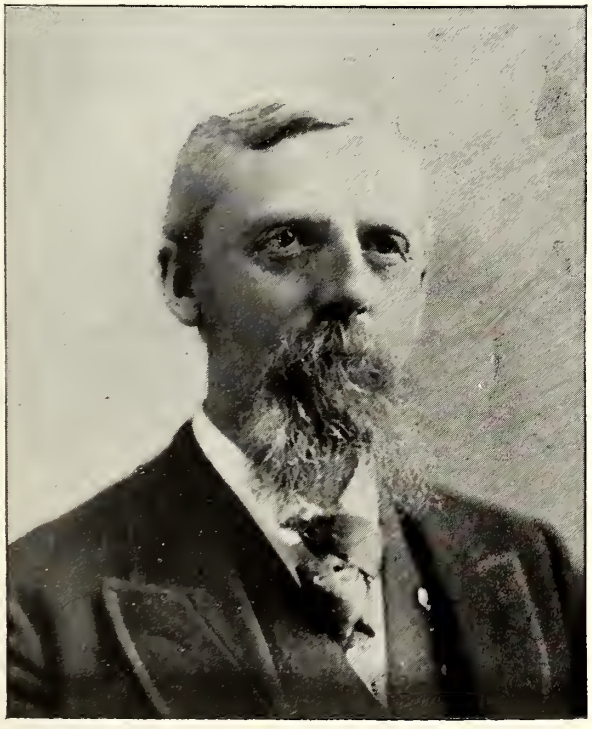
BIRCH STREET, DERRY DEPOT (1894).

The conflicting of titles sprang from many causes, chief among them a general ignorance of the geography of the country, and the granting of territory already covered under the supposition that the terms of the former conveyance had been violated to the extent of annulling the grant, or the supposition that an Indian deed was better than a royal grant. There was, even after the purchase under the Mason grant just quoted, abundant cause for anxiety among the early settlers, and it delayed the development of the town seriously, and led to innumerable cases of abandonment of homesteads, and removal to other parts of the country. The following paper may be of some assistance in understanding more of the situation. It is found in a manuscript of the date Aug. 9, 1766.

A brief account of the title of Capt. John Mason. Upon Mr. Allen petitioning Queen Anne to be put in possession of the waste lands, the assembly passed an act for confirmation of their township grants without respect to the Mason Claim. Upon Mr. Allen's application the Queen in council repealed that act, the Crown assumed the vacant lands until Mr. Allen can make it appear that Mr. Mason was ever in possession of said lands, as did appear by the cases of Allen against Waldron and Vaughan John Hobby, grandson to Sir Charles Hobby and John Adams of Boston, claiming one half of the Mason grant bought of Col. Allen, Mason's heirs saying the grant was entailed and could not be sold. In 1635 Captain John Mason dies, having willed New Hampshire to John Tufton on condition of his taking the name of Mason. John dying a minor, it fell to Robert Tufton Mason an infant. When Robert came of age he petitioned King Charles II to be relieved as to the property of his land, Geoffrey Palmer Attorney General made report that these lands were the undoubted right of Robert Mason. William Housleton and Peter Buckly sent over to answer Mason's complaint as attorneys for the Massachusetts Bay province disclaimed said lands before the court of King's Bench. Mr. Mason brought suits of ejectment against William Vaughan and recovered judgment. Vaughan appealed Home. His appeal was dismissed

and the former judgment confirmed, the appellant pays cost. Mr. Mason, despairing of any agreement with the people, returns to England and dies, leaving two sons John and Robert Tufton Mason, who conveyed the whole of their rights to Samuel Allen of London for 2750£ sterling. (See account of Mason's deed to Allen, page 89, Derry Edition, Book of Nutfield.)

GEORGE H. BROWN was born in Hill June 1, 1847, and received his education in the public schools of that town, at the New Hampton Institution, and at the Detroit Optical College. In Tilton, where he located, Mr. Brown was among the leading citizens. It was mainly through his efforts that the Tilton & Northfield Fire Insurance Company was organized, and he was its president for a number of years. He has also been a director in the Tilton National bank for several years. In 1878 and 1879 he was a member of the state legislature, and he has held



GEORGE H. BROWN.

many town offices. In his profession Mr. Brown ranks as one of the most skilful opticians in New England, and from the first he has commanded the highest patronage. Mr. Brown's residence is at 18 Brook street.

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WILFRED ERNEST BURPEE was born in New London, N. H., Feb. 7, 1860. His father is Edwin P. Burpee, whose mother was the sister of Gov. Anthony Colby. For seven years, in company with A. H. Whipple, he conducted

WILFRED E. BURPEE.

the well known summer hotel, "The Heidelberg." Mr. Burpee was educated in the public schools of New London and at Colby Academy. In 1891 he graduated from the Detroit Optical College, receiving the degree of optical specialist. Since 1886 he has been actively engaged in optical work and has won a wide and enviable reputation for his skill. In November, 1894, Mr. Burpee was married to Miss Lucy Shepard of New London.

BROWN & BURPEE.—The firm of Brown & Burpee has been in business in Manchester since April, 1894, being among the first to open offices in the Kennard. Their testing parlor contains every instrument and convenience as an aid to their profession, and their mechanical and prescription department is the only one in the city. Their establishment, combining as it does scientific and mechanical skill of a high order and being complete in all its departments, has few equals in the country.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

THE First Congregational church of Manchester was organized Aug. 15, 1839, when a union was effected of two small churches, which for more than ten years had been struggling for existence, without a settled pastor or a church building. One of these, the Congregational church of Amoskeag village, worshipped in the house of Daniel Farmer, whose family is still prominently identified with the church, and its date of organization, December, 1828, is often given as that of the present First church. The other uniting branch was the Presbyterian church of the Centre, then the principal village within the present city limits. Each contributed fourteen to the roll of charter membership. The new church erected its first building on the site now occupied by the Opera House block, in the heart of the manufacturing village then springing up on the east bank of the Merrimack, and dedicated it Nov. 21, 1839. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. C. W. Wallace, who had before supplied in the Amoskeag church, and to him a call was extended the next day, which he accepted, being ordained Jan. 8, 1840. The First Congregational Society was formed about the same time. It has always had the good fortune to be in the hands of thorough business men who have wisely administered its financial affairs.

In February, 1873, after a pastorate of thirty-three years, during which he had impressed his own strong and purposeful character upon the church and community, Dr. Wallace resigned a large and powerful church into the care of his successor, Rev. Edward G. Selden, a recent graduate of Andover Seminary. The title of Pastor Emeritus was conferred upon Dr. Wallace. It was during this second pastorate that the new church edifice was erected at the corner of Hanover and Union streets. The last meeting in the old church was March 28, 1880, Dr. Wallace preaching an eloquent sermon to a crowded assembly. The cost of the new structure, dedicated May 12, 1880, was about $60,000. Horace P. Watts was president of the society at the time, and the church holds his memory in special gratitude for his generous service and skilful management of this enterprise. After a successful pastorate of nearly twelve years, Mr. Selden accepted a call in May, 1885, to the South church, Springfield, Mass. He is now pastor of a large church in Albany, N. Y. His successor in the Manchester church was Rev. Willard G. Sperry, now the honored president of Olivet College, Mich. He came from the South Congregational church, Peabody, Mass., and remained eight years, resigning at the call of the college above mentioned. During his stay it was decided that the increasing demands of the work called for a pastor's assistant, and Miss Mary F. Dana was appointed to that office March, 1887, and continues to the present time. This was the first church in the state to introduce such an officer.

In October, 1893, Dr. Edward A. Lawrence was called to the vacant pastorate, and his acceptance was privately assured, but before the arrival of the official notice, information was received of his sudden death. Attention was next directed to Dr. T. E. Clapp of Portland, Ore., who preached his first sermon in the church March 4, 1894. He accepted the call to the pastorate, and his ministrations have proved very successful.

The following bequests have fallen to the church and society by the will of deceased members: Mrs. Mary E. Elliot, the greater part of whose estate was devoted to the establishing of the Elliot Hospital, gave $2,000 for payment of the last indebtedness incurred in church building, and her house and land were also given for use as a parsonage; $1,000 was left to the church by Mrs. Hannah B. Keniston; $1,000 by Mrs. William Hartshorn to the society, and $500 to the society by Dr. Henry M. French.

Eleven young men of the church have entered the Christian ministry: one, James H. Pettee, is one of the best known missionaries of Japan, and two, Robert P. Herrick and Isaac Huse, are prominently connected with the Home Mission field in the West.

The present membership of the church is 705. It has a Sunday school of 589 members, besides a home department of about 100, and a Christian Endeavor society of 170 members, with a junior

society of 75. The church stands today conspicuous for its long pastorates, its loyalty, its tenacious holding to foundation principles, its soundness on the temperance question, and its readiness to meet the demands of a growing city, still bearing the stamp of the stalwart Christian character of him who shaped so many years of its history.

Dr. Wallace's letter of resignation was so characteristic of him, and it affords such an adequate idea of the relations then subsisting between pastor and people, that it is here reproduced:

BELOVED BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: — A period has arrived which admonishes me that it is my duty to lay before you my convictions in regard to that relation which unites us as pastor and people. After having long deliberated on this question — looking at it from every standpoint I could command — and after having sought direction from the Great Head of the church,

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. — ERECTED IN 1839.

I have reluctantly reached the conclusion that it is my duty to resign my pastoral office: and this I now do, the resignation to take effect with the close of May next. The terms of my ordination require that I should notify you three months previous to such a resignation. Supposing that more time might be desirable for both parties, I have increased this period.

It is in accordance with both my judgment and feelings, as well as in harmony with my obligations to you, that I should state the reason for the step I now take. It is not on account of any marked expressions of dissatisfaction which have reached my ears. It is not because my work is so severe that I am seeking rest. Nor is it because my health is such as to demand the change. Nor is it for any reason that can benefit myself. It must be obvious that all my personal interests are here. My ministerial standing, social position, and pecuniary welfare, all are interwoven with my present relations. When this resignation takes effect I can anticipate no other pastorate. The step, therefore, which I now take, is not for my sake, but for your welfare.

My pastorate has extended over a long period. The time designated for my retirement will complete thirty-four years. I have but one senior in the state. And in the five hundred churches in Massachusetts, not more than five or six pastors have remained for so long a period. I am no longer a young man, nor am I in middle life — and neither health, nor strength, nor experience, nor interest in the living world, can conceal the fact that I am fast approaching the scriptural limit of human life. My generation are mostly gone. The living are behind me. The vigor and working force of the church, as well as its pecuniary support, are drawn from those far younger than myself, while those for whose salvation we labor, are mostly separated from me by the distance of many years.

These things being so, instead of struggling against the inevitable, it is far better to yield the position I occupy, that it may be filled by one whose age, thoughts, and sympathies are supposed to be more in harmony with the day in which we live. The old routine needs to be broken up; an increased personal responsibility needs to be awakened, for a work is demanded here which cannot be performed without it. In a word, this church and society need the freshness, the vigor, the young life, the magnetism of another pastor. No man whose sun is so near the going down as my own, and whose voice is so familiar, can lead this church to that higher ground of individual accountability. I feel, therefore, that the Master, whose call I humbly trust I obeyed, when long ago I assumed this office, would now have me retire. This demand I hasten to obey, that I may not occupy a position I cannot fill.

That this step cost me a sacrifice, I will not deny. It is a sacrifice to leave the scene of my life-work — turning away from that altar upon which, though with great imperfection, I have laid the vigor of my youth and the strength of my manhood. It is a sacrifice to leave the only people I could call mine, whom I had the wish or the right to love as mine. It is a sacrifice to drift out upon the wide world and feel I have no church, no congregation, no pastorate, no spiritual home. So great indeed is this sacrifice, I cease to wonder that old men often cling to the office long after it has been thought by others that the day of their usefulness is closed. If I have not already committed this mistake, I wish to avoid it. Hence, great as the sacrifice is, I make it *readily* if not *cheerfully*. I feel my Heavenly Father demands it at my hands. And when I call to mind the blessings which have strewn the pathway of all my past, I confide the future to him. I will only repeat, it has been my desire not to consult my own interest in this step; neither to allow my feelings to be my guide, but to answer the one question, what will be most for the temporal and spiritual advancement of this church and society, most for the honor of Christ and the glory of his name. And my request is that you may receive this communication, and act upon it with a desire even more perfect than my own.

Dr. Wallace's farewell discourse produced a profound impression upon the church and the community. He took for his text the words: "Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of

good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you." In the course of his sermon he said:

The long looked for, the long dreaded hour has come. With mingled emotions of sadness and gratitude I address myself to its duties. The shadows are here; but there is sunlight also. "I will sing of mercy and of judgment," if this poor heart will play on the minor key. I hear a voice, deep, strong, exultant, "which giveth songs in the night." As I always wish to make most prominent my blessings, I will first speak of our occasions of gratitude. And first among these, I will mention the fact that I have been permitted so many years to preach the "gospel of the blessed God." It is thirty-five years since I was licensed as a preacher of the gospel, and from that day to this I have not been without employment. I know my work has been performed with little of beauty, perhaps with less of power. Still, I do rejoice that I have been permitted to devote my life to this most blessed work. Another service may be more honorable, it may be more useful; still, for myself, there is no employment so much in harmony with my feelings as that of pointing the lost to the rock of refuge. I fell in love with the ministry before I entered it. I have not been disappointed. Could I go back to life's young morning, in spite of all its cares and labors, I would choose it again.

Whether it is better to spend the whole of life, as I have done, among the same people, I cannot say. I think no one rule will apply in every case. Still, there are many pleasant things connected with a life-long pastorate. During such a period, most families, in any congregation, will pass through scenes of joy and sorrow. Then, confidence is a plant of slow growth. And the ties of affection, where there is true worth to feed upon, become stronger and stronger as the years pass away. For these reasons a single pastorate has blessings over one which is divided. Still no one rule will apply.

I am grateful — I think we ought all to be grateful — for the peace and harmony which, as a people, we have enjoyed. This spirit of harmony is of more importance to a religious community than most imagine. As a church and people I think we have enjoyed this blessing to a remarkable degree; and so far as regards the relation of pastor and people, the harmony, so far as I know, has been very nearly complete During all these years, now fading in the distance of the past, I can recall no word which I think was spoken with the design of injuring my feelings, and so far as I have known my own heart, no unkind feeling has lurked therein toward any one of my people. I am grateful that I can say this, at this time and in this place. And all this notwithstanding that the last thirty-five years have been a very stormy period in the history of our country. The temperance question has been largely discussed. And the institution of slavery, its grasp for greater power, leading to the Mexican war, and then the late Rebellion, have agitated the land to an astonishing degree — dividing churches and unsettling ministers. Yet we have not been distracted, as many religious communities have been.

I think we should be grateful for the measure of success which has attended our united labors. In August, 1839, this church was reorganized by the union of the church at Amoskeag with that at Manchester Centre. Thus formed, it embraced a membership of 27; 8 men and 19 women. During my pastorate 924 have been added; 363 by profession of faith in Christ, 561 by letter. Of these, 311 have been dismissed, 127 have died, and six have been excluded; leaving the present membership 507. A large number; but we must bear in mind that many of them, certainly one-fifth, are absent, and a few are lost sight of. Still, we are large in numbers; larger than in pecuniary or moral strength. I have baptized 185 adults and 148 infants. During my ministry I have written out in full about 1,340 sermons, besides many addresses which have cost me much labor; and for the last twenty years of my ministry I have preached extemporaneously nearly one half the time. Many of these extemporaneous sermons have cost me more study than the same number written out in full. Still there has been a great saving of both mental and physical exhaustion; and I think on the whole the usefulness has not been diminished. I have attended about 1,150 funerals; of these, from one third to one half were outside of my own congregation. The ceremony of marriage I have performed 1,164 times. This is a large number. Few ministers marry more persons than they bury; I have more than double the number. With many of these parties I have had no acquaintance; I have met them on this occasion only. They are scattered far and wide; not a few have already closed life's journey, and entered on that state, where they "neither marry nor are given in marriage." With a large number, however, of those whom I have united in these most intimate and tender bonds, I have had an acquaintance. I have known many of them as children; I have seen them lay the foundations of the family.

The time having arrived for me to resign my pastoral office, I rejoice that I can leave you a strong and united people. You are strong enough to support the institutions of religion without a draft which can be regarded as onerous. Far more than this, as compared with other churches, you are strong intellectually and spiritually; you are capable of keeping all the moral machinery connected with the work of the church in vigorous and successful operation. Then, you are united, both in faith and spirit; and among my most earnest prayers is this, that you may keep thus united. O make any sacrifice of personal feeling or preference, the sacrifice of any thing but truth and duty, rather than disturb this long-continued and blessed harmony. But I feel that a test is now coming, is near at hand, which will determine whether this union is founded in that principle which permeates our common faith.

So much I can say — I could say much more, as the occasion of gratitude to God. Did not delicacy forbid, I would speak of one whose quiet and gentle influence has long been a silent benediction upon my own heart, lifting me up to a higher plane and pressing me with a more earnest step in the way of truth and duty, and, as I believe, a benediction upon our relations. But the silence of the new made grave must not be disturbed.

Notwithstanding, however, "this cup which runneth over," and which has run over, lo! these many years, there is a sadness which steals upon the present hour. The evening is unlike the

morning: the sun is the same, he is just as bright, but, ah! the shadows silently gather. It was morning when I came among you. The sun of my life rose to the zenith — he tipped toward the west, gliding down the sky, till now he lingers just above the hills — ready to sink. It is light yet: the clouds are golden; it is peaceful and hopeful around; but the night cometh, not unmingled with joy; still, the voice drops into the softened tone when we speak of the past, stretching far away, or talk of plans which take hold only of a few days to come. I know that there is a light which shines across the gulf of death. It comes down from the heights of Zion and mingles with these evening shadows, and thus dispels their gloom. Still, so far as this life and this world are concerned, there is sadness in this closing hour. I am sad that my ideal of christian and ministerial character has been no more fully realized. I once thought that as I grew older I should grow better — ascend higher the mount of God, and perform my work both as a Christian and a minister with more of singleness of purpose and earnest desire to glorify God. But, alas! "sin is mixed with all I do" and as I entered the kingdom with this prayer, "God be merciful to me a sinner," on my lips — as it lingers there still — so I fear it will, till this mortal shall put on immortality.

It is sad to break these old and tender ties. A third of a century is a long period; so many years can scarcely pass away without bringing to most families many scenes of joy and of sorrow. In these lights and shadows of life we have mingled. And all this time the ties which have bound us together as pastor and people have grown stronger and stronger. Certainly so on my part. To sunder these friendships must cause pain; moreover it is one of the infirmities of age that new friendships are not readily formed. When I say farewell to you, beloved, I can have no other people to call my own; I shall have personal friends, but not a people: good, kind friends, but not a church of which I can say and feel, "it is mine." Another will come and claim your confidence and affection; the demand ought, and must, be obeyed; while I am too old to form other ties. Then, it is sad to leave these children and youth. By a fixed law of human nature, I know they can feel but little interest in me, still, I must feel a deep and abiding interest in their welfare, both for this life and for that which is to come.

It is sad to leave this church in no higher degree of spirituality. Some hearts never grow cold. Piety burns with a steady flame. They are like springs whose waters pour from fountains so deep that the drought does not reach them. There are some such here. They are really the practical working force of the church, the Aarons and the Hurs, who hold up the hands of the minister. "They are never weary in well doing," God bless you, my brethren and sisters! There are other Christians whose piety is fitful. Now they are full of zeal; and now they linger in the race. They wake up in a revival, work and pray and sing, for a few days, for a week, then they sleep for months or years. They are of small account in a church — sickly plants clinging to the true vine. Others have only a name to live. They enter the church, but do nothing. If they are the soldiers of the Lord, they are on the invalid list; in the hospital more than on picket. In the day of battle they are far off; of victory they know nothing. I am sad that there is so much of this suspension of life among ourselves. Perhaps it is largely my own fault; at any rate, my prayer is that God may send you a pastor whom He will own, as the means of your reviving.

Sad, however, as I am in turning away from my field of labor and laying off my life work, I do it freely. I do it at my own choice. I do it that young life may be poured into it. No man takes it from me. I lay it down of myself. It is the result of my maturest and most deliberate judgment. It is because I think the master calls me to it, that I now lay this, the greatest sacrifice of my life, upon his altar.

I exhort you to feel an interest in this church and society. I have long felt that here is our weakness. The idea has prevailed that there was no special need of thought, or care, or labor, to build ourselves up. People will come to our place of worship, our sabbath school will prosper, the prayer meeting will be attended, and all our moral and religious machinery will keep in motion without attention: hence if work was done, it was somewhere outside, not within and for ourselves. Now I believe there is "that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth." At the same time, it is not wise to extend the wings of the army so as to weaken the centre, and "he who provideth not for his own, denieth the faith," said an apostle. I think, brethren, you will see the need of greater concentration of effort; not only that you belong to the grand army of the Lord, but also that you belong to this army corps, this regiment, this company; and here, first of all, is your duty. I would have you keep your hearts and hands open to all our established causes of benevolence. I would have you labor in mission work in our own city and surroundings. But I would ever have you feel that your first and highest Christian obligation is toward the church of which you are a member; and that its meetings and work must not be left to the care of the pastor and deacons alone, or left without any care. Most emphatically do I admonish you, that no political or social organization must be allowed to steal away your affections from the church, or to take the precedence of your work.

REV. T. EATON CLAPP, D. D., pastor of the First Church in Manchester, was born near Philadelphia about fifty-one years ago. His collegiate education was obtained at Bucknell University and his theological training at Crozer Seminary. Enlisting in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry on the breaking out of the war, he served a year and a half, participating in the battles of Antietam and Stone River, and sharing in Sherman's march to the sea. After the war the professorship of rhetoric at Bucknell University was offered to him, but he declined it and entered the ministry. His pastorates have been at Williamsport, Penn., Syracuse, N. Y., and Portland, Ore. It was his success at the last named

place which made him known throughout the Congregational denomination both East and West, and led to his call to the Manchester church in 1894. This call was given before his congregation had heard or seen him. During his pastorate there have been 150 additions to the church, which has apparently entered upon a new era of prosperity. Dr. Clapp is a most pleasing speaker, and enjoys a wide popularity outside the limits of his denomination. He has been prominent in the counsels and work of the great Congregational societies for promoting the diffusion of the gospel at home and abroad.

REV. T. E. CLAPP, D. D.

DR. EMIL CUSTER, who practiced medicine in Manchester for nearly half a century, was born in Frankfort, Germany, June 12, 1820, his father being of Swiss descent and his mother a German. He received a primary education in Switzerland and spent six or seven years at the universities of Munich, Freiberg, Zurich, and Wurzburg. After the completion of his studies he married Nanette Tollman of Basle, Switzerland, and in 1847 came to America and settled in Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained one year and then came to Manchester. The city at that time was only two years old, with a small and scattered population, but Dr. Custer possessed the qualities which overcame all difficulties, and he gradually built up a large and lucrative practice. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and his kindness of heart made him countless friends among the poor and needy. Dr. Custer was surgeon of the Amoskeag Veterans, a member of Trinity Commandery, K. T., Hillsborough Lodge, I. O. O. F., Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, and the American Legion of Honor. He was a prominent member of the Unitarian society, and in politics was a Republican. He maintained his bright and cheerful disposition until his death, which occurred May 18, 1896, after an illness of nearly nine months. Two daughters, Miss Anna Custer and Mrs. Sebastian Christophe, both of Manchester, survive him. A son, E. L. Custer, a prominent artist of Boston, died several years ago.

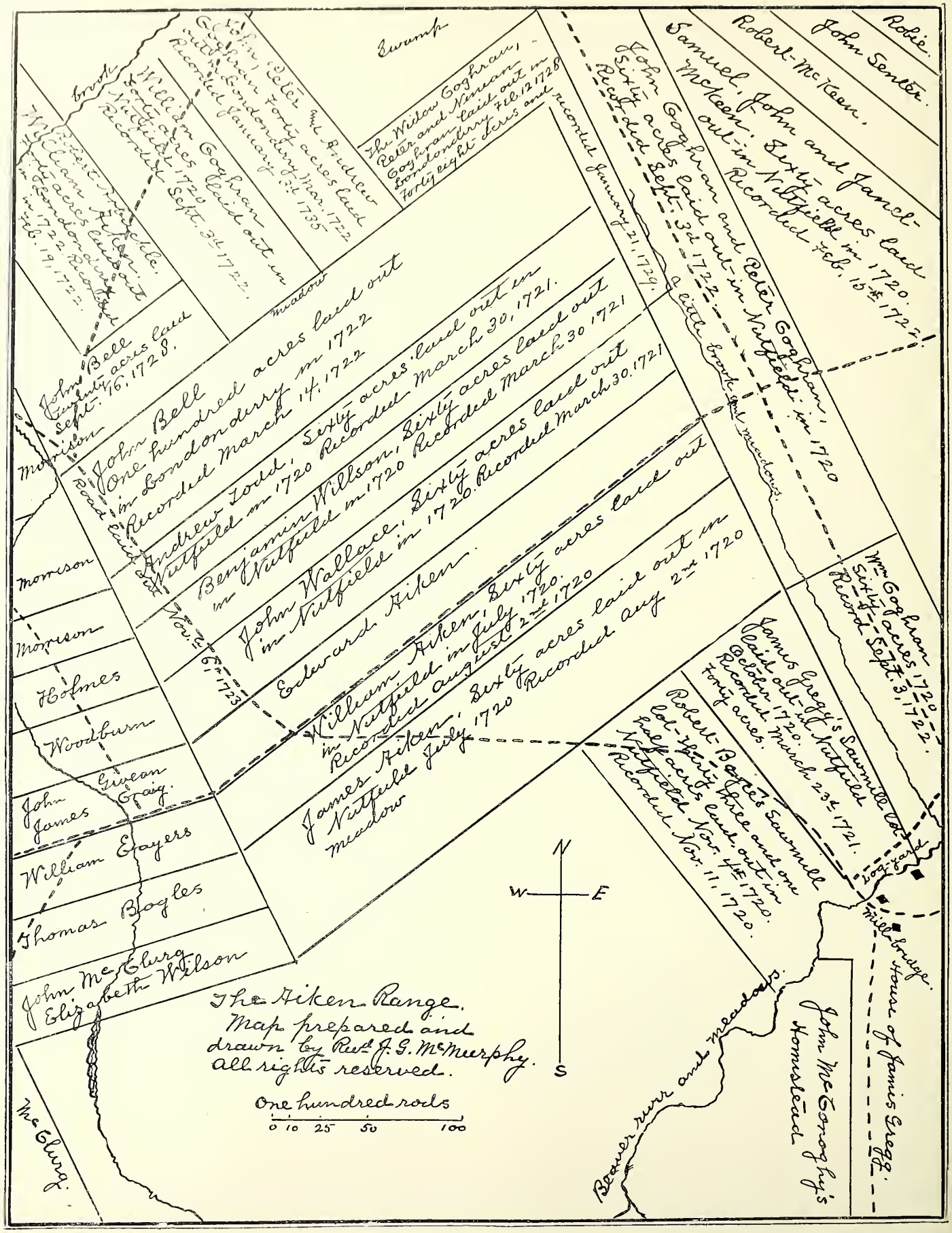
DR. EMIL CUSTER.

THE AIKENS RANGE.

BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

THE position of this section of land, mostly devoted to homesteads, is on the westerly side of Beaver brook, and the lots were laid out in parallelograms whose angles were somewhat oblique, to enable the surveyors to make common headlines and place the farms in one range. The westerly headline of the Aikens Range is the easterly headline of the Eagers Range. The easterly headline of the Aikens Range is a side line to the connected homesteads of the Coghrans (a notable family whose name is variously written as Coughran, Coghran, Cochran, and Cochrane, and probably to be identified with Coffran). The longer lines of the Aikens Range of homesteads are nearly parallel to the general course of Beaver brook. The homestead lying nearest to the brook leaves a wide space between that was not adapted to immediate settlement. At this part of Beaver brook the meadow margin is very broad, and at the time the homesteads were laid out all the meadow was staked and bounded for the exclusive use of the settlers as they had agreed among themselves. The legal possession of these meadows then became fixed by a formal act of the committee for lot laying and the recording of the former transaction. James Aiken had the homestead nearest the brook, but that was not nearer than the farm upon which the Bradfords live. The rocky ridge to the southward probably limited the lot in that direction. The general model of the sixty-acre lot was a mile in length and of width to correspond, but if the land was unfit for cultivation or already pre-empted for hay privileges the width often exceeded the average of thirty-three or thirty-four rods by ten, fifteen, or even twenty rods. The longer lines also exceeded the record by twenty, thirty, and even forty rods. It has been explained by old surveyors in the following manner: The chain bearers added to the length of every chain; when the foremost man had drawn his chain straight from the hand of the rear man at the last pin, he took the end of the chain in one hand and a pin in the other hand and stepping as far as he could in advance he reached forward with the pin and dropped it. This method would increase each chain length about the measure of a man's stature, and the excess for a mile line would be about thirty rods.

The next homestead in the range was laid out to William Aiken and comprised the farm now occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Karr and some small pieces that have been deeded to other parties on the eastern end. Edward Aiken had the homestead now owned by John Folsom, and this also extended originally farther east. The original eastern boundary of the Aikens homesteads was a small stream, which shows how much has been taken from the ends of all of these farms. John Wallace had the lot now occupied by L. H. Pillsbury, and Benjamin Wilson's homestead came next in order where Joseph R. Clark owns. Joseph R. Clark also owns the original homestead of Andrew Todd. In the records, owing to the obliquity of the angles, it was represented that each end line was thirty-one rods, but in fact there is none so narrow even in these most excellent lands. John Bell had one hundred acres laid out in one strip because he preferred to take his first and second divisions together, the homestead of



MAP OF THE AIKENS RANGE.

sixty and the second division of forty acres or its equivalent. Beyond this homestead the regularity of the plan of allotment is broken and the farms are laid out in such figures as the nature of the ground would best allow. The land north of John Bell's lot was laid out chiefly for second divisions and amendments, but it appears from records of roads and subsequent history of the town that most of these pieces of land have been occupied at some time by persons who built houses upon them and made homesteads of them, although at present they are mostly deserted and only the marks of former cultivation are apparent in old field walls, garden spots, stumps of orchard trees, wells, and stone foundations for houses and barns.

On June 17, 1719, the town ordered a sawmill to be built upon Beaver river and entered into an agreement with Robert Boyee, James Gregg, Samuel Graves and Joseph Simonds, whereby they should have the privilege of the river from the pond downward to the bottom of the falls, but James Gregg alone had the right of building the gristmill. The sawmill was built about where Wallace W. Poor's sawmill stands and had an acre of ground for a mill yard for storing boards and lumber. The gristmill was not far from the site of the present gristmill of Leando Hardy and Gregg's house on the south side of the road as it turns eastward by the gristmill. These men were allowed certain parcels of land as rewards for undertaking to supply the wants of the settlers in respect to lumber and corn meal and other meals at fixed prices. It is seen in reading over the allotment of lands that James Gregg had a forty-acre lot laid out to him in October of the next year on the northerly side of the river opposite to his homestead and the mill sites, and that parcel of land covered the greater part of the space now occupied by Derry Village; on the river side it joined upon his privilege and the margin by the river which he used for a log yard, the latter being in the vicinity of the spot now occupied by the factory of Benjamin Chase. Robert Boyee had also a forty-acre parcel allotted to him, for similar reasons immediately west of that allotted to James Gregg. The actions of the town are not always understood, for it often appears that verbal agreements were entered into that never obtained the confirmation of a vote. Some agreement had been made with one William Gregg to give him a gristmill lot, but an indignation meeting was held upon the 4th day of April, 1720, and the resolution was passed that William Gregg for good reasons should not have the gristmill lot that was intended for him nor any other interest in the town of Nutfield. At a general town meeting held June 8, 1720, there was a resolution that John Hunter shall not have a lot in this town. Some of these proceedings appear to have been arbitrary and actuated by party spirit and are fully equal to the average wrangling over rights and titles in the frontier settlements of the newer west of the present generation.

As a specimen of the records in laying out the Aikens Range the following is typical of all :

> Nutfield July 1720. A lot being laid out to William Aiken in the double range lying on the west of Beaver river containing sixty acres, its bounds and measures are as followeth : beginning at a small pine tree marked, from thence running a due north-north-west line thirty-one rods to another pine tree marked from thence running a due north-east line three hundred and twenty rods and bounding all the way upon Edward Aiken's lot unto a stake set up near a small brook, from thence to another stake near the same brook marked running a south-south-east line thirty-one rods, from thence running a due south-east line three hundred and twenty rods and joining all the way upon James Aiken's lot unto the pine tree first mentioned, together with an interest in the common or undivided lands of the said township equal to other lots in the said town. James McKeen, Robert Wear, James Gregg, John Goffe, Committee. Recorded this 2nd of August 1720. Pr. JOHN GOFFE,
> *Town Clerk.*

The description of William Aiken's homestead is such that the location of both Edward and James Aiken is known. The two western corners of this lot were marked by blazing pine trees. One acquainted with the soil of that locality is not surprised, although no indications of pine are seen at present within the limits of the farm ; in reality no forest remains upon any part of the land.

The Aikens were widely connected by marriages and remained for many generations upon the same homesteads. Many living persons were contemporary with the latest generation of the Aikens that dwelt upon their ancestral lands, and many anecdotes are told of their earlier generations illustrative of the habits and personal peculiarities of the race that gave a name to the range. The

name Aikens Range was not given at the time the land was laid out to them and their neighbors, but in a few months there were so many reasons for distinguishing the two double ranges, and also the two parts of the same double range, that the two parts were named from prominent men in either part and the term Double Range became restricted to the pair of ranges lying southeast of Beaver river, and the two lying northwest of the river ceased to be associated together or called the double range.

The Bell family continued to live upon the original homestead until the close of the first quarter of the present century, and the last representative of the name living and dying upon the spot is remembered by some of the present inhabitants of the town.

The town records furnish numerous facts concerning the births, marriages, and deaths of the settlers in this range, and histories of these and neighboring towns contain abundant material for very complete genealogical sketches of these old familiar characters. The long residence of the Todds upon their original homestead and the distinctions earned by some of the men in the wars of the country have served to fix forever in the memory of the living and perhaps to the coming generations the abode of the Todds. The John Wallace homestead has made a deep impression upon the memory of many on account of the noble elm trees that have been allowed to grow up around the buildings and the ample yard or lawn in front with so many associations of gentle deeds and gentle people. Many young people have received inspirations from the examples of Christian men and women that have moved and had their being among the quiet shades of those ancestral walks.

All roads led to the great Canadian settlements that were older than those of the New Hampshire Province, and the settlers travelled between these, trusting to the friendly guidance of the Indians. In the vague geographical knowledge of the times and the real uncertainty of territorial boundaries the early settlers came to speak of all the northern parts of the province and even of the grant on which they lived as Canada. To add to this confusion of terms there was an emigrant

THE CHRISPEEN HOUSE, LONDONDERRY.

named Robert Kennedy, who had reeeived an allotment of land in the northwestern part of the town. A road was laid out passing his land and house; others settled along that road and had adjoining lands until by some aeeident the road was ealled Kennedy street, and therefrom began a series of elerieal errors. The street was Canada street and even the man's name appears to have undergone the same transformation. As three ranges of lands or lots were surveyed through this region, the distinetion obtained of naming them Canada West, Canada Middle, and Canada East Range. Then there eame into the nomenelature of the township the term Canada Great Swamp, to inelude a vast region that was almost inaeessible and is of little value now.

From James Gregg's sawmill and gristmill there were two roads leading northerly, not ineluding the English Range road. One led direetly through the Coghrans' lands, and the walls along the sides of this road are partly standing near the Ladd house, or the site of the old Hoyt buildings. The other led through the Aikens Range. The Coghran road led over the Ramsey dam and into former Indian trails that took the same general direction towards the interior, and by way of the Amoskeag Falls where the fishing interests appear to have eentred for a hundred years. The Aiken road has remained without ehange, and a transeript of the reeord of its laying out is here presented:

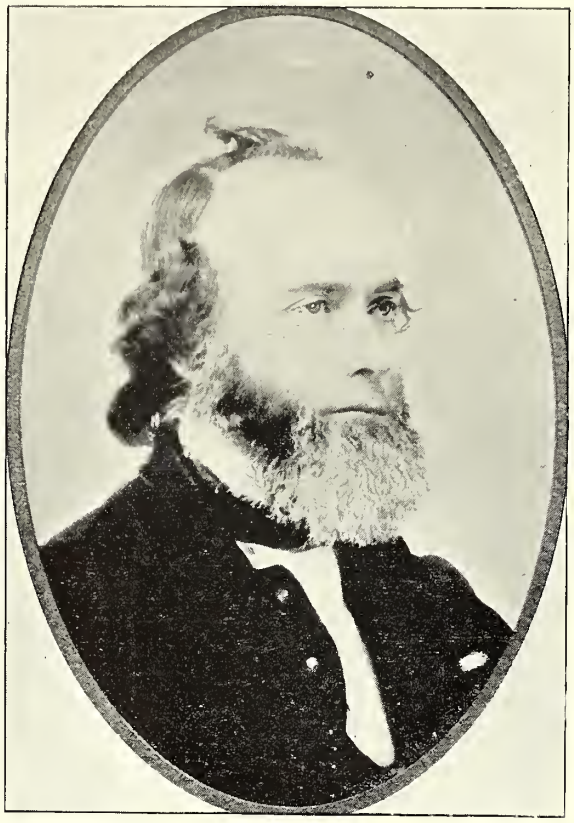
Londonderry Novbr. 6, 1723. Laid out by the selectmen a straight road in the west part of this town, beginning at the north side of John Bell's homestead lot where the old road now comes on the north side of the said Bell's house, and on the north of the fence, across Andrew Todd's lot, and Benjamin Wilson's lot, and across John Wallace's lot continuing on the north side of the aforesaid fence where the path now is, and so across Edward Aiken's lot, and turning a little more easterly across William Aiken's lot and James Aiken's lot, the said road to be continued across the aforesaid lots four rods wide, and then slanting upon Robert Boyce's land, as the path is now until an oak tree marked on the line between the said Boyce and James Gregg, and so running along said line till it come to a swamp, and then turning all upon Boyce till it cross the said swamp, and then to turn to the said line till it come to another swamp, then to turn upon Mr. Gregg's land till the bridge over Beaver brook, below the said Mr. Gregg's gristmill, the said road to be two rods wide from the coming on Boyce's land to the said bridge, this by order of the selectmen. Samuel Moore, John Blair, Benjamin Wilson, Robert Boyce, Selectmen. Recorded this 13th day of September 1723. Per JOHN MACMURPHY,
Town Clerk.

The wall or fence along one side of the Aiken road, already there before the laying out of the road, was a neeessity in keeping eattle out of the meadows that were already appropriated within every one of these lots. It is quite probable that the laying out of the road was a very formal transaetion and was merely the legal establishment of the bounds of a road that was already in eonstant use and indispensable. As now, there was a highway the entire length of William Aiken's homestead upon the line between his farm and Edward Aiken's. This road erossed the Coghran road and eontinued through the lands of John, Samuel, and Janet MeKeen, and through Robert MeKeen's lot and joined with that other road that came from the English Range at the southeast eorner of Joseph Kidder's fenee and ran along by the pond and brook to the sawmill and gristmill below the falls.

There was a meeting-house ereeted upon the Aikens Range that had a short but signifieant history. The site was upon the northerly side of the road leading from Mrs. Elizabeth H. Karr's house to that of Frank P. Bradford and on the land of the latter upon the brow of a little hill. In the spaee covered by this map three meeting-houses have been ereeted, two of whieh remain standing. The ehanges that have oecurred on the lots of James Gregg and John Boyee eannot be deseribed in this general review, but require separate treatment, and will most naturally eome in the fuller aeeounts of industries, business, homes, families, and genealogieal sketehes.

DR. WILLIAM JOHNSON CAMPBELL was born at the old homestead, "Campbell Springs," Franeestown, N. H., July 30, 1820. His early edueation was reeeived in Franeestown and in Nashua. He then entered the Harvard Medical Sehool, from whieh he graduated with honors in the elass of 1842, thus reeeiving his diploma at the age of twenty-two years. From this time until his death he was in the aetive practiee of his profession, five years in his native town and twenty-

seven years in the more enlarged field of usefulness in the town of Londonderry. Dr. Campbell was twice married, the first time in 1844, to Miss Sarah A. Cutter, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Cutter of Jaffrey, N. H. Mrs. Campbell died in 1846, and on Nov. 15, 1849, Dr. Campbell was married to Miss Charlotte A. M. Philbrick, daughter of Nathan Philbrick of Weare, N. H. His widow and five children survive him. It is needless to



DR. WILLIAM JOHNSON CAMPBELL.

say that the ancestry of the Campbell family is above reproach. The family can be traced back over two hundred years and numbers among its members many who were distinguished in the history of Scotland. Dr. Campbell's grandfather fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, and continued in the army until the close of the war. His father was in the war of 1812 and was major of Cook's regiment of Hillsborough county.

HORACE GREELEY, the most distinguished of American newspaper men, was descended from old Nutfield stock, though not a native of Londonderry, having been born just over the line in Amherst. The following characteristic letter from him was written to Rev. Edward L. Parker, while the latter was preparing his History of Londonderry, and possesses so much genealogical and other interest that it is here published for the first time:

NEW YORK, Sept. 25, 1849.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 17th this moment, and must give it a hurried answer at once, as I leave town for several days tomorrow, and my letters that get behind are pretty certain to remain unanswered.

I will do what I can to promote the success of your enterprise. I think it will be best, however, to invite all to communicate directly with you, as my correspondence is so large that it is very badly neglected, and I should not like to be the means of your losing anything transmitted, whether of information or encouragement.

I can give you personally very little aid in your work. Genealogies never interested me — I think we have other work to do than trace our ancestors — but your enterprise has noble aims and must have good issues. I was not born in Londonderry, but in Amherst, the first house in the township on the old road from Bedford Meeting-House. But my parents were both from Londonderry, and most of their parents before them. You may learn most of the Greeleys by a letter to Deacon Samuel Greeley of Boston, who is of the Wilton branch of the family. Col. Joe Greeley of Nashua (a cousin of my father) is probably also well versed in family history. My two grandfathers died within a few rods of each other in Londonderry (the High Range, near the west side of the town). Grandfather Zaccheus Greeley died at his son John Greeley's, who still lives there. Grandfather was 94 years old when he died, some three years ago. His father was also named Zaccheus, and was a trader and lumber dealer (a rogue, I have heard) in what is now Hudson. He lived to about 70. My impression is that the family came over quite early, and first settled in Salisbury, wherever that may be. My branch of it has generally hung about the Merrimack and Nashua, and I have an impression that Capt. Zaccheus Lovell, or Lovewell, who commanded and was killed in a famous Indian fight long ago, was an ancestor of mine. Both "Zaccheus" and "Lovell" are freely used as Christian names in our family. John Greeley, my only uncle now in Londonderry, knows considerable, though not so much as he thinks he does. As he lives by the side of John Woodburn, who now holds the land allotted to the first Woodburn in the original settlement of the town, I think it might be worth your while to look over there some day.

My grandmother on my father's side was Esther Senter, of an old Londonderry family, now mainly scattered away.

The Woodburns you already know. My grandfather was David, father of John, who now holds the farm. I think my great-grandfather's name was John, but you will easily learn.

My grandmother was Margaret Clark, whose mother (I think) came over a girl with the original emigration or soon after. She was of the family of Rev. Lieut. Clark, whose mingled clerical

and military character is already widely known. I believe the Clarks are nearly all away now. My grandmother died some 55 to 60 years ago, and her husband married again — a Jane Caldwell or McAlister, who survived him, but is also long dead. But my great-grandmother (who was a Clark before she was a Woodburn) was a woman of remarkable intelligence, and she gave the family history to my mother very fully and vividly. Mother still lives (address Clymer, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.), but is broken down in mind and body, and I fear she would not be able to write anything that would be worth having. Perhaps her sister (Mrs. John Dickey, two miles north of old Londonderry Meeting-House) could give you some facts respecting the Clarks as well as Woodburns (though the former only have been notable), but I never heard her speak on the subject. But there is a Judge Clark, now residing in New Haven, Conn., who is full of the matter, and you ought to write him. He can really help you, and will be very glad to do it. I forget his first name, but there is no other Judge Clark in New Haven.

There can be no doubt that your book will sell. There are at least 50,000 people now alive who claim descent from Londonderry. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

REV. E. L. PARKER, Derry, N. H.

P. S.— Your Prospectus don't say what your book is to cost. Put me down as subscribing for five copies. Don't forget to notice the swarming of the old hive to Vermont, settling Londonderry, Windham, etc., in that state. The Woodburns are mainly there now. I saw several of them last month.

JOSHUA A. MOAR was born in Peterborough, N. H., Nov. 10, 1814. He was third son of Timothy and Betsey (Hopkins) Moar, whose family consisted of twelve children. His early life was spent in his native town, and his later boyhood in Milford, N. H., where the family for a long time resided. In early manhood he went to Boston and applied himself to the study of medicine, but instead of entering the profession he was led to pursue another course, and later in life established a home in Londonderry. He was married Aug. 6, 1837, to Lovina Witherspoon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Rollin H. Neale of Boston. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moar, all daughters. The eldest, Mary A., was married to Henry Goodwin, whose sketch is given elsewhere in the present work. Five of the children survive the father, whose death occurred Sept. 26, 1872. Mrs. Moar died Dec. 26, 1882. Mr. Moar was a tender husband and father, a kind and genial neighbor, an honored townsman, and a Christian gentleman. In him affability was blended with firmness, and, ever conscious of human frailty, he sought to realize the highest ideals of human character. His devotion to religious principles was no less marked than his love for his fellowman. In the Methodist church and society he worked with an earnestness which was the result

JOSHUA A. MOAR.

of continuous consecration to the Master's service. Hospitality was an especial characteristic of his nature, and he found great delight in the companionship of his friends. The genial and wholesome influence of his kindly and upright life will long remain.

PLAIN SPEAKING, even to a clergyman, was the custom among the blunt Scotch settlers of Nutfield. If they had anything to say, they never beat about the bush. It is related of one of the early ministers — tradition has kindly concealed his identity — that after passing a long and laborious day in parochial visits, he rode up toward evening to the house of one of his elders. He had, as a matter of course, been urged at every dwelling to partake of the stimulants which were then considered indispensable, and, between fatigue and the excessive hospitality of his parishioners, he found it difficult to keep himself upright in the saddle. The elder's keen eye took in the situation. "Won't ye light doun, parson," said he, "and come in and get something to eat? For I perceive ye've had enough to drink already!"

THE HOVEY FAMILY.

THE earliest tradition of the name of Hovey in America, as remembered by the descendants, is the arrival of three brothers who came from England and settled in New England, one in Massachusetts, one in Vermont, and one in Connecticut. They were young men, all mechanics, and soon reared families and made reputations of sterling character and acquired an influence which has been sustained by all their descendants. The earliest recorded date of a birth in the family name in this country is that of Samuel Hovey, Jr., born in Windham, Conn., March 7, 1743. Joseph Hovey was born at Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 17, 1762, and was descended from the brother who settled in that state. He was a sea captain; he located in Londonderry and died on his farm near Derry Depot, where the late John Merrill lived and died. His children were: Joseph, Jr., John, Isaac, James, Sallie, Betsey, Lucretia, Charlotte, Eunice, Robert, and Charles. Joseph, Jr., died at the same place. He left two sons and two daughters: Joseph, William, Paulina (Mrs. Merrill), and Sarah. John was a mechanic; he married Abigail Dustin, and was the owner of three places in Londonderry,—one in the Crowell neighborhood, the Joslin farm near Derry Village, and the farm at the Baptist church (the Corning settlement). He moved to Marietta, O., in 1839 and died there in 1851. His wife died in that place in 1884. Eight children were born to them: John D. (who was a teacher in western Ohio), Albert G. (who went to Oregon in 1850), Milton (architect and builder, deceased, Marietta, Ohio), James B. (merchant in Marietta), Frank S. (merchant and accountant, died in Oregon), George T. (architect and builder in Marietta), Abbie D., the youngest (Mrs. Sprague of Marietta), and Mary W. (the oldest of the children, married Rev. Dr. Mather of Delaware, O.). Isaac Hovey was a physician at Atkinson, N. H. He left one son, Isaac. James, who died in Boston, left one son, James, deceased in Illinois. Sallie married E. Danforth. Lucretia and Charlotte remained unmarried. Eunice married a Mr. Gouch of Boston, and Betsey was also married. Robert and Charles left families in New England.

Albert G., son of John and Abigail (Dustin) Hovey, was born in Londonderry in 18—. His father, who was a farmer, carpenter, contractor and builder, was a very able and energetic man. He constructed several of the principal buildings in Londonderry, including the Baptist church, and had a wide reputation as a master at his trade and a man of scrupulous integrity. His wife, Abigail Dustin, who was a highly educated woman for her time, died at the age of nearly ninety at Marietta, O. Albert G. Hovey attended the common schools of his native town, and among his companions at the Eakin schoolhouse, near Derry Village, he well remembers the names of Eakin, Ealey, Carr, Carlton, Cheney, Belloa, Perkins, Page, McMurphy, and others. At the Barclay school his schoolmates included Adams, Dickey, Boise, Watts, McGregor, Perkins, Annis, Anderson, Crowell, and Brickett, and at the Corning school there were Corning, Pillsbury, Jackson, Nesmith, Davis, Morrison, Annis, and Richardson. Mr. Hovey went with his parents to Ohio in 1839, and in 1850 he went to the Pacific coast, locating in Oregon, where he has since resided. Although he has never sought honors or office, he has held many places of public trust in his adopted state. He has been clerk of the courts, mayor of the city of Eugene, state senator, three times a delegate to Republican national conventions, and in 1892 was appointed by President Harrison on the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Hovey is a member of the Board of Regents and treasurer of the State University of Oregon. He is president and chief owner of the Lane County Bank, established at Eugene, Oregon, in 1882. Mr. Hovey is married and has two sons and one daughter. Although warmly attached to his adopted state, he retains a fond remembrance of his native town and the highest regard for all her people, both early and later acquaintances. In a recent letter to the publisher of this work he says: "I beg to say that so far as the soil of Londonderry is concerned, it is the poorest country I have ever known inhabited by such a noble people."

EZRA W. BARTLETT.

DENIS A. HOLLAND was born in St. John, N. B., June 17, 1863, and when but a child with his parents removed to this city, where he was educated in the public and parochial schools, including the old high school, corner of Lowell and Chestnut streets. After concluding school life he became bookkeeper for McQuade Brothers and afterward entered the employ of Wilson & Rand as bookkeeper, where he continued under ex-Councilman Cox, who succeeded Wilson & Rand. In 1887 he embarked in the coal business with J. H. DeCourey, selling his interest to Mr. DeCourcy in April, 1894. He is now conducting a general business agency, including fire and life insurance, real estate brokerage and business incidental thereto. His offices are at 30 and 32 Opera Block. Mr. Holland served as a director in the Manchester Board of Trade in 1892 and 1893, for five years was secretary of the Democratic Granite State Club, and is now its vice president. He is a member of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Amoskeag Veterans, and Derryfield Club. May 12, 1887, he married Nellie S., daughter of John DeCourcy of North Weare, N. H. Three children have been born to them: Gertrude DeCourcy, Mary Isabella, and Theodore Vincent. Mr. Holland is considered one of the most reliable and capable of Manchester young business men.

DENIS A. HOLLAND.

THE NEW CITY HOTEL is a magnificent four-story brick structure, located on Elm street, Nos. 1128 to 1138. Electric cars to and from the depot, Massabesic lake, and all other parts of the city, pass the door every few minutes. The central location of the hotel makes it one of the most desirable and convenient stopping places in the city. The house was opened about four years ago by Charles H. Perkins, who was succeeded by Fred Cotton in 1895. Under the new management many improvements have been inaugurated, a score of new rooms having been added. The house has practically been refitted and refurnished, and there is no modern improvement for the convenience, comfort, and pleasure of guests that it does not possess. The house has upwards of seventy-five sleeping rooms, single and en suite. The parlors, sleeping rooms, halls, and corridors are large and elegantly furnished, and cleanliness is one of their chief virtues. The handsome dining room, located on the first floor, has a seating capacity for one hundred. Mr. Cotton has equipped the dining room with electric fans, and aside from being cool and comfortable, it presents an inviting and attractive appearance. The New City Hotel has become widely and popularly known for its first class service and excellent accommodations. It is in all respects up to date, and has a very large patronage. (See cut of hotel and portrait of proprietor, page 344.)

NUTFIELD IN THE REVOLUTION.

SPRUNG from a hardy race of warriors who for generations had battled for civil or religious rights, and in whom the love of liberty amounted to a passion, the descendants of the Nutfield settlers could not have been otherwise than intensely patriotic in the Revolution. Indeed, the first act of open resistance to British authority and arms in the colonies was committed by a little band of Londonderry men. Long before the battle at Lexington, while the British troops were stationed in Boston, four soldiers deserted and joined friends in Londonderry. Their hiding place having been revealed by a Tory, an English officer with a detachment of soldiers was sent to arrest them. The deserters were soon found and marched back toward Boston, but the fact quickly became known in the town, and a party of young men, led by Captain James Aiken, pursued and overtook them a few miles from Haverhill. Passing the British soldiers on the road, the captain suddenly drew up his men in front of them and commanded the officer to deliver his prisoners. The order was obeyed, and the four soldiers returned with their liberators to Londonderry and became residents of the town, no further attempts being made for their arrest. That was the spirit manifested by the men of Nutfield before the outbreak of hostilities, and the warlike frenzy that seized the town when the news came from Lexington in April, 1775, can easily be imagined. Men stopped their work instantly to carry the word from one section of the town to another, and in a few hours all who could bear arms were assembled on the common, near the meeting-house. A large volunteer company was formed from the two companies of militia and started at once to join the American troops near Boston, their accoutrements, ammunition, and provisions being forwarded to them afterward. Of this company George Reid, who subsequently became distinguished, was chosen captain ; Abraham Reid, first lieutenant ; James Anderson, ensign and second lieutenant ; John Patten, quartermaster sergeant ; Daniel Miltimore, John Nesmith, Robert Barnet, John Mackey, sergeants ; James McCluer, Robert Boyes, Joshua Thompson, George McMurphy, corporals ; Robert Burke, drummer ; Thomas Inglis, fifer. The privates in the company were : Matthew Anderson, Robert Adams, Samuel Ayres, Hugh Alexander, John Anderson, Alexander Brown, William Boyd, John Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Peter Christie, Solomon Collins, Stephen Chase, William Dickey, James Duncan, Samuel Dickey, John Ferguson, John Head, Asa Senter, Samuel Houston, Jonathan Holmes, Peter Jenkins, John Livingstone, Hugh Montgomery, John Morrison, James Morrison, Joseph Mack, Martin Montgomery, Robert McMurphy, William McMurphy, William Moore, Robert Mack, David McClary, Archibald Mack, James Nesmith, James Nesmith, Jr., William Parker, Joshua Reid, William Rowell, Thomas Roach, Abel Senter, Samuel Thompson, John Vance, Hugh Watts, Thomas Wilson, John Patterson, Henry Parkinson, Samuel Stinson, John Smith, Richard Cressey, James Moore, and six men from Windham.

In August, 1776, a company, commanded by Captain John Nesmith, was raised in which were thirty-nine men from Londonderry. Of these the new enlistments were : Samuel Cherry, ensign ; Solomon Todd, sergeant ; Michael George, drummer ; Timothy Dustin, fifer, and John McClurg, William Rogers, Robert McCluer, James Ewins, Robert Boyes, Jr., John Orr, Samuel Rowell, John Humphrey, John Cox, Edward Cox, John Anderson, Jr., Thomas White, Ephraim White, James Moor, Samuel Eayers, John Ramsey, David George, Jonathan Gregg, Abner Andrews, Alexander Craige, William Colby, Patrick Fling, William Adams, James Boyes, Jr., Jonathan George, Charity Killicut, and John Lancaster, privates ; with these additional enlistments in December, 1776 : Jonathan Wallace, William Lyon, Moses Watts, Thomas McClary, Jesse Jones, Arthur Nesmith, John Todd, Benjamin Nesmith, James Hobbs, Nathan Whiting, Benjamin Robinson, David Marshall, William Burroughs.

In 1777 and 1778 about fifty men enlisted, many of whom had previously seen service ; in 1779 there were seventeen enlistments ; in 1780, thirteen ; in 1781, thirty. The town voted, in March, 1777, to " raise a bounty of eighteen pounds sterling for each man that is now wanting to make up

our complement of men," and in April the bounty was increased to thirty pounds sterling. In January, 1778, the selectmen were authorized to provide for the families of soldiers belonging to the town. During the entire struggle of eight years, Londonderry not only furnished her full proportion of regular troops, but the repeated emergencies which called for special aid were met with readiness. According to the census taken in 1778, there were in the town of Londonderry four hundred and four males between the ages of sixteen and fifty, and sixty-six of these were in the army, — a larger number than from any other town in the county. Portsmouth sent only fifty men, and there was but one town in the state which contributed more soldiers than Londonderry; that town was Amherst, which sent eighty-one. Londonderry paid for bounties a larger sum than any other town, and it is believed that, including volunteers and recruits for the continental line, she actually furnished a greater number of soldiers than any other town. Her list of distinguished officers, headed by Generals Stark and Reid, includes Colonel William Gregg, Captain Daniel Reynolds, and Lieutenants McClary and Adam Taylor. Lieutenant McClary, who was killed at Bennington, was the only man from Londonderry who lost his life in battle during the war.

THE FIRST ROAD in Nutfield, joining the two villages, is thus referred to in the records of Feb. 13, 1720: "A by-way laid out from the bridge below the sawmill, from thence running sou-easterly by Mr. Gregg's hous, from thence turning more easterly, along by James Clark's new hous, & so up by James Neasmath's & so along as the old way as far as the east corner of Robert Wear's fence." Dec. 16, 1725, the selectmen indorsed the road as laid out, and voted that it be "two rods wide & to be open & common without

SOME CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS IN MANCHESTER.

RESIDENCE OF BISHOP BRADLEY.
MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.
ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANAGE FOR GIRLS.
ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE FOR BOYS.

gates & bars." About the same time the English Range road was laid out, and in 1724 the road to "Ammasceegg Falls" was laid out by Captain James Gregg and William Aiken. The roads from the East Church in Derry to the pond, and that running south by the cemetery, and also the highway across the Double Range south of Westrunning brook were all laid out by the selectmen June 1, 1723. The Aikens Range road, four rods wide across the Aiken lots and two rods wide through the village to the mill, was laid out Nov. 6, 1723; the Chester road, Nov. 17, 1723; the highway between Derry village and the Depot, in 1737; the Londonderry turnpike, in 1806; the road in Londonderry running east to meet the Aikens Range road, June 19, 1730; and the main road across Londonderry, east and west to Litchfield, in 1744; and from Dissmore's Corner north to the Baptist Church, in 1745. Some of the highways that were laid out were never built, and for years they were nothing more than bridle-paths.

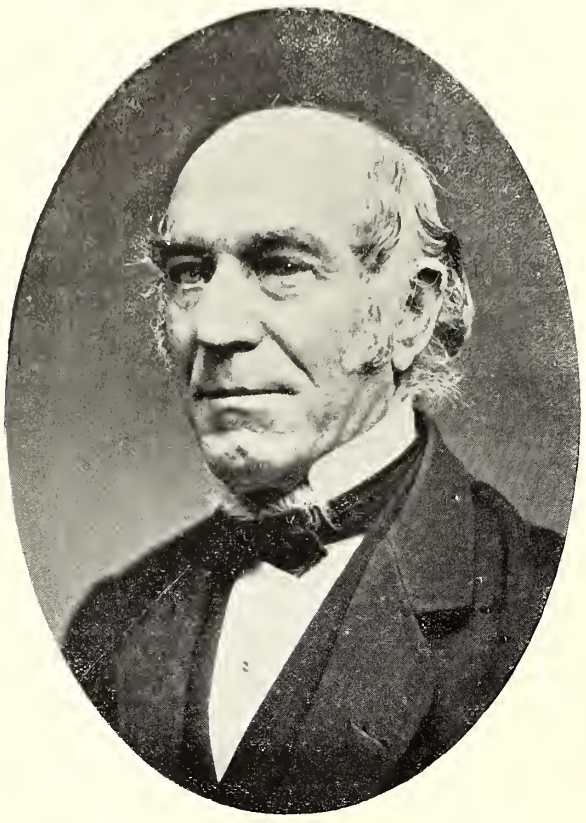
JAMES WEBSTER was born in Atkinson, N. H., Sept. 22, 1799. He was descended from sturdy New England stock that had inhabited that part of the country for many years. His father with his family, including the subject of this sketch, moved to Derry in 1816, and purchased the farm in the southeastern part of the town known as the "Wood place," which still remains in the possession of a grandson. James Webster was married Jan. 22, 1829, to Maria Eayrs of Dunstable (now Nashua) at Newburyport, Mass., where the bride then lived. The newly married couple returned to the paternal home in Derry and continued to reside there ever afterward. One half the property was deeded to James, who carried on the farm, sharing the house with his parents and one brother until their death. Nine children were born to him: James Henry, H. Maria, Charles P., Sarah A., George A., Ellen A., Mary F., Julia S., and John E. Two have died; the others are married. The mother was born April 4, 1808, and died May 14, 1875. The father died Aug. 19, 1881. Such is the record of a most worthy and happy family life, uneventful though it was in great or striking deeds. He was captain of a military company, and the title always clung to him. He never sought for office. He was a man of sturdy integrity, of genial manner, of dignified bearing, and sympathetic heart. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church for many years. Both were best known and appreciated in their happy home, but when they passed away there was a great void in neighborhood and town, recognized by a host of loving friends. His home was one of generous hospitality, from which no stranger was

JAMES WEBSTER.

ever turned away hungry, and where the call of suffering was never unheeded. The loss of his wife, a devoted companion for more than forty-six years, was a blow from which Mr. Webster never recovered; but with a fortitude born of true Christian faith his native sunny temperament still lighted up his household. At a ripe old age he passed away, with loving hands to minister to his wants, yielding up a life rich in the fruitage of the good and true.

THE LEACH LIBRARY in Londonderry owes its origin to a fund of three thousand dollars bequeathed by David Rollins Leach, who was born in Londonderry, Aug. 8, 1806, and died at Manchester, April 1, 1878. At its next annual

meeting the town voted to accept the bequest, chose a board of nine trustees and authorized the selectmen to build an addition to the town hall for a library room. About one thousand books were on the shelves when the library was thrown open for use, Feb. 25, 1880, and since then about one thousand more have been added, making a very creditable and useful collection. There was a



DAVID ROLLINS LEACH.

social library of several hundred volumes, kept first at the store of William Anderson, in 1830, and transferred in 1834 to the house of Robert Mack. A few years later the books were sold at auction and the proceeds divided among the stockholders. In 1858, forty residents of the town purchased a small library of about two hundred volumes, which were later donated to the Leach library.

OUR HOME JUBILEE.—A poem written by Lucinda J. Gregg and read by Rev. J. T. McCollom at the Londonderry celebration, 1869:

Let Nutfield today sound its merriest notes!
Let the hills and the vales catch the strain as it floats!
Ring out the loud echoes from mountain to sea,
And rejoice in the day of our glad Jubilee!

From the East, from the North, from the prairies afar,
From the Pine Tree domains to the southern Lone Star,
We wanderers come to the cherished home-fold,
To unite in one song for the bright days of old.

A song for the true, and a song for the brave,
Who came from afar o'er the easterly wave;
One song for the lake on whose beautiful shore,
Their wanderings ended, they worshipped of yore.

Today we will sing of the brown homes they made,
Where earnest hands toiled, and where loving hearts prayed;
And the home for the Sabbath, just over the way,
The sacred old church, that's one hundred today.

In our jubilant song comes a sadder refrain;—
For the forms of the fathers we see not again.
In their green-covered houses on yonder white hill,
With the marble doors locked, they are sleeping so still!

In that glorious day when the sleepers arise,
When together we go to our home in the skies,
It is then we shall know — but, oh! never till then —
How much we all owe to those brave, faithful men.

Adown the long years comes a noble array;
Ah! many are found on Fame's roll-call today.
From these valleys and hills has an army of worth,
Of talent and trust, gone to bless the wide earth.

Of those left at home, there is many a name,
All heroic, all noble, unspoken by Fame;—
One sigh for the dead,—for the living, one song!
God bless the loved home-land that claims all the throng!

Then hail to old Derry! its lake and its lea,
Its beautiful stream winding down to the sea,
Its wondrous old trees with the evergreen crest,
Its fine, fertile fields, sloping green to the west!

All hail to old Nutfield! whose broader expanse
Our forefathers claimed as the years did advance;
We always shall love thee, wherever we roam,
And breathe out a prayer for our earliest home.

But Time's speeding onward; how soon in its flight
Will it bear us afar and away out of sight!
How few, on another centennial day,
Will return and talk over the years sped away!

But we hope, oh! we hope, when our earth-day is done,
When our tent 's taken down at life's last setting sun,
On the Plains all immortal, with glory untold,
We shall sing of the days that can never grow old.

HON. CYRUS A. SULLOWAY.

HON. CYRUS A. SULLOWAY, son of Greeley and Betsey L. Sulloway, was born in Grafton, June 8, 1839. His youth was spent upon his father's farm, and his opportunities for acquiring a liberal education were of that restricted character common to New Hampshire farmer boys of that period. By his enterprise and zeal, however, he succeeded in supplementing his district school education by an academic course at Colby Academy in New London. In 1861 he began the study of law with Pike & Barnard of Franklin, the senior member of which firm died while holding the office of United States senator, and the junior that of attorney-general of the state. Mr. Sulloway was admitted to the bar at Plymouth in November, 1863, and soon thereafter removed to Manchester and entered into copartnership with Samuel D. Lord, under the firm name of Lord & Sulloway. This business copartnership continued for ten years and was eminently successful, securing a wide clientage and a lucrative practice. Upon its dissolution Mr. Sulloway associated with himself Mr. E. M. Topliff, under the firm name of Sulloway & Topliff. The practice of this firm has been very extensive, and among the largest in the state. From 1873 to 1878 Mr. Sulloway was deputy collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the legislature in 1872, '73, '79, '91, and '93, serving as chairman of the committee on elections during his first term and twice subsequently as chairman of the judiciary committee. Upon his first entry into legislative life he at once took commanding position as leader, which position he maintained with consummate ability during his entire career of legislative experience. His conspicuous service in this capacity gave him wide fame and great popularity throughout the state. Always an active partisan in whatever he espoused, he entered into the heated controversies that agitated the legislature during his membership, with zeal and enthusiasm and always as the central figure of the most excited controversy. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Sulloway received the unanimous Republican nomination for congress in the first district, and at once entered upon the canvass with his characteristic ardor and impetuosity, and the result was his triumphant election by more than 6000 plurality. This was the first test of his personal and political popularity before so large a constituency, embracing one half of the state, and the outcome justified the high expectations which his friends have long entertained as to his strong hold upon the favor and good will of the people of the state. As a lawyer, and especially as a jury advocate, Mr. Sulloway has achieved a most pronounced success, and his future prospects, both political and professional,

HON. CYRUS A. SULLOWAY.

ought to satisfy the most exacting ambition. Mr. Sulloway was married May 31, 1864, to Helen M., daughter of Jonathan W. and Theodorah D. Fifield of Franklin. One daughter, Belle H., was born July 31, 1868. Mrs. Sulloway having deceased July 20, 1892, Mr. Sulloway, on May 31, 1894, married Miss Martha J. Webster of Haverhill, Mass.

WORLDLY WISDOM and practical sagacity were prominent traits in the character of the Scotch Irishmen who settled Nutfield. Dealers in mythical corner lots and nebulous western real estate and confidence men of every species would have earned but a precarious livelihood among those alert, long-headed men. The advice of one of the elders to a young man who was about journeying into a new country is worthy to go with the celebrated counsels of Polonius to Laertes. The young man was to carry considerable silver money, and the elder said to him: "When ye come into a strange hoose, don't set doun your saddle-bags as if there was eggs in 'em, nor yet fling them doun so as to chink the coin; but put them doun indifferently, in a corner where you can see 'em, but never look at 'em."

COMMUNION SEASONS in the early days of the Nutfield settlement were held only twice a year and were occasions of great importance to the church. In 1734 Mr. Thompson had seven hundred communicants present at one season, the number including members of the church residing in other settlements and members of other churches. Communion seasons were preceded by preaching on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Thursday was observed with great strictness as a sacramental fast-day, and any violation of it was a serious matter. One church member was disciplined for spreading out hay to dry on a Thursday. The Monday following communion was a day of thanksgiving. These extra services gave rise to much preaching, requiring the aid of other ministers. Communicants from several churches, with their ministers and elders, often united in the sacrament on the Sabbath. Small pieces of metal called tokens, stamped with the initials of the churches, were distributed to prevent intruders. Long, narrow tables were spread in the aisles, and sometimes three or four sittings, arranged according to age, would be necessary, protracting the services until sunset. These seasons were often attended with many conversions.

WILLIAM PARKER CLARK, son of Deacon William Danforth and Almira Elizabeth (Dodge) Clark, was born in Derry, April 30, 1845. He was educated in the public and in select schools in the adjoining town of Auburn, afterward taking a commercial course at Comers' College in Boston. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Clark went to Nashua, and worked on a farm the three following summers for Mr. George McQuesten, who took a kindly and salutary interest in his welfare, and whose influence upon him was as good as that of a parent. In October, 1865, he entered the service of Holt & McQuesten, flour and grain dealers, in the Laton building, Railroad square, and by constant attention to business he gained the confidence of his employers and became a member of the firm. In later years the business was transferred to the store under the First Baptist Church, Main street, where it is still carried on under the firm name of McQuesten & Co., the firm consisting of Ezra P. Howard, William P. Clark, and Joshua W. Hunt. In 1868 Mr. Clark married Miss Elizabeth S. Davis of Dover, N. H. Three daughters have been added to the family: Lillian, Vennie Ethel, and Evangelyn May Clark. Mr. Clark has always taken a deep interest in political affairs, being a Republican. He is also an active member of the First Congregational Church.

WILLIAM PARKER CLARK.

DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER.

RT. REV. DENIS M. BRADLEY, first Catholic bishop of Manchester, was born in Ireland Feb 25, 1846. When he was eight years of age his mother came to Ameriea and with her five children settled in Manchester. After attending the Catholic schools of the town, the boy was sent to the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, and upon graduating from that institution he entered upon the study of theology in St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary at Troy, N. Y., and was there ordained to the priesthood June 3, 1871, by Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid of Rochester. Manchester at that time belonged to the diocese of Portland, and Bishop Bacon appointed the young priest to the cathedral in the latter city, where he remained during the lifetime of that prelate, serving during the last two years as rector of the cathedral and chancellor of the diocese. He continued to discharge the same duties under Bishop Healey until June 16, 1880, when he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Manchester. Upon the erection of the state of New Hampshire into a separate diocese in 1884, Father Bradley was recommended for the new see by the bishops of New England on account of his zeal and services in parochial duties and his experience in diocesan affairs, gained in Portland. He was accordingly appointed by Pope Leo XIII and consecrated June 11, 1884. Under his wise administration the cause of Catholicity has prospered wonderfully in New Hampshire. He combines the rare qualities of leadership with great executive ability and personal traits that have endeared him to hosts of non-Catholics, and he has thus been able to allay much of the prejudice that has always existed in New Hampshire against his religion. The first Catholic church in the state was built in 1823 by Rev. Virgil H. Barber, a convert. Ten years later another church was erected at Dover, and for twenty years these were the only Catholic churches in New Hampshire. In 1847 Rev. John B. Daly, a Franciscan father, began a church in Manchester. The Sisters of Merey, the first religious community established in New Hampshire, came to Manchester under Mother Francis Warde, at the request of Rev. Wm. McDonald, in 1860. At the time of Bishop Bradley's consecration in St. Joseph's Church, which is now his cathedral, there were thirty-seven churches and chapels in the state, and thirty-eight priests. The Catholic population of New Hampshire was about 50,000, and there were 3,500 pupils in the Catholic schools. In the eleven years of Bishop Bradley's administration the number of Catholics in the state has increased to nearly 90,000, and there are about 10,000 pupils in the Catholic schools. The diocese contains thirty-two parochial schools for boys and the same number for girls; there are five high schools for boys, six academies for young ladies, one college and five orphan asylums. The other Catholic institutions in the state include six convents of brothers, twenty convents of sisters, three hospitals, four

RT. REV. DENIS M. BRADLEY.

homes for aged women and three homes for working girls. There are eighty Catholic priests in the state, fifty churches with resident priests, seventeen missions connected with the church, two new

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL, MANCHESTER.

churches building, seventeen chapels and twenty-seven stations. It is doubtful if any other religious denomination can show such a rapid growth within so short a time.

GEORGE EDWARD SEAVEY, the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Coburn) Seavey, was born in Pelham June 20, 1839, and from his earliest years has been engaged in the operation of sawmills and cider presses. He parents had not the means of giving him any educational advantages, but he early learned by experience the principles of business and the value of money, purchasing his first jackknife with money earned in saving the wages of an assistant about the mills. In the spring of 1852 he moved with his parents to Windham and operated a sawmill and cider press for thirteen years. The mill was on the turnpike near a place of historic interest known as the Bessells Camp. In the winter of 1865 Mr. Seavey, in partnership with John S. Brown and Nathaniel H. Clark, erected a steam sawmill at Windham Junction, the first sawmill operated by steam in the town. The addition of cider presses and tanks completed the foundation of an industry for Windham that has brought prosperity to the partners and materially enhanced the value of real estate in the vicinity and continues to encourage increase of population. Ordinarily from six to eight

GEORGE EDWARD SEAVEY.

men are employed in the mill yard, but at times the number is greatly increased. In the winter of 1893-94 fifty horses were required for the transportation of lumber; at present twenty-four are in constant use. The chief articles of manufacture

are unplaned box boards, the amount of lumber converted into boards averaging one million feet annually for the last ten years. In the cider making season two hydraulic presses with a capacity of three hundred barrels in ten hours are used, and one of the tanks contains one hundred and fifty and the other seventy-five barrels. About 95 per cent of the cider is sold to be manufactured into vinegar. Over four thousand barrels of cider are annually made at this mill in Windham, and a single vinegar firm has received $100,000 worth of cider from this mill in the past twenty years.

Mr. Seavey was married Nov. 10, 1868, to Mary Ballou, daughter of Edward and Isabella (McGregor) Ballou of Derry, who was born Feb. 7, 1842. Her ancestry is traced back through successive generations of the MacGregors to the first settlers of Londonderry, and the traditions of the family extend to the old country, from which in 1719 these pioneers received letters of intelligence from their relatives in Armagh and Antrim, Ireland. Mr. Seavey was selectman of Windham from 1879 to 1881 inclusive. In 1882 he represented his town in the State Legislature, and he has also served as supervisor for six years, having been re-elected for the fourth term.

SINCERITY was a striking characteristic of the men who settled Nutfield. They were called obstinate sometimes, and it was a Scotchman himself who said: "It behooves a Scotchman to be right; for if he be wrong, he be forever and eternally wrong." An anecdote is related of one of the descendants of the Nutfield Scotchmen which breathes the spirit of the first generation. He had been elected to the General Court from Londonderry, and at the close of the session the friends of the presiding officer had prepared the usual complimentary resolution for him. The Londonderry member, it was well known, differed from that official in politics and religion, and even had doubts of his honesty. His friends, therefore, dreading to encounter the public opposition of the outspoken "gentleman from Londonderry," thought it prudent to show him the resolution in private, before it was offered. It was in the ordinary form, to present "the thanks of the assembly to the presiding officer for the dignity, ability, and integrity

GEORGE E. SEAVEY'S RESIDENCE.

with which he had discharged his duties." The member from Londonderry perused the paper deliberately, and then remarked: "There is but one word in the resolution that I object to; just strike out the little word *integrity*, and I will vote for the rest cheerfully." It was thought best to expunge the obnoxious word, and so the resolution stands recorded to this day.

WILLIAM G. BAKER, son of John and Lucy (Gay) Baker, was born on the English Range, Derry, June 9, 1845. He is a descendant of Robert Baker, who came from England early in the settlement of this country and settled in Beverly, Mass. He received a common school

WILLIAM G. BAKER.

education and after a few terms at Pinkerton Academy completed his education by a course in a commercial college. When a young man he went to Boston, where he engaged in active business, and for over twenty years carried on a successful business in upholstery and interior decorations on Bromfield street. For the past few years he has been in the real estate business. He represented Ward 23, Boston (West Roxbury District), in the Legislature for two years, serving with much ability, and acting as clerk of the insurance committee, clerk of the committee on public service, and as chairman of the committee on federal relations. His name has been often mentioned as candidate for state senator and also for alderman of the city, but on account of business interests he has refused to continue in political life. He is prominently identified with fraternal beneficiary societies, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and others. For about twenty years he has lived in that part of Ward 23, Boston, known as Egleston Square. He has three children: William W., Alice M., and Florence H. The son, William W., is now in Harvard College.

THE BEAR AND THE SAWMILL.—There is an anecdote in connection with the two James Wilsons and the second sawmill located upon the upper course of the Aiken brook, which may seem somewhat apocryphal, but is nevertheless well vouched for. The Wilsons were accustomed to carry their dinners to the mill and eat while sawing through a long log. One day they placed a long log on the carriage, set the saw in motion and sat down on the log with the dinner pail between them. Thus eating their dinner and moving from time to time in advance of the saw until it had passed the middle, they changed their places behind it, still riding on the moving carriage. Suddenly a bear appeared upon the scene, and the men, having no firearms, hastily climbed over the low braces of the roof into safe places upon the tie beams. The bear came straight into the mill, climbed upon the log where the men had been sitting, and began eating the remnants of the dinner, with his back to the saw. Presently the saw worked along the log until it nipped the short tip of the bear's tail. He gave an angry snarl and hitched himself along a few inches, so intent upon his feast that he scarcely minded the incident. A moment later the saw came up to him again, this time catching and tearing a gash in his back instead

of his tail. In great rage the bear turned around with his mouth wide extended and both forepaws ready to strike an enemy. Seeing the moving saw and associating it with the cause of his pain and misfortune, he attempted to bite it and at the same time clasped it with his powerful paws. The result was such a deep cut in his forehead that he rolled off on the floor and died in a few minutes.

REV. ORRIN G. BAKER, youngest son of John and Lucy (Gay) Baker, was born on the English Range, Derry, Dec. 23, 1847. Having fitted for college at Pinkerton Academy, he graduated from Dartmouth in 1874, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1877. He taught school

REV. ORRIN G. BAKER.

a number of terms during his course of study. After graduating from the Seminary, he was ordained and installed over the Congregational Church at Jamaica, Vt., where he remained nearly eight years and a half. He was then pastor two years at East Fairfield, Vt., and six years at West Charlestown, Vt., and has just accepted a call to Ferrisburgh, Vt. He has been very successful in all the varieties of church work, especially in reaching and helping young people. He has always been interested in education, at times as superintendent of schools, and always ready to help in every work for the welfare of the community and town. Both as a man and for his work, he has been respected and loved by the people. He married Alida M., daughter of Harrison G. and Eliza (Hall) Barnes of Walpole, N. H. They have six children: Harrison Barnes, John William, Eliza Lucinda, Paul Gay, Stella Kellogg, and Edward Edmunds.

A FEW RECORDS OF THE PROVINCE touching the early settlers of Londonderry are given below. The first bears date June 26, 1718, and is an order of the Governor and Council:

1. Whereas there are sundry familys *of credit and reputation* late arrived in this Government from Ireland, most of them being farmers, and disposed either to buy or rent lands, if to be had at reasonable terms wthin this Province,

Ordered, That publick notice be given throughout the Province, thereof, that any p'sons inclined either to lett or sell land, may have an opportunity so to do.

RICHARD WALDRON, *Cler. Con.*

SCHOOLS.

2. December 23, 1727. In the House of Representatives.

Ordered, Upon the motion of James McKeen, Esq., and considering the Infancy of the Town of London Derry, Provided they keep two Schools for writing and reading in said Town, that they be exempted from the Penaltys in the Laws of this Province relating to Grammar Schools, for one year now next ensuing, and to commence from their annual meeting in March next, and all courts that have authority in that affair are to take notice of this order and conform according to it.

JAMES JEFFRY, *Cler. Assm.*

In towns of one hundred families, the penalty for not maintaining a grammar school in which Latin was taught was £20 for six months' neglect.

The reason that Mr. McKeen assigned for this motion was, that "the charge of the Grammar School will maintain *two* other Schools for reading and writing, which is much more beneficial to them; few, if any of them, being able to give their children Grammar learning."

LINEN MANUFACTURES.

3. In the House of Representatives, May 7th, 1731.

Whereas there are great frauds and deceit practiced by persons travelling in this Province by selling of Foreign Linnens under pretence they were made at Londonderry, in this Province.

which tends to the Damage of those who really make and sell the Linen in Londonderry, &c., for prevention of which and for encouraging the manufacturing Linen in said Town,

Voted, That an Act be drawn up authorizing the said Town to make choice of a suitable person to seal all such linen as shall be made in the said Town, and to have a Seal with the name of the Town engraved on it, and authority to such sealer (if suspect 'twas not made in the Town) to administer an oath to the persons that bring linen to be sealed, that it was *bona fide* made in said town.

HENRY GOODWIN, the second son of Josiah Goodwin, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work, was born in Londonderry, N. H., March 30, 1835. Until twenty-four years

HENRY GOODWIN.

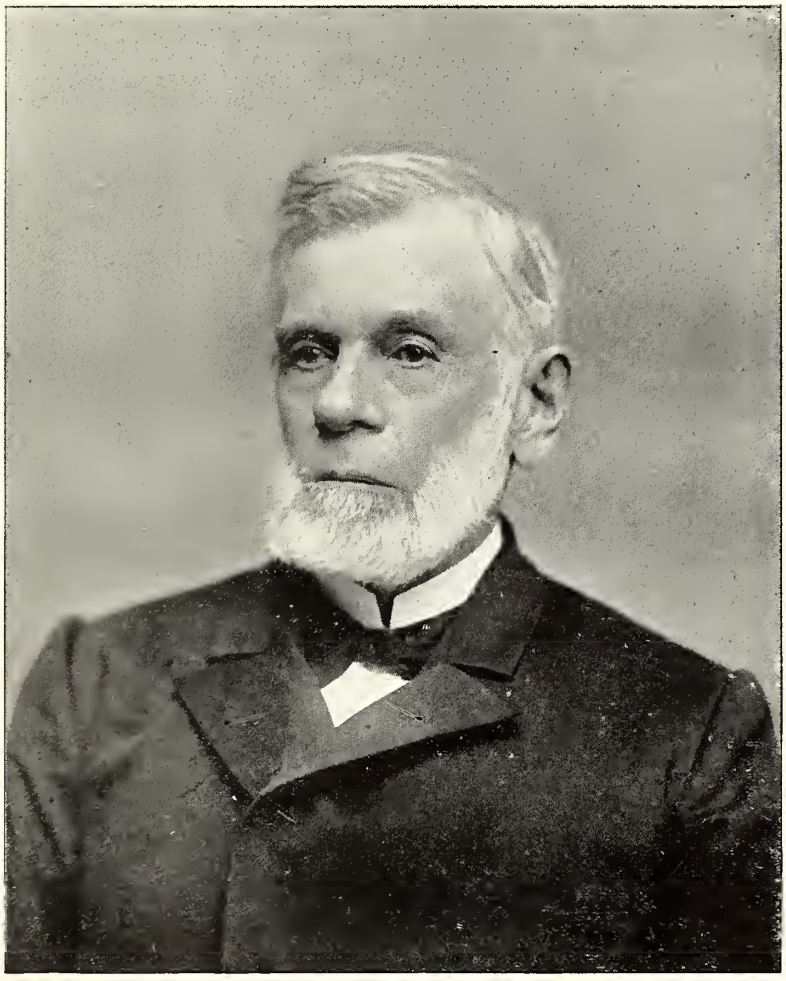
of age he remained with his parents on the farm. In 1859, after having served for a time on the school committee and having had some experience as a school teacher, he went to Boston and engaged in the newspaper business as a carrier. He followed this occupation for eight years successfully, when he sold his interest and formed a partnership which eventuated in the establishment of the Crawford House, Boston, where he has continuously served his patrons for nearly thirty years. In 1889 George H. Rimbach became a partner with Mr. Goodwin, and the firm has continued as Goodwin & Rimbach. In 1860 he married Mary A. Moar of Londonderry, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William House, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Their silver wedding was appropriately celebrated May 17, 1885. Arthur Worthington, their only child, was born in 1865 and died in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are members of the First Congregational Church, Charlestown. He fully appreciates the advantages of a godly ancestry, the inheritance of a strong constitution, and the possible blessings which in after years may come to one who has toiled in the woods during the rigorous winter months, and in the rocky soil of Rockingham the rest of the year, which yields such a reluctant recompense for the seed and service of the tiller. He has still a fondness for the home of his childhood and a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of his native state and the goodly town of Londonderry.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES have been very infrequent in the healthful regions settled by the men of Nutfield. Only twice have serious epidemics raged. The first time was in 1753, when a malady much resembling the yellow fever of later years carried off many of the inhabitants, including some of the principal citizens. In 1812 the spotted fever caused many deaths in the community. Alexander Anderson, who lived in the West Parish, lost three children, David Anderson four, Robert Taylor four, and William Thompson two. The sickness was so general that the physicians were unable to attend to all the cases, and doctors from abroad were employed by the town. Bleeding was the principal means of cure resorted to, and Christopher Thom, Abraham Morrison, and Joseph Gregg went from house to house with lancets. Many patients recovered in spite of the bleeding.

HON. MOODY CURRIER.

BY HENRY M. BAKER.

MOODY CURRIER is emphatically a self-made man. By his own industry and economy he raised himself from the country school to college honors, from poverty to wealth, from obscurity to distinction in business, politics, and letters, from a humble station to the highest office of our state. Moody Currier was born in Boscawen, N. H., April 22, 1806. His early years were passed on a farm. There he became inured to work and learned that nothing of value is secured without toil. That is the secret of his successful life. Amid the busy scenes of active farming he pursued the studies preparatory to college. He had no idle time — for him there were no leisure hours. Every moment was given to work or study. He graduated with high honors from Dartmouth College in 1834, delivering the Greek oration. His alma mater and another college have conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. After graduation Mr. Currier for several years was in charge of the Academy at Hopkinton, N. H., and later of the High School at Lowell, Mass. As a teacher he was thorough and successful. No subject was left unexhausted and by his own enthusiasm he aroused the zeal of his pupils. He devoted all his spare time to the study of law. In this manner, by continuous application, he fitted himself for his profession. In the spring of 1841 Mr. Currier went to Manchester and was admitted to the bar of Hillsborough county. For several years he practised law with success, occasionally writing upon current and literary topics for newspapers and magazines. A financial business life had many allurements for him, and he abandoned the law for finance. His distinguished career in connection with the Amoskeag bank, the Amoskeag Savings bank, the Amoskeag National bank, and People's Savings bank, is the history of the great prosperity of those several institutions. As a financier his reputation is unequalled in New Hampshire. He has been connected with many of the business enterprises of his city and state, and has large interests in their manufactures and railroads.



HON. MOODY CURRIER.

His fellow-citizens have bestowed upon him nearly all the prominent offices of the state. As senator, president of the senate, councillor, and governor, he not only justified the expectations of his friends, but conferred honor upon the state. His administration as governor in 1885 and 1886 was so successful and dignified that it will long be remembered by the people with gratitude and pride as a model of good government. His state papers and public speeches deserve to rank as classics. For elegant expression, polished style and fitness for the occasion, his

address accepting in behalf of the state the statue of Daniel Webster has never been excelled. His various proclamations, though without formalism or dogmatism, were religious in tone and moral in sentiment, and were expressed in language which is poetry itself. A well-known writer has said: "His early culture, his poetic taste, his experience of life, the meditations of his mature years, have enabled him to give to New Hampshire a series of official utterances of surprising appropriateness, beauty, and grace."

Governor Currier is not only a distinguished classical scholar, but is learned in the literature and proficient in many of the languages of modern Europe. His translations are models of accuracy and beauty of expression. His pure English serves to express the finest thoughts of the most famous writers. Few living Americans, who have won eminent success in public life, possess such discriminating literary taste and talent as Governor Currier. His scientific studies, his researches into the history of ancient religions and modern theology, and the solution of many of the deep problems of life, have led him to abandon nearly all the mystical teachings which have perplexed humanity and shut the light of truth from human comprehension. Yet his faith in a Supreme Being, who "is all in all," grows brighter as the years fade. This is illustrated by the following lines from one of his poems:

Eternal in God has the universe stood;
Eternal the stars and the sun;
And the boundless regions of light and of space
Are filled by the Infinite One.

Eternal in him are the fountains of love;
Nor has aught that exists e'er begun;
Eternal is life, eternal is love;
Eternal the Infinite One.

Mr. Currier has expressed his idea of the presence of the Eternal so beautifully in one of his later poems, that it is here reproduced to illustrate his poetic genius and religious feelings.

THE ETERNAL ONE.

O tell me, man of sacred lore,
Where dwells the Being you adore?
And where, O man of thought profound,
Where can the Eternal One be found?
Throughout the realms of boundless space
We seek in vain His dwelling place.

He dwells where'er the beams of light
Have pierced the primal gloom of night;
Beyond the planet's feeble ray;
Beyond the comet's devious way;
Where'er amid the realms afar
Shines light of sun or twinkling star.
Above, below, and all around
Th' encircling arms of God are found.
Where'er the pulse of life may beat
His forming hand and power we meet.
While every living germ of earth
That sinks in death or springs to birth
Is but a part of that great whole
Whose life is God, and God the soul.
From plant to man, below, above,
The power divine still throbs in love.

He is the life that glows and warms
In tiniest mote of living forms,
Which quick'ning nature brings to birth,
To float in air or sink in earth.
And every shrub, and plant, and flower,
That lives an age or blooms an hour,
Has just as much of God within
As human life or seraphim;
For all that bloom and all that shine
Are only forms of life divine.
And every ray that streaks the east,
And every beam that paints the west,
With every trembling gleam of light,
With every gloom that shades the night,
Are but the trailing robes divine
Of one whose garments ever shine.

The human soul may bend in love
And seek for blessings from above,
As well in busy haunts of men,
In forest gloom, in silent glen,
As in the altar's solemn shade,
Beneath the domes that men have made;
As well may seek a Father's love,
And ask assistance from above,
Amid the ocean's solemn roar,
Or on its barren waste of shore,
As in some distant promised land,
Where sacred fanes and temples stand.
The soul that beats in sweet attune
Finds in himself the Eternal One;
Nor needs to seek for other shrine
Than God's great temples all divine.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE HILL GRAVEYARD, LONDONDERRY.

A RECENT visit to this ancient burial ground resulted in deciphering the inscriptions on all the monuments now remaining visible, and for the benefit of posterity an alphabetical arrangement of the names of the dead is herewith presented, with the dates of decease and ages so far as given. Many more stones without inscriptions are firmly fixed at the heads of graves whose inmates are only to be conjectured by the surrounding memorials. Several hundred bodies have been interred, a small portion of these have been removed to other places of burial, and probably the removal of more is anticipated, as the memory of the worthy dead is being revived in more conspicuous and abiding entablatures by the present generation.

HOME OF MRS. MARY J. TENNEY, GEN. STARK'S GRANDDAUGHTER.
Situated near the Hill Graveyard, Londonderry.— Winter scene.

AIKEN, Martha (dau of William Aiken) died May 4, 1749, aged 14 yrs; William died Oct 16, 1745, aged 54 yrs.

ALEXANDER, Agnes (dau of William and Elizabeth Alexander) died Jan 10, 1771, aged 15 mos; Agnes (wife of John Alexander) died Sept 4, 1769, aged 71 yrs; John died Feb 14, 1771, aged 92 yrs; John (son of William and Elizabeth Alexander) died May 3, 1784, aged 10 yrs 5 mos 5 dys.

ANDERSON, Janet (wife of Robert Anderson) died Nov 15, 1777, aged 54 yrs.

BELL, Elizabeth (wife of John Bell) died Aug 30, 1771, aged 82 yrs; Ebenezer (son of John and Mary Ann Bell) died July 22, 1805, aged 20 yrs; James (son of John and Mary Ann Bell) died March 31, 1787, aged 19 yrs 5 mos 21 dys; Jane (dau of John and Mary Ann Bell) died Aug 11, 1785, aged 13 yrs 3 mos 8 dys; Jean (wife of Joseph Bell) died Nov 22, 1777, aged 82 yrs; John died July 8, 1743, aged 64 yrs; Joseph died Oct 14, 1779, aged 83 yrs.

BOYD, Alice (wife of William Boyd) died Nov 25, 1790, aged 60 yrs; John (son of William Boyd) died Dec 28, 1764, aged 15 yrs; Letice (dau of William and Alice Boyd) died Aug 14, 1772, aged 15 yrs; Robert (son of William and Alice Boyd) died Jan 9, 1777, aged 22 yrs; William died Nov 24, 1785, aged 70 yrs 3 mos.

CAMPBELL, Jannet (wife of Henry Campbell) died Sept 28, 1778, aged 46 yrs.

CLARK, Eleanor (a child), no dates; Esther (a child), no dates; Esther (a child), also no dates.

CRAIGE, Jean (a child); John died Oct 2, 1758, aged 61 yrs; Mary (dau of John Craige) died Nov 25, 1760, aged 4 yrs; Mary (wife of John Craige) died April 27, 1753, aged 92 yrs; Samuel (a child).

DICKEY, Elias died Feb 27, 1755, aged 57 yrs; Elizabeth (Mrs) died Sept 21, 1748, aged 70 years; Joseph died Nov 26, 1745, aged 9 yrs; Martha (wife of Samuel Dickey) died Oct 15, 1775, aged 72 yrs; Martha died aged 3 mos; Mary died aged 3 weeks; Sarah died aged 21 mos; William died Oct 9, 1743, aged 60 yrs.

DUNCAN, Hannah (wife of John Duncan) died Jan 5, 1789, aged 50 yrs; John died Nov 15, 1799, aged 70 yrs; Letitia (wife of Deacon George Duncan) died May 5, 1767, aged 52 yrs; Naomi (wife of William Duncan) died Sept 1, 1807, aged 88 yrs; Robert (son of John Duncan) died Feb 10, 1759, aged 26 yrs 4 mos; Samuel (son of Deacon George and Leticia Duncan) died Nov 5, 1753, aged 2 yrs; William (son of Capt William and Naomi Duncan) died March 29, 1793, aged 55 yrs; William died Feb 22, 1795, aged 82 yrs 6 mos; William died Oct 23, 1764, aged 20 yrs.

ELA, Sarah (dau of David and Hannah Ela) died Sept 29, 1778, aged 17 mos 22 dys.

FINLAY, Jenet (wife of Joseph Finlay) died Dec 23, 1768, aged 57 yrs.

FISHER, Agnes (wife of Samuel Fisher) died March 12, 1755, aged 27 yrs; Elder Samuel died April 10, 1806, aged 84 yrs; Sarah (wife of Elder Samuel Fisher) died Feb 3, 1813, aged 80 yrs; William (son of Elder Samuel Fisher) died Oct 25, 1775, aged 14 yrs.

HOG, John died Aug 13, 1755, aged 23 yrs; Thomas died Jan 8, 1748, aged 42 yrs

HOGG, Mary (wife of Thomas Hogg) died May 1, 1790, aged 24 years.

MACK, John died April 12, 1753, aged 55 yrs.

MCALLESTER, William died March 10, 1755, aged 55 yrs.

MCCLEARY, Capt David (son of Thomas and Elizabeth McCleary) died at Bennington Aug 16, 1777, aged 31 yrs; Elizabeth (dau of Thomas and Elizabeth McCleary) died Oct 15, 1782, aged 30 yrs; John (son of Thomas and Elizabeth McCleary) died Sept 3, 1751, aged 3 yrs; Mary (dau of Thomas and Elizabeth McCleary) died April 7, 1778, aged 21 yrs; Thomas died Oct 5, 1787, aged 81 yrs.

McClenche, Elizabeth (dau of John and Martha) died Nov 12, 1788, aged 20 yrs; John died March 24, 1820, aged 76 yrs; Martha (dau of John and Martha McClenche) died May 20, 1787, aged 20 yrs; Martha (wife of John McClenche) died July 27, 1801, aged 69 yrs.

McColom, Alexander died July 4, 1781, aged 79 yrs; Archibald died April 10, 1761, aged 23 yrs; Janet (wife of Alexander McColom) died Oct 11, 1773, aged 60 yrs; Jannet, died Aug 27, 1744, aged 12 yrs; Martha (wife of Lieut Robert McColom) died Sept 15, 1822, aged 74 yrs; Lieut Robert died June 13, 1792, aged 56 yrs; William died Sept 17, 1794, aged 23 yrs.

McGregor, Alexander, died June 27, 1804, aged 37 yrs; John P. died Sept 27, 1819, aged 22 yrs; Mary (wife of Alexander McGregor) died May 24, 1799, aged 31 yrs.

Messer, Cyrus died April 2, 1837, aged 65 yrs; Mary (wife of Cyrus Messer) died June 18, 1866, aged 92 yrs 9 mos; Moses W. died March 10, 1814, aged 18 yrs.

Mitchell, Watt (son of Francis and Margaret Mitchell) died Sept 24, 1775, aged 10 mos.

Moore, Elizabeth (dau of Capt William and Martha Moore) died March 6, 1775, aged 3 weeks; Sibbil (dau of Capt William and Martha Moore) died Aug 15, 1776, aged 9 mos; Hugh (son of Capt William and Martha Moore) died March 16, 1775, aged 6 yrs.

Oughterson, James died March 3, 1761, aged 64 yrs.

Patterson, Elizabeth (wife of Peter Patterson) died June 22, 1786, aged 23 yrs.

Pinkerton, Elizabeth (dau of Major John and Rachel Pinkerton) died March 18, 1789, aged 17 yrs 6 mos 17 dys; David died March 8, 1808, aged 75 yrs; John (son of Major John and Rachel Pinkerton) died June 4, 1795, aged 17 yrs 7 mos 22 dys; John died Feb 10, 1780, aged 80 yrs; Major John died May 1, 1816, aged 81 yrs; Mary (wife of Major John Pinkerton) died Feb 19, 1844, aged 94 yrs; Rachel (wife of Major John Pinkerton) died Sept 13, 1781, aged 36 yrs 3 mos 2 dys; Rachel (dau of John and Mary Pinkerton) died Nov 17, 1796, aged 47 yrs; Mary (dau of John and Mary Pinkerton) died Sept 23, 1807, aged 67 yrs; Samuel (son of John and Mary Pinkerton) died March 16, 1780, aged 34 yrs; Mary (wife of John Pinkerton) died Sept 10, 1754, aged 44 yrs; Naomi (dau of Major John and Rachel Pinkerton) died May 4, 1790, aged 20 yrs 3 mos 22 dys.

Scobey, Martha, died Oct 6, 1754, aged 30 yrs; Matthew died July 2, 1764, aged 31 yrs; Samuel died Jan 20, 1737, aged 3 yrs.

Smith, Jane (wife of John Smith and dau of Thomas and Elizabeth McCleary) died March 5, 1779, aged 29 yrs.

Taggart, James (son of James and Jean Taggart) died May 25, 1752, aged 8 yrs; Jean (wife of James Taggart) died March 6, 1770, aged 60 yrs; Sarah, a child; Rose (wife of Niel Taggart) died June 15, 1748, aged 48 yrs.

Thompson, Molly (dau of John and Martha Thompson) died June 9, 1778, aged 2 yrs; Sarah (dau of Robert and Margaret Thompson) died Nov 18, 1776, aged 1 yr.

Wallace, Ann (a child) no dates; Barbara (wife of Thomas Wallace) died Sept 2, 1771, aged 95 yrs; Annas (wife of John Wallace) died Jan 6, 1761, aged 63 yrs; Ann died Aug 23, 1733, aged 20 yrs; James died Oct 30, 1791, aged 80 yrs; James (a child) no dates; Elizabeth (a child) no dates; Capt James died Dec 14, 1792, aged 71 yrs: John (son of James and Mary Wallace) died Nov 25, 1754, aged 10 dys; John (husband of Annas Wallace) died March 29, 1777, aged 82 yrs; (The stone bears the legend that John and Annas Wallace were the first couple married in Londonderry, May 18, 1721.) Mary (dau of James and Mary Wallace) died Oct 10, 1760, aged 8 yrs; Naomi (wife of Capt Robert Wallace) died May 10, 1791, aged 80 yrs; Capt Robert Wallace died Oct 10, 1782, aged 73 yrs; Thomas (husband of Barbara Wallace) died Aug 22, 1754, aged 82 yrs; William, M. A. (son of Thomas and Barbara Wallace) died March 27, 1733, aged 26 yrs (see cut on page 33); Thomas died May 7, 1789, aged 73 yrs; Thomas (son of John and Annas Wallace) died Sept 22, 1734, aged 4 yrs 1 mo 12 dys; Mrs Rebecca died Sept 22, 1804, aged 81 yrs; Thomas died Jan 26, 1790, aged 46 yrs; his wife died April 4, 1785, aged 31 yrs; Samuel died July 29, 1778, aged 41 yrs; William (a child) no dates.

Watts, Peggy (wife of Moses Watts) died May 3, 1795, aged 64 yrs.

Wiear, David (son of Adam and Margaret Wiear) died Feb 15, 1765, aged 25 yrs.

Wilson, Joseph; Rebecca (wife of Joseph Wilson) died May 25, 1770, aged 66 yrs.

Woodburn, David died Oct 9, 1823, aged 85 yrs; Margaret (wife of David Woodburn) died Oct 17, 1792, aged 39 yrs.

The complete inscription on the monument of Major John Pinkerton is appended as a tribute to the memory of his generosity and a reminder of the locality where his dust reposes:

In memory of John Pinkerton, Esq., who died May 1, 1816, aged 81 years. He was born in the county of Antrim, North of Ireland, and came with his parents when a child to this country. He was a man of strict integrity, active benevolence and exemplary piety. For many years he was a useful member and officer of the Church of Christ and a distinguished benefactor of the town. By prudence and industry he acquired an ample fortune which he chiefly devoted to objects of public utility. He was the principal founder of the Pinkerton Academy in Londonderry, and endowed each of the two religious societies in the place with a fund for the support of the Gospel Ministry.

The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.

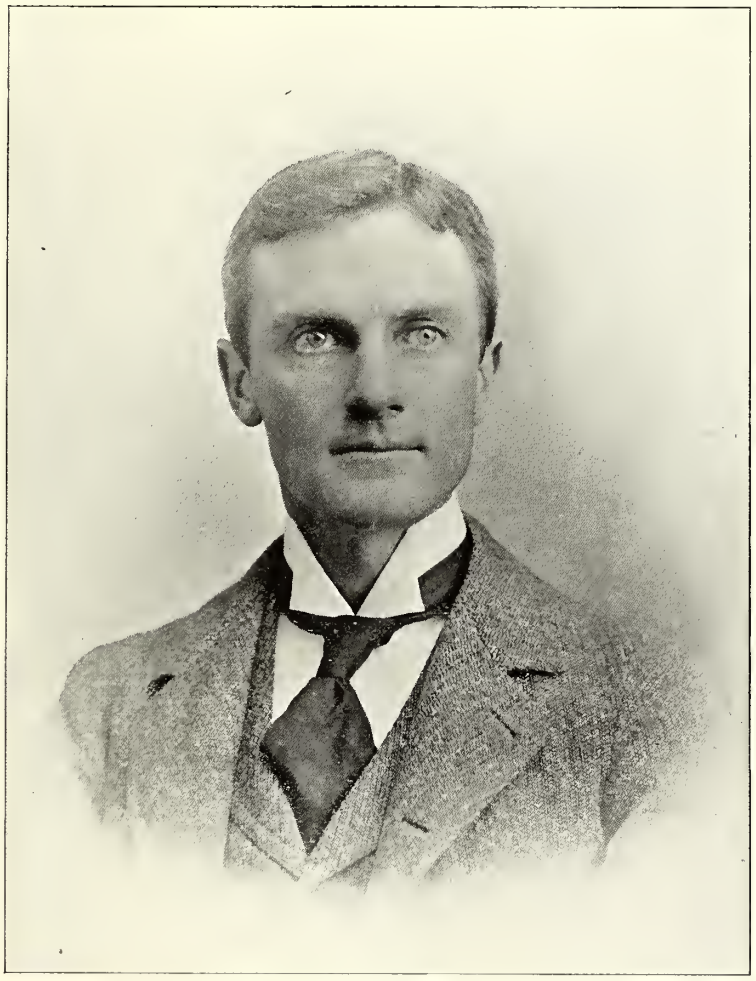
Also in memory of Mrs. Rachel, first wife of John Pinkerton, Esq., who died Sept. 13, 1781, aged 36 years.

Note.—The income of the Pinkerton fund given to the West Parish is to be appropriated to the sole purpose of supporting an orthodox Presbyterian minister of the Gospel in said parish agreeable to the constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

THE MAMMOTH ROAD, so named in derision by those who opposed its construction, was built in the summer of 1831, and at once became a popular route between Concord and Boston. Large numbers of passengers were carried by the three lines of daily stages that travelled over the road, and the other traffic was also heavy. Great quantities of country produce were taken to Lowell and Boston over the Mammoth road, and the highway continued to be thronged with vehicles until the opening of the Concord & Nashua railroad in 1838. In 1832, the year after the Mammoth road was built, President Jackson and his cabinet passed over it on their way from Boston to Concord, and dined at White's hotel in the northern part of Londonderry.

HON. WILLIAM C. CLARKE.

HON. WILLIAM COGSWELL CLARKE, youngest son of Col. John B. and Susan (Moulton) Clarke, was born in Manchester March 17, 1856. Excepting the late ex-Gov. Weston, he is the only native of Manchester who was ever elected mayor of the city. He was chosen to that office in 1894 by the largest vote ever given to a Republican candidate in the city and by a majority of 913, the caucus which nominated him having been the largest ever held in the state to name a mayoralty candidate. After graduating from the Manchester high school and taking a preparatory course at Phillips Andover Academy, Mr. Clarke entered Dartmouth and was graduated in 1876, taking the first prize in the college competitive elocutionary contest in his senior year. Having served a two years' apprenticeship in the late Col. Clarke's printing establishment, he began reportorial work on The Mirror, soon becoming city editor and filling that position for eight years. Later he assumed charge of special departments of the Daily Mirror and Weekly Mirror and Farmer, and as editor of the horse department won for himself and those papers a national reputation among horsemen. Over the nom de plume of "Joe English" he made the sporting department of the same papers widely known. His capacity for leadership in legitimate sports was marked early in life. At the academy and in college he was prominent in athletics, serving for two years as captain of the Dartmouth ball team and holding the championship of the ball throwing contest, with a record of 358 feet 11 inches. He was also winner of other athletic contests, including the 100-yard dash and hurdle race. Manchester people well remember him as foremost in the early history of professional baseball and as captain of one of the strongest local teams which represented New Hampshire. After so much active work on the diamond Mr. Clarke naturally became the efficient baseball editor of The Mirror. He is one of the best wing shots in the state, bagging probably more birds annually than any other man. He is the owner of the famous pointer Prince, who at ten years of age has had shot over him 2340 woodcock, quail, and partridge. Mr. Clarke was one of the organizers and first president of the Hillsborough County Fish and Game Protective Association; for three years secretary of the New Hampshire Road and Trotting Horse Breeders' Association; for a long time secretary of the Manchester Driving Park Company and one of its directors; is now vice president of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, of the American League, and of the New England Agricultural Society. He was a member of the school board for seven



HON. WILLIAM COGSWELL CLARKE.

years and of the legislature for two years. In the latter body he was chairman of the committee on fisheries and game. His administration as mayor has been marked by his characteristic energy, the building of new schoolhouses, and the remodelling

CITY HALL, MANCHESTER.

of the old city hall into an architectural ornament to the city being but two of the many signs of new municipal life under his guidance. Mr. Clarke married Miss Mary O. Tewksbury, daughter of the late E. Greene Tewksbury of Manchester. Their children are: John Badger, aged 15, and Mitty Tewksbury, aged 14. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clarke are social leaders in Manchester, and are attendants at the Franklin-Street Congregational Church. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Derryfield, Calumet, and Press Clubs, the Board of Trade, the Gymnasium, Amoskeag Grange, and president of the Elliot Hospital board of trustees and of the board of water commissioners. His friends believe that a political career which has begun so auspiciously as Mayor Clarke's must necessarily go on to still more brilliant achievements.

HORSES and other domestic animals were common in Nutfield from the first settlement. During the first year Abel Merrill was paid twelve shillings by the town for horse hire, and James Nesmith received eight shillings for the same reason. The selectmen frequently needed a horse to drive to Portsmouth with salmon and cloth for the state officials, and also, as the records state, in "going down for the elements of the Sacrament." Many of the people must have required the services of horses in going to church, on account of the long distances to be travelled. Deacon James Reid, father of General George Reid, lived in Kilrea, in the extreme southern part of Derry, but he always attended the West Parish church. The McClary family lived in the western part of Londonderry, near the present site of the Baptist church, and they were prominent members of the East Parish. It is not known at just what time oxen came into general use for farm work, but there were plenty of cows as early as March, 1722, when it was voted in town meeting "that all persons shall have liberty to bring in cattle to the town, so as to make up the number of six, and no more, and those that have cattle of their own have the liberty to bring the number of ten if they bring a bull with them, otherwise to bring in no more." In the same year hogs had become so plenty and so troublesome, being allowed to run at large, that a by-law was passed compelling their owners to yoke them between the 20th of March and the last of October. No one was so poor that he could not keep a few sheep and some poultry.

HON. CHARLES H. BARTLETT.

HON. CHARLES HENRY BARTLETT was born in Sunapee, Oct. 15, 1833, the fourth son of John and Sarah J. (Sanborn) Bartlett. He is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Bartlett, who came from England to Newbury, Mass., in the ship Mary and John in 1634. Mr. Bartlett's early life was mainly spent on his father's farm, working in the summer season and attending school in winter. He early developed a decided taste for literary pursuits, and from childhood devoted a liberal share of his leisure moments to the perusal of such books as were accessible. He also contributed to the current literature of the day and showed remarkable facility in both prose and poetic composition. After attending the academies at Washington and New London, he began the study of law in the office of Metcalf & Barton at Newport, studying subsequently with George & Foster at Concord and with Morrison & Stanley at Manchester, being admitted to the Hillsborough County bar in 1858. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Wentworth, and in 1863 removed to Manchester, where he has since resided. For about two years he was the partner of the late Hon. James U. Parker, the partnership terminating with the retirement of the latter from active business. In 1867 he was appointed clerk of the United States district court for the New Hampshire district, which office he held until 1883, when he resigned to accept a seat in the state senate to which he had been elected by an unprecedented majority. He was clerk of the senate from 1861 to 1864, and private secretary to Governor Smyth in 1865-66. In 1872 he was elected mayor of Manchester, but resigned before the expiration of his term on account of the federal office he held. His last official act was to turn over his salary to the Firemen's Relief Association. In 1881 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Upon the assembling of the senate of 1883 he was unanimously chosen by his party associates as their candidate for the presidency of that body, which office he held during his term of service. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1876 and 1889. Mr. Bartlett married, Dec. 8, 1858, Miss Hannah M. Eastman of Croydon, by whom he had one son, Charles Leslie, who died at the age of four years, and one daughter, Clara Bell. Mrs. Bartlett died July 25, 1890. Mr. Bartlett might easily have attained the highest honors within the gift of his party and state, but he has persistently declined all overtures for political or official preferment. His recent orations have been widely read and brought him great fame as a most eloquent and accomplished orator.

HON. CHARLES HENRY BARTLETT.

HON. EDGAR J. KNOWLTON.

HON. EDGAR JAY KNOWLTON, successful as newspaper man, as legislator, as mayor and as postmaster of Manchester, was born in Sutton Aug. 8, 1856, the son of James and Mary F. (Marshall) Knowlton. Being the eldest of eight children of a family in moderate circumstances, he enjoyed but limited educational opportunities, and at the age of sixteen went to Manchester to seek his fortune. For two years he worked as apprentice in the printing office of the Manchester Union, becoming then a reporter and subsequently city editor of the paper. He remained in this position until 1880, when he went to Lockport, N. Y., and took editorial charge of the Daily Union of that place, conducting the journal with marked success until his return to Manchester, in January, 1881, to accept a flattering offer from Col. John B. Clarke to take a position on the Daily Mirror and American. Here he remained until 1884, when he again became city editor of the Union, resigning in February, 1890, to accept the office of secretary of the newly organized Manchester Board of Trade. His popularity in Manchester was emphatically shown by his election on the Democratic ticket to the state legislature in 1886, when he received a majority of seventy-six votes in a ward ordinarily Republican by 200. Still more emphatically was it shown by his election as mayor in 1890, when he received 1460 of the 1517 votes cast in the Democratic nominating caucus, and carried the city by a plurality of 132 votes over Thomas W. Lane, admittedly the most popular Republican in Manchester at the time — and this too when the Republicans carried the city by over 600 plurality for their gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Knowlton was the first mayor to devote his whole time to the duties of the position, and so hearty was the commendation of his administration felt throughout the city that at the succeeding municipal election, although the Republicans swept the city by a large majority for every office save that of mayor, he was reelected over the Republican nominee by a majority of 1386, the largest ever given to any mayoralty candidate. His second administration was as brilliant as his first. He was instrumental in the accomplishment of reforms and enterprises which a less energetic man would take a lifetime in bringing about. He was the first of Manchester's mayors to advocate the high service water supply, and under his administration this was realized at an expenditure of $250,000. Its necessity was evident in the winter of 1894-5, when but for the high pressure service the city would have experienced all the hardships of a water famine. A war loan of $120,000, which had been bearing six per cent

HON. EDGAR JAY KNOWLTON.

interest for thirty years, was paid off during his administration, although prior to his election no provision had been made for this. He also secured the adoption of the beneficent plan of a sinking fund to liquidate obligations at their maturity; did away with the discount on taxes, thereby making a large saving to the city; secured a revenue to the city treasury in return for city deposits; abrogated an electric light contract which was disastrous to the city, and executed a new one which saved $22 per light per annum; inaugurated an annual expenditure for the development of Stark and Derryfield parks; erected the Hallsville, Rimmon, and Pearl street schoolhouses, and built large additions to several other schoolhouses; built the ward five wardroom, the Second-street steel and stone bridge, and the South Main street stone bridge, the Walter M. Fulton engine house, the South Manchester hosehouse, and strengthened the fire department in various ways. But space will not permit even the enumeration of all the enterprises and reforms in which Mayor Knowlton took the initiative. Suffice to say that a new era in the municipal life of Manchester was fairly begun with his administration. On May 11, 1894, having resigned the office of mayor on the preceding day, he took possession of the Manchester postoffice, and his time has since been devoted not only to maintaining the office at its high standard of efficiency, but to the inauguration of numerous reforms which have been particularly pleasing to the public. Mr. Knowlton is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Patrons of Husbandry, and various other organizations. He was married, Nov. 2, 1880, to Miss Genevieve I. Blanchard of Nicholville, N. Y., and has two daughters: Bessie Genevieve, born April 2, 1885, and Belle Frances, born Oct. 3, 1887.

BESSIE GENEVIEVE KNOWLTON.

BELLE FRANCES KNOWLTON.

THE FOUNDERS OF LONDONDERRY, remarkable themselves for thrift and energy, were not slow in transplanting their young and vigorous saplings to the fertile and promising soil of adjoining counties and states, as subsequent years have shown stalwart trees and powerful influences for good, matured from developed saplings of the Scotch-Irish stock thus sent out.

Perhaps no more valuable illustration of the vitality and true worth of such transplanted stock has been found than in a sketch of the life of Rev. Charles E. Brown, a lineal descendant of the early Dickey importation from the north of Ireland. His mother was Betsey Dickey, whose father, Joseph Dickey, settled early in Weathersfield, Vt. Betsey married a Baptist minister, Rev. Philip Perry Brown, and Charles E. was a son born Feb. 23, 1813. Probably from an inherited disposition and an anxious desire to do good, he early entered the ministry and after spending a few years in New York state, in his chosen profession, he asked to be sent by the Baptist Missionary Society to the territory of Iowa. This was in 1841, and he thus enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer Baptist minister in the now great state of Iowa, and with the help of his noble young wife, Frances Lyon, he was largely instrumental in laying broad and deep in Iowa and the new country west of the Mississippi river the foundation of one of the great branches of the Christian Church, and now, in the sunset of life, at eighty-three years of age, he is waiting, with a cheerful heart and sunny smile, for the boatman to ferry him over the river. He is living with his son, Mr. W. C. Brown of St. Joseph, Mo., who is one of the most prominent and capable railroad managers in the West, and who, with his excellent companion, spares no pains to make bright and pleasant the pathway of his honored sire adown the hill of life.

MANCHESTER BOARD OF TRADE.

IN the 60's Manchester had a board of trade. It held meetings for several years, was incorporated July 14, 1877, and occupied for a time

CHARLES C. HAYES.

headquarters in Riddle block. Hon. Daniel Clark was president and Hon. H. K. Slayton, secretary. After accomplishing some good in the way of securing lower rates on coal freighted from the seaboard, and in some other directions, the organization declined. A balance of $142 in its treasury was, by unanimous vote of surviving members, turned over to the present board of trade on Sept. 16, 1893.

In 1890 the need of a business organization resulted in a call for a public meeting to be held in City Hall Jan. 22, "for the purpose of organizing an association designed to aid and encourage new industries and the commercial interests of the city of Manchester." The call was signed by George B. Chandler, Hiram D. Upton, John C. French, Charles T. Means, George A. Leighton, William Corey, Alonzo Elliott, Frank P. Kimball, A. G. Grenier, Clarence M. Edgerly, and R. D. W. McKay. The preliminary meeting was largely attended. Hon. George B. Chandler was chosen chairman, and C. M. Edgerly secretary. Enthusiastic remarks in favor of a live board of trade were made by Mr. Chandler, Hon. Charles H. Bartlett, Col. John B. Clarke, Hon. David Cross, George A. Leighton, John C. French, Hon. P. C. Cheney, Col. B. C. Dean, Hon. James F. Briggs, and others. A second meeting was held Feb. 5, when a committee, of which James F. Briggs was chairman, reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted. A committee to nominate officers reported the following list, which was elected: President, George B. Chandler; vice presidents, Herman F. Straw, P. C. Cheney; treasurer, Henry Chandler; secretary, Edgar J. Knowlton; directors, G. B. Chandler, Frank Dowst, John B. Variek, H. D. Upton, John C. French, Andrew Bunton, Frank M. Gerrish, E. M. Slayton, and Frank P. Carpenter. Over sixty business men

HERBERT W. EASTMAN.

signed the constitution at the first meeting. The board was particularly fortunate in the seleetion of its first officers. Hon. George B. Chandler was an enthusiastic believer in the advantages to be derived from a live organization of business men. He was possessed of a strong faith in the future of Manchester. He made an ideal presiding offieer, drew into his directory some able assoeiates, and the new organization at once sprang into popularity and immediately became a power for good in the Queen City. The chief objeet of the board, as defined in the constitution, is to "promote the prosperity of the Queen City of New Hampshire," or in other words, "to secure a union of the energies, influence, and action of citizens in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the eity of Manehester; to encourage all legitimate business enterprises; to collect and disseminate through the press and otherwise information respecting Manehester as a manufaeturing city and a place of residence." Any person a resident of or having a place of business or owning real estate in Manchester may become a member. The board has standing committees on finanee, manufacturing and mereantile affairs, municipal affairs, insurance, railroads and transportation, statistics, and new industries and enterprises.

As the first seeretary, Edgar J. Knowlton began the work with a zeal which characterizes all his endeavors. He was an old newspaper worker, thoroughly acquainted with the citizens and the needs of the city. The membership the first year was brought up to 275, and by the concerted efforts of the officers, mueh good was aecomplished. The advantages of the eity were displayed through industrial and other papers and by the publication of 5,000 copies of a handy little volume entitled "Statistics of the Queen City." The board colleeted and published information concerning the wholesale and retail trade of the city; it took an aetive part in seeuring land for Stark park, and in the effort to get an equestrian statue of Gen. John Stark; it established merchants' weeks; it has eneouraged people to patronize home industries; it distributed 25,000 letter sheets containing valuable faets about the eity; it has advoeated the establishment of a new county with Manchester as its eentre; it seeured a postal route between Manchester and North Weare; it proeured an earlier mail delivery in the city; it insured the doubling of capacity of the East Manchester shoeshop; it created the West Side company, capital $35,000, which built a brick shoeshop 200x45, oeeupied by Crafts & Green, who employ over 300 hands.

The board of trade, in its early existenee, agitated the relaying of rails from North Weare to Henniker, which after long legal complieations, was finally brought about in 1893. The board has continually urged the need of a first class electric railway system in the city. During the session of the legislature of 1895, the board took active preparations to secure a charter for an electric railway, but the present management expressly pledging the installation of a first class system immediately, the proposed eharter was not obtained. As a result of this movement, Manchester is now supplied with as good an electric street railway system as is in operation in the entire country. The board of trade has also been especially active in the endeavor to secure a eharter for a railroad from Milford to Manchester.

Through the efforts of the board, directly or indireetly, numerous successful industries have been added to the eity. The one single shoeshop fostered by the board has grown to seven large shops, employing at least 2,000 hands and turning out over 10,000 pairs of shoes every day, and distributing nearly a million dollars yearly in wages.

The Manchester board of trade was the first in New England to establish a merchants' week. As a result, the retail trade is greatly stimulated each October, and thousands of people from all over the state, and even beyond New Hampshire, have become acquainted with the enterprise of our live business men. During the merchants' week of 1894 nearly 13,000 people came to Manchester on round trip tickets.

Seeretary Knowlton, who had been elected mayor of the city, resigned his position with the board in May, 1891, and the directors unanimously elected Herbert W. Eastman his successor, who has been re-elected by eaeh board of directors sinee. After serving two years, the first board of officers was succeeded by Edward M. Slayton as president; Henry E. Burnham and Charles D.

McDuffie, vice presidents; and E. M. Slayton, James W. Hill, Henry B. Fairbanks, Charles M. Floyd, Frank W. Fitts, Horace Marshall, Charles C. Hayes, L. H. Josselyn, and Denis A. Holland, directors. Treasurer Henry Chandler has been continually re-elected. At the annual meeting in January, 1894, the following officers were elected: President, Charles C. Hayes; vice presidents, H. E. Burnham, James W. Hill; directors, C. C. Hayes, William Marcotte, Fred B. Ellis, O. D. Knox, James P. Slattery, Charles E. Cox, Walter G. Africa, Edward F. Scheer, and Charles F. Green.

The headquarters of the board were first in the rear of A. J. Lane's real estate office in City Hall building. Meetings of the board were held in City Hall. The need of larger and better quarters was apparent, and in September, 1891, two large rooms in Merchants Exchange were secured, where the office of the secretary was established and meetings of the board were held. In May, 1894, headquarters were obtained on the sixth floor of the magnificent Kennard building, the finest business block north of Boston. A large room seating one hundred is handsomely furnished with tables, chairs, desks, and pictures, and several desks are rented to business men who only need desk room. Sliding doors open into a carpeted and finely furnished room for the use of directors, committees, etc. The headquarters are supplied with telephone, writing materials, daily, weekly, and trade papers, stock reports, etc., and are open to members and the public every day and three evenings each week. The board has a membership of over three hundred, comprising nearly every prominent business concern in the city. Secretary Eastman publishes quarterly the Board of Trade Journal, which has a large circulation and is handsomely printed and illustrated. The Manchester board is connected with the New Hampshire Board of Trade, of which Mr. Eastman is secretary and treasurer.

Charles C. Hayes, president of the board and one of the most active and successful young business men in the city, was born in New London, N. H., May 31, 1855. He is the son of John M. and Susan E. (Carr) Hayes, both of whom were natives of that town, his father having been a merchant in New London and Salisbury for many years and a prominent citizen and a real estate owner in Manchester. Mr. Hayes received his early education in the common schools of his native town and of Salisbury, and upon coming to Manchester, in 1869, attended the high school, graduating in 1875. After three years of mercantile experience he bought the store of the Co-operative Trade Association, which he conducted successfully for several years. In 1882 he began a general real estate, mortgage, loan, and fire insurance business, which has grown and prospered and which he has managed ever since. He is regarded as one of the best judges of real estate values in the city, and he is often called upon to appraise property of that kind. He does an extensive business in buying and selling real estate and has assisted greatly in the development of suburban real estate. His business connections are numerous. He is vice president and director of the New Hampshire Trust Company, president of the Thomas A. Lane Company, president of the Orange Mica Mining Company, treasurer and director of the Kennedy Land Company, treasurer and dircetor of the Rimmon Manufacturing Company, and clerk of the Manchester Shoe Manufacturing Company. He was a director of the board of trade in 1892, vice president in 1893, and was unanimously elected its president in 1894, and re-elected in 1895. Under his management the board has grown rapidly in membership and influence, ranking today as one of the largest and most flourishing business organizations in New England. He is also president of the Manchester Fire Underwriters' Association. In Masonry Mr. Hayes has an honorable and exalted record. He is Past Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge, A. F. and A. M., member of Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, has been thrice Illustrious Master of Adoniram Council, Eminent Commander of Trinity Commandery, K. T., all of Manchester, and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire. He is now in his second term as Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of E. A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua. In politics Mr. Hayes is an earnest Democrat. He has been president of the

Granite State Club and an active party worker for several years. In 1894, as Democratic candidate for mayor of Manchester, he received a flattering vote, including the support of numerous members of the opposing party. He is an eloquent and pleasing public speaker and presents his thoughts with force and clearness. As president of the First Baptist Society, he wields an influence in religious circles. Mr. Hayes was married, Jan. 1, 1885, to Belle J., daughter of John and Hannah B. (Tewksbury) Kennard, who died Aug. 1, 1890, leaving three children: John Carroll, now nine years old; Louise K., aged seven, and Annie Belle, aged five.

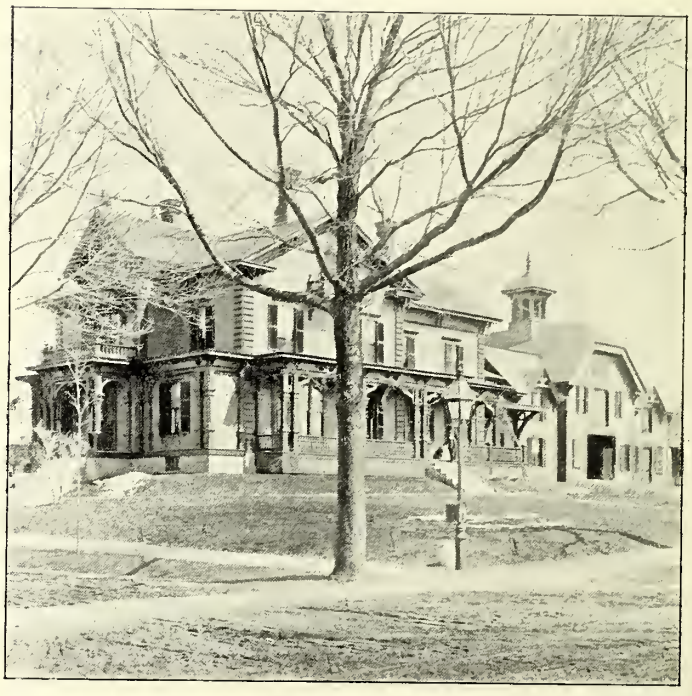
Herbert Walter Eastman, secretary of the Manchester board of trade, was born in Lowell, Mass., Nov. 3, 1857. He attended the public schools of that city until 1870, when he went to Boston and was employed in a large wholesale and retail store. In 1873 he came to Manchester and went to the Lincoln grammar school, graduating in the class of 1874, taking the highest honors in penmanship and drawing. Soon afterward he went to work in the Daily Mirror office, in spare hours studying wood engraving and making numerous illustrations for the daily and weekly editions. In 1875 he entered the employ of Campbell & Hanscom, of the Daily Union, and worked in every department from the pressroom to reportorial and editorial work and proof reading. When the Union was made a morning paper he was assistant local reporter, and in June, 1880, he was promoted to the city editorship, which he resigned in January, 1881, because of ill health. Aug. 1, 1884, he became city editor of the Weekly Budget, writing also numerous articles on industrial and historical subjects. In 1886, with F. H. Challis, he purchased the Budget, and with him started the publication of the Daily Press and was its city editor. In 1889 he sold his interest to Mr. Challis, but continued in charge of the local department till early in 1891, when he accepted a position as assistant secretary of the board of trade, the secretary, E. J. Knowlton, having been elected mayor of the city. In May, 1891, Mr. Knowlton resigned and Mr. Eastman was unanimously elected secretary of the board, and has been re-elected each year since. During his term as secretary the board has gained nearly a hundred members and now has the largest membership and occupies the finest headquarters of any such organization in New England outside of Boston. By a system of renting desk room, originating with Secretary Eastman, the expenses of the board are very much reduced. He is a Past Grand of Wildey Lodge, and a member of Mount Washington Encampment, I. O. O. F., United Order of Friends, United American Mechanics, and Amoskeag Grange, P. of H., president of the Manchester Press Club, treasurer of the Coon Club, an organization of newspaper men of the state, and president of the Manchester Cadet Veteran Association. He married, Jan. 9, 1890, Nellie Clough Eaton, daughter of George E. and Lucinda (French) Eaton of Candia, N. H.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING, MANCHESTER.

HON. JAMES A. WESTON.

HON. JAMES A. WESTON was born in what is now Manchester, Aug. 27, 1827. He was the lineal descendant of a family prominent and influential in the colonization of New England, his ancestors coming originally from Buckinghamshire, England, early in the seventeenth century. In 1622 John Weston and his brother-in-law, Richard Green, came to Weymouth, then called Wiscasset, and aided in the formation of a colony. In 1644 a son of John Weston, whose name also was John, concealing himself in an emigrant ship until well out at sea, obtained a passage to America and joined his relatives in Massachusetts. He finally settled in Reading, Mass., and became distinguished for his services in the administration of the colonial government. From him sprang the lineage to which the subject of this sketch belongs. Amos Weston, father of James A. Weston, was born in Reading, Mass., in 1791. He moved to New Hampshire in 1803 and settled in a section of Manchester which was formerly a part of Londonderry. He was a farmer, and was prominent in the management of the town's business and affairs. In 1814 he married Miss Betsey Wilson, a daughter of Colonel Robert Wilson of Londonderry, and granddaughter of James Wilson, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, and was one of those indomitable Scotch-Irish whose courage, thrift, and persistency became such a factor in the growth of the new colony. The childhood and youth of James A. Weston were spent on his father's farm, and his education was obtained in the district schools and academies of Manchester. He mastered thoroughly the profession of civil engineering while engaged in teaching school in Londonderry and Manchester. In 1846, while only nineteen years of age, he was appointed assistant engineer of the Concord Railroad, and in 1849 he was made chief engineer of that road. As chief engineer he superintended the construction of the Manchester & Candia and the Suncook Valley railroads. In 1854 he married Anna S. Gilmore of Concord, by whom he had six children: Herman, Grace Helen, James Henry, Edwin Bell, Annie Mabel, and Charles Albert Weston, all of whom survive except Herman.

In politics he was always a Democrat. In 1862 he was a candidate for mayor, but was defeated. In the following year he was again a candidate and was again defeated by only a few votes, but in 1867 he was elected mayor over Hon. Joseph B. Clark. In 1868 he was again the unsuccessful candidate, but was elected in 1870 and in 1871. While mayor he conferred lasting benefit upon the city by the establishment of a system of water-works. As ex-officio member of the board of water commissioners he was untiring in his efforts to hasten to completion the important undertaking. He continued until his death a member of the board, giving to that body the best results of his foresight and experience. In 1870, by the almost unanimous choice of his party, Mr.



THE WESTON RESIDENCE.

Weston became the nominee for governor. There was no election by the people, although he received a plurality of votes. He was chosen governor by the legislature, however, and in 1872 he was again the gubernatorial candidate against

James A. Weston

Hon. Ezekiel A. Straw, but was defeated. In 1873 he was also defeated by the same candidate. He ran the fourth time, and was far ahead of his opponent, Gen. Luther McCutchins. There was no choice by the people, however, and Gov. Weston was again elected by the legislature. He served as chairman of the New Hampshire Centennial Commission, and was appointed by congress a member of the board of finance. He was also chairman of the building committee of the soldiers' monument. Upon the establishment of the state board of health he was elected a member as sanitary engineer, holding that position until his death. Mr. Weston was actively interested in the financial and charitable institutions of Manchester. He was trustee of the Amoskeag Savings bank, and in 1877 he was elected president of the City National bank, which has since been changed to the Merchants' National bank. He was treasurer and one of the trustees of the Guaranty Savings bank from its incorporation; treasurer of the Suncook Valley railroad and one of the promoters and director of the Manchester Street railroad; one of the incorporators of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company and has always, with the exception of a few years, been its president. In 1880 the supreme court appointed him chairman of the board of trustees for the bondholders of the Manchester & Keene railroad. In 1864 he was elected treasurer of Trinity Commandery, a position which he thereafter held, and he was treasurer of the Elliot hospital for many years. In 1871 Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of master of arts. Gov. Weston died May 8, 1895, beloved and mourned by the entire community. June 11, the Manchester board of trade took appropriate action upon his death, a committee consisting of Mayor Clarke and ex-Mayors Bartlett and Knowlton reporting a series of highly eulogistic resolutions which were unanimously adopted. Upon this occasion also Gen. Bartlett delivered an eloquent and beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased, concluding as follows:

Like the great mass of our native population, born in the first half of the present century, Governor Weston first saw the light upon a New Hampshire farm. It was there that his life habits were formed — there that the generous and noble impulses which he inherited from an honorable ancestry found full and free development — there that the characteristics of the typical American citizen found that safe and secure anchorage which no subsequent contact with adverse influences in after life could shake or disturb. New Hampshire owes much to her farm-born boys and her farm-nurtured youth. They have largely molded her character and given to her the honored name she bears and her broad and enviable fame which is the pride of every citizen, but few among them all have made larger individual donations to her prosperity and renown than he whose name we honor tonight. During all his long connection with most important and diversified business affairs and his most notable career in public life, no man has ever said that he ever bowed to temptation — was ever swerved by opportunity or ever looked on duty with an interrogation point in his eye. His dollars, were they few or many, were honest dollars — not a soiled one, not a dishonest one among them. His liberal fortune represents the honest earnings of a busy life, and the legitimate appreciation of wise and conservative investments. He never sought riches by any attempt to turn other men's wealth into his own pocket by any cunning, craft, or over-reaching. If any illustration of the truism that honesty is the best policy was needed, James A. Weston supplied it.

The proprieties of this occasion admit of only general allusions to his prominent characteristics. A recital of the business enterprises alone, with which from first to last he has been associated, would involve the compilation of a very respectable business catalogue and it would not be confined to Manchester alone, but other sections of the state have been largely benefitted and their prosperity and development substantially enhanced by his enterprise and foresight. His broad comprehension and excellent judgment poise enabled him to participate in a large number of business concerns, widely diverse in character, with great profit to himself and his associates. Success smiled upon all his undertakings — failure knew him not. To everything of private or public concern in which he enlisted, his hand was helpful — his judgment an anchor of safety and his name a pillar of strength. Manchester, his home as a boy and man — ever loyal and generous to her favored son — often summoning him to the helm in her own affairs — repeatedly pressing him to the front in the broader arena of the state — trusting and confiding in him always and everywhere — never disappointed, never deceived,— Manchester comes to the front and joins hands with his kin of blood in this great sorrow; a sorrow that falls upon every home and hearthstone within her borders with the force of a personal bereavement.

These few words of tribute are ill suited to a life so full of good works, so rich in noble example and so fruitful in inspiration to the busy world it touched in so many relations. But Governor Weston will live in the things he did and the results he accomplished, and not in what we say of him. In these he will live on though the closed eye and the sealed lip may never more respond to the solicitation of human fellowship. Not only to us, but to those who will succeed us, his noble life work will remain the proudest memorial to the memory of James A. Weston.

HON. HENRY W. BLAIR.

HON. HENRY W. BLAIR, born in Campton Dec. 6, 1834, is the son of William Henry and Lois (Baker) Blair, being a direct descendant of James Blair, one of the original settlers of Nutfield, famous as an eight-foot high giant whose supreme contempt for the red men and their warfare went a great way toward protecting the people and property of Londonderry. His forefathers were prominent in the siege of old Londonderry. Mr. Blair's mother was the granddaughter of Moses Baker of Candia, who was a king's surveyor in the early days and later a member of the famous committee of safety of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was a captain at the battle of Bennington and the siege of Boston. It is plain, therefore, that New Hampshire's honored Blair is descended from Revolutionary stock on both sides of the family, as well as from the solid Scotch-Irish pioneers who made the wholesome beginning that has meant so much to this section of the country.

HON. HENRY W. BLAIR.

William Henry Blair met with a fatal accident when the son, Henry, was but two years old, and the mother was left with several small children. She put them out among the farmers of that section, but kept a home with the youngest, a babe in arms, at Plymouth, until she died a few years later. Henry made his home with Richard Bartlett, a Campton farmer. He attended the district school winters, and in 1851, when sixteen years old, began attending Holmes' Plymouth Academy, where he was first drawn into political affairs, in schoolboy fashion, there being warm contention among the students in those days of sprouting abolitionism.

After two terms at Plymouth he attended the New Hampshire Conference Seminary one term.

For a year beginning in 1853, the ambitious young student worked at making picture frames at Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton) to earn money to put himself through college. The man he worked for failed, owing Blair his year's wages. The young man caught the measles and was sick a long time, almost unto death. Meanwhile he had kept up his connections at the seminary by active society membership, and in the fall of 1854 attended that institution another term. The next year he took another term at Plymouth, all the time supporting himself by teaching and in other ways.

In 1856 he began reading law with William Leverett at Plymouth, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, remaining with Mr. Leverett as partner. He was appointed solicitor for Grafton county in 1860 and served two years with unusual efficiency, handling several formidable murder cases like a veteran lawyer. During these years

of preparation for a prominent public life he had the intellectual assistance of Samuel A. Burns of Plymouth, a retired teacher who had moulded many young minds before and lent such aid to this young New Hampshire boy as only a scholar of leisure and deep learning could.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out Mr. Blair tried to enlist in the fifth and twelfth regiments, but poor health had left him in such a bad condition physically that he was not accepted, until the fifteenth regiment was formed. For this he raised a company, enlisted as a private, was elected captain, and later appointed major by the governor and council. He had about a year's service at the front, when his regiment was discharged in 1863, he then having the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Col. Blair's first battle service was at the siege of Fort Hudson, and he was severely wounded twice during that siege. He was in command of his regiment most of the time. After the discharge of his regiment Lieut. Col. Blair was appointed deputy provost marshal, held the position about a year, but rendered little active service on account of wounds and sickness. He was unable through ill health, caused by his wounds and diseases contracted in the war, to do much at his profession for six years.

Col. Blair was elected to the New Hampshire legislature from Plymouth in 1866, and was prominent in the hot political battle that resulted in the election of J. W. Patterson to the United States senate. In 1867 and 1868 Mr. Blair represented the old eleventh district in the state senate. Then began for lawyer Blair a season of prosperity. He had practically regained his health and with it the ambitions of youth were revived. Between the thirty-third and the fortieth years of life he built up what was considered as large and lucrative a practice as that of any country lawyer in the state.

Political conditions drew the soldier and lawyer into the service of his party, his state, and his country. New Hampshire had fallen into the habit of electing Democratic governors and congressmen with an ease that filled the Republican camp with apprehension. A national election was due in 1876, and prospects were good for Democratic success unless New Hampshire could be recovered by the Republicans in the spring of 1875. This opinion seemed to prevail among leaders of the party throughout the country, and strong candidates must therefore be nominated in the Granite state to stem the tide as far as possible. Accordingly Col. Blair was nominated for congress in the old third district against Col. Henry O. Kent, and after a hard fought campaign was elected in spite of the fact that party leaders had considered it a hopeless struggle. Hon. P. C. Cheney was chosen governor by a narrow margin, his election being made possible by the success of Col. Blair in the third congressional district. Mr. Blair had only 164 majority, but it was the beginning of many phenomenal political victories. Democrats were elected in both the other districts. Col. Blair had lost his law practice and had spent his money in the campaign, but the Republicans secured the next president after a contest over the Hayes-Tilden election.

Mr. Blair was elected to congress again in 1877, after another hard struggle; was elected United States senator in 1879, and again in 1885. He was then tendered the United States district judgeship for New Hampshire, but declined for reasons plain to him as a man of highest honor. In 1891 ex-senator Blair was appointed minister to China by President Harrison, but was rejected by the Chinese government because of the emphatic opposition the senator had shown to Chinese immigration. Elected to the national house in 1892 from the first New Hampshire district, and declining a renomination, Mr. Blair retired after two years of hard service in the fifty-third congress, and is now in private life practising law in Manchester.

It is seldom given to one son of any state to serve so well and so long her interests in national affairs. Full of the courage of his convictions from the beginning to the end, Mr. Blair came out of the political wars bearing an unblemished record. His head and hands were always active in the cause of right and of progress. He was a close student and a deep thinker at all times, and gave all the best of his talents to his official life, and the measure was never stinted.

The congressional history of his time is full of his work. Some of the principal measures

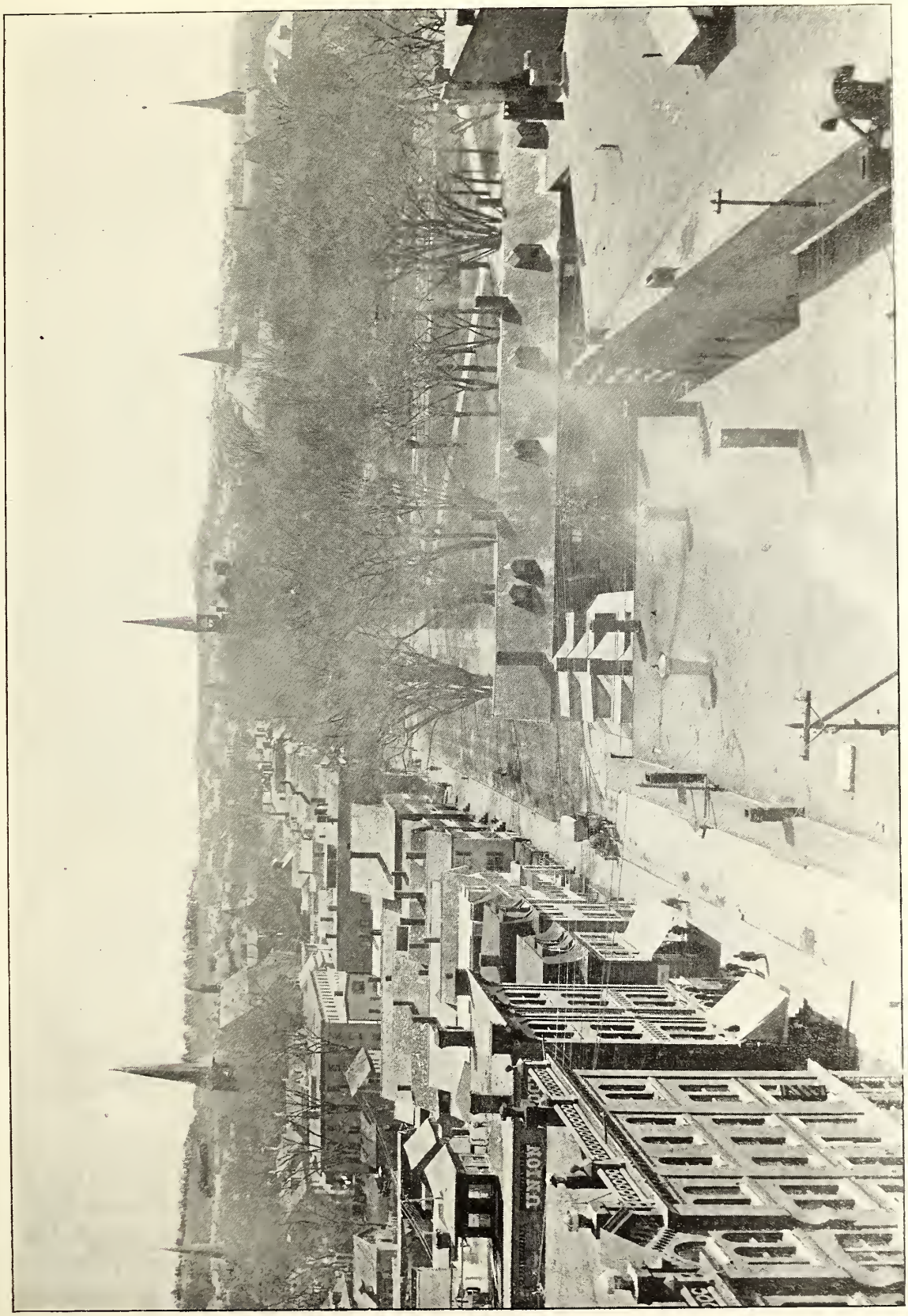
which Mr. Blair originated and advocated are the proposed amendment to the national constitution prohibiting the manufacture of and traffic in alcoholic beverages; the amendment of the constitution providing for non-sectarian public schools; the Common School or the Education bill; the Sunday Rest bill; the Dependent Pension bill, and other public and private legislation providing for the soldiers of the country and their relatives; the establishment of the department of labor and much of the labor and industrial legislation of the past twenty years, including the law providing for rebates upon foreign materials manufactured here for exportation; the joint resolution first proposing political union with Canada, and legislation for the promotion of the interests of agriculture throughout the country. The amendment giving the right of suffrage to women was introduced by him and was under his special charge in the senate.

Some of Senator Blair's speeches and reports, which have been most widely circulated, are upon finance and the nature and uses of money, temperance, woman suffrage, education, Chinese immigration, foreign trade and relations, reconstruction, suffrage, social and political conditions of the country, the tariff, the relations between labor and capital, and all the more important and fundamental questions, some of which have been considered of an advanced and radical nature. Bishop Newman said of him: "The only just eriticism upon Mr. Blair is that he is fifty years ahead of his times."

No public servant can point with more honest pride to an aetive career during which he has cared better for the interests of his constituents than can Mr. Blair. He is more widely known than any other New Hampshire man, and honored everywhere. His speeches on the stump at home and in various parts of the country have been numerous and diversified. In 1888 Mr. Blair published a book on "The Temperance Movement; or, the Conflict of Man with Aleohol," of which Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church said: "It is probably the most important contribution to temperance literature that has been made by any author." His hand has been felt in many public benefits. He was leading factor in the establishment of the State Normal School at Plymouth, and the Holderness School for Boys, in securing the beautiful public building for Manchester, and in the movement for a national monument for Gen. John Stark to be placed in Stark Park, Manchester.

Mr. Blair was married in 1859 to Eliza Nelson, daughter of Rev. William Nelson of Plymouth, N. H., and to her owes much of the sustaining power that has made his public life a credit to him. They have one son, Henry P. Blair, now practising law in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Blair has been widely connected with literary societies, particularly in Washington and New Hampshire. She was a trustee of the New Hampshire State Normal School, and is a trustee of the Garfield National Hospital, Washington, D. C., and Blair tower on the building was named in her honor. She is connected with the Woman's Relief Corps, has done much work on the ladies' auxiliary board of Elliot Hospital. Mrs. Blair is the author of the novel "'Lisbeth Wilson, a Daughter of the New Hampshire Hills," published in 1894 by Lee & Shepard, which has been widely read.

SLAVERY was not unknown in Londonderry before the Revolution. According to the census of 1773 there were twelve male and thirteen female slaves in the town, and they seem to have been regarded as chattels, not as human beings, although they were humanely treated. Rev. William Davidson, minister of the East Parish, owned two, a mother and a daughter, named Poll and Moll. In the West Parish, Thomas Wallace and Deacon James Thompson, both very devout men, were slave owners. It is related of a negro boy named Toney, who was the property of Mr. Wallace and who had cost his master one hundred dollars, that he was very proud of his money value. Once in the spring freshet he built a raft and went to ride on the flowed meadow of the fourteen-acre meadow brook. His frail craft, not being solidly made, began to go to pieces, and Toney, having in view both his own life and his master's property, shouted to Mr. Wallace: "Come and save your hundred dollars." Soon after the Revolution slavery ceased in most of the northern states, and there is no record of slaves being owned in Londonderry after the beginning of the present century.



VIEW OF MANCHESTER.—LOOKING EAST FROM THE TOP OF THE KENNARD.

THE FIRST CHURCH IN NUTFIELD.

THE oldest organization with an unbroken history in what may be termed the Nutfield section of New Hampshire,— older even than the civil government itself — is the First Church in Derry. Before the first settlers had secured the incorporation of their town, or had decided what name to give it, or had even obtained a satisfactory title to the land they had selected, and probably within six weeks of the day when the first log cabin was built, they took measures for the permanent establishment of religious ordinances. In the month of May, 1719, they organized themselves into a Christian church and called the Rev. James MacGregor to become their pastor and religious teacher. The exact date of his installation is unknown, but it was in the month of May, and could therefore have been but a few weeks after the preaching of the first sermon on the shore of the lake, an account of which is given on page 52. There being no presbytery in New England at that time, and it being impossible for them to instal their minister in the regular way, those Scotchmen, who were accustomed to dealing with emergencies, took the matter into their own hands and appointed a day for the solemn service. Where this service was held, whether in some log house or barn on Westrunning brook, or in the open air, we do not know, but Mr. MacGregor himself conducted the services, offering the installation prayer and preaching the installation sermon. His text was from Ezekiel xxxvii. 26: "Moreover I will make a covenant of peace with them; it shall be an everlasting covenant with them; and I will place them and multiply them, and will set my sanctuary in the midst of them for evermore." During the first year, as Rev. Dr. Wellman has pointed out, no movement seems to have been made by the colonists to build a house of worship. At a public meeting, however, held June 3, 1720, it was voted that a small house should be built "convenient for the inhabitants to meet in for the worship of God," and that it should be placed "as near the center of the one hundred and five lots as can be with convenience." The location of the meeting-house was definitely determined at another general meeting, held on the 29th of the same month, the site chosen being a little north of the present house of worship. Six months later, or on Jan. 11, 1721, it was voted that "a meeting-house shall be built in this town as speedily as may be," and that "it shall be fifty feet in length, forty-five feet broad, and as high as may be convenient for one set of galleryes." For some reason, however, probably from lack of means to meet the cost, or because they had not yet obtained an altogether satisfactory title to the land selected for their town, the work of building was not begun until the following year. In June, 1722, a charter was obtained, and the town incorporated. It was thus about three years after the first log house had been erected that the church was completed and dedicated. During these first three years, however, the settlers faithfully maintained religious ordinances, holding their services either in one of their log dwellings or in the open air, as the season of the year and the weather might permit. This first house of worship was not built without great sacrifice on the part of the settlers, nor without some pecuniary aid from abroad, but it is significant of their conscientiousness and devotion that in their straitened circumstances they built a framed house of worship,

"convenient and well finished," while they constructed their own dwellings of logs and covered them with bark.

For nearly fifty years the people worshipped in this first sanctuary, and in 1769, during the ministry of Rev. William Davidson, a larger and more imposing edifice was erected. Its dimensions were sixty-one by forty-five feet, and it was high enough for the introduction of galleries and a lofty sounding board suspended over the high pulpit. It was also ornamented with a steeple more slender and towering higher than the present one. This house, we are told, was well finished, and equalled, if it did not surpass, in its appearance, most of the church edifices of that period. The "raising" of the building was a great event. A large multitude of people assembled, and the parts of the huge, heavy-timbered frame were lifted into position by hundreds of strong arms amidst the thundering of commands and the mighty shoutings of the people. According to the custom of the time, a custom which to our modern ideas seems hardly consistent with earnest piety, intoxicating liquors were dispensed on the occasion with lavish hand. How our forefathers reconciled drunkenness with religion we do not know, but they did it successfully.

REV. EDWARD L. PARKER.

This second house of God, built in 1769, enlarged in 1822, remodelled in 1845, and renovated, adorned and rededicated in 1884, is still the home of the First Church in Derry. In this house Rev. Edward L. Parker preached for forty years, and during the first twelve years of his ministry it stood unchanged as it had been built in 1769. He has left on record a description of the interior, which is as follows:

> As you approached the pulpit you first came to the deacons' seat, elevated like the pews, about six inches from the floor of the aisles. In the deacons' narrow slip usually sat two venerable men, one at each end. Back of the deacons' seat, and elevated ten or twelve inches higher, was the pew of the ruling elders, larger than that of the elders and about square. Back of the elders' pew, and two or three feet higher, and against the wall, was the pulpit. There was appended to the pulpit an iron frame for the hour glass that was turned by the minister at the commencement of his discourse, which was expected to continue during the running of the sands. Sometimes, when the preacher deemed his subject not sufficiently exhausted, the glass would be turned again, and another hour in whole or in part occupied. . . . . In many of the meeting-houses of that day there were, on each side of the centre aisle and in front of the pulpit, two or three seats of sufficient length to accommodate eight or ten persons. These were designed for the elderly portion of the congregation and for such as had no pews. In these the men and women were seated separately, on opposite sides. On these plain seats our grave and devout forefathers would contentedly sit during a service of two hours, without the luxury of cushions or carpets, and in the colder seasons of the year without stoves, and in houses not so thoroughly guarded against the penetration of the cold as those of the present day.

The enlargement of the church in 1822 was effected by cutting the house into two parts and then inserting between the two parts twenty-four feet of new structure, thus making the building, as it is today, eighty-five feet in length. In this first change the general internal arrangement was retained. The pulpit remained on the north side,

and high galleries on the other three sides, but the old sounding board over the pulpit disappeared. Two new front doors, about twenty-four feet apart, were inserted on the south side, nearly opposite the pulpit, each opening into an aisle, whereas previously there had been but one door on that side, opening into one central aisle; and there was also a door at each end of the edifice as before. The new seats in the gallery facing the pulpit were reserved for the singers. But the old square pews on either side of the new ones remained, so that from 1822 until 1845 there were the old square pews on each end of the church, and between them the new straight and narrow slips, like a piece of new cloth on an old garment. The old and unusually lofty and slender steeple was taken down and a stronger one erected in its place; and in this new steeple was hung the first church bell ever heard in Derry. It was the gift by legacy of Jacob Adams, who founded Adams Female Academy.

In December, 1821, stoves were used in the church for the first time. A year after the enlargement they were placed in the improved edifice, for the record says that on Oct. 27, 1823, it was voted that "one stove should be located near Capt. Redfield's pew, and the other near Dr. Farrar's pew; and that the stove pipes should extend out of the windows north and south." Thus, for a whole century, lacking one year, the people of Derry worshipped, through the long cold winters, in an unwarmed meeting-house. The women sometimes used foot-stoves and heated hand-stones, but these were scorned by most of the people, even though the church was colder than their barns.

In 1845, or twenty-three years after the enlargement of the house, another change was made. This time the interior was entirely reconstructed, by which a town hall and a vestry were provided below, and a spacious audience room above. The pulpit was transferred from the north side to the west end of the house, and the high galleries on three sides disappeared, one gallery on the east end, designed for the choir, taking their place. Instead of the two great front doors on the south side, two were placed at the east end of the house. All the old square pews, with their hinged and rattling seats, were replaced by the straight and narrow slips. The audience room was painted and frescoed in most excellent taste, and the general appearance of the interior was modernized.

Thus the church stood until 1884, when, after being thoroughly repaired, renovated, and beautified, it was rededicated. On that occasion Rev. Dr. J. W. Wellman, who had been pastor of the church from 1851 until 1856, preached a notable sermon, in which he paid these tributes to the benefactors and prominent members of the church:

First of all, it is becoming that we should gratefully remember him through whose generous legacy, aided by gifts which his own benevolence prompted, this church edifice has been restored to more than its pristine beauty. Mr. David Bassett was the son of Thomas and Susannah (MacGregor) Bassett. He was born in Deerfield, N. H., in the year 1800. His mother was a descendant of the Rev. James MacGregor. With such blood flowing through his veins, it is not strange that he cared for the Lord's house. It was worthy of his noble lineage that he should make that bequest, by means of which the exterior of this sanctuary has been thoroughly repaired and the interior elegantly renovated. As I remember Mr. Bassett, he was a man of few words, quiet in his disposition, living an unobtrusive life, but was not unthoughtful of divine and eternal things. For a time he was the sexton of this church, and the interest he then came to take in the church edifice seems never to have died out. And in his advanced years, when he observed the sad wear of time upon the ancient building, it was not unnatural that he should raise the question of his own duty to repair the house of the Lord. In his early life, if I am correctly informed, he had some religious experience which made an ineffaceable impression upon his mind, but he never made any public profession of Christian faith until the year 1876, when he united with this church by confession of Christ. And may we not hope that his gift by will for the repairing and adorning of the Lord's house was designed to be an offering expressive of his own love and gratitude to his redeemer.

Mr. Bassett's name is not inscribed upon these walls, but this communion table and this externally and internally renovated sanctuary are his fitting memorial.

The three men, James C. Taylor, Charles H. Day, and Frank W. Parker, whom he made trustees of his legacy and on whom he placed the responsibility of deciding what repairs should be made, have had a delicate and difficult task to perform. With what fidelity and wisdom they have performed their trust, this transformed and beautifully adorned house of worship testifies today. These gentlemen deserve, and, I am sure, will receive, your sincere and grateful acknowledgements.

But others have supplemented Mr. Bassett's legacy by timely and noble gifts. This new and tasteful pulpit furniture, presented by the family of Deacon Daniel J. Day, tenderly reminds us of one who loved and faithfully served this church, but has now entered into the communion and service of the church triumphant.

These memorial windows, so rich in artistic beauty, and tasteful, suggestive symbols, are richer still in the names they bear. To give any just account of the characters and lives which these names represent would require a volume. I can only allude to them.

Nothing can be more appropriate than that the memory of the first pastor of this church, the Rev. James MacGregor, and of his devoted wife, Marion Cargill, should be honored in this house of worship. Tradition represents him as every way a noble man. Tall, erect, athletic, he swayed people by his commanding personal presence. Distinguished for his mental ability and self-control, for wisdom and goodness, manly energy and courage, for sagacity and prudence in secular and civil affairs; a man of sincere and humble piety; thoroughly evangelical in his faith; an able and eloquent preacher of the gospel; a devoted pastor, loving his people as he loved his own family, and interested in all that concerned his flock, he was eminently fitted to be the father of this church, and the acknowledged leader of that noble band of men who founded this town. The members of this church rejoice today that his name and ministry are commemorated in this house of worship.

But the same radiant window is rich in other historic names. The Rev. David MacGregor, a son of the first pastor of this church, was himself the first pastor of the church in the West Parish, now the Presbyterian church in the modern town of Londonderry. He was ordained in 1737. The son inherited largely the commanding abilities and noble spirit of his father. His ministry was eminently evangelistic. He preached and labored for the salvation of his people. Sympathizing with the great evangelist, George Whitefield, he invited him to his pulpit: and his own fervid preaching and prayers were rewarded with revivals of religion. He labored with the church in the West Parish until his death, which occurred in 1777. The length of his able and faithful pastorate was forty years. It is fitting that the name of this distinguished son of the first pastor of this church, and also that of his accomplished wife, Mary Boyd, should have an honorable place in this Christian sanctuary.

VIEW OF DERRY VILLAGE.

On this same window is the name of Gen. George Reid who with Gen. John Stark, both of Londonderry, attained high fame in the Revolutionary war. He was the son of James Reid. The father was a native of Scotland and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He was one of the first settlers of Derry, a member of the First Church, and of its session. Afterward, for many years, he was an elder of the church in the West Parish. His famous son, Gen. Reid, was himself a Christian man, and through all the years of his military service under Gen. Washington, evinced a firm faith in the efficacy of prayer, as in the potency of arms. His wife, Mary Woodburn, was in every way worthy of her noble husband. She is described as a woman of rare endowments. Gen. Stark, who knew her well, once remarked: "If there is a woman in New Hampshire fit for governor, 'tis Molly Reid." This church honors itself in receiving her name, with the historic name of her husband, upon one of its memorial windows.

There is likewise recorded upon this window the name of Col. Robert MacGregor. He was the son of Rev. David MacGregor. In the war of the Revolution he was on the staff of Gen. John Stark. His wife, Elizabeth Reid, whose name is placed with his on this roll of honor, was the daughter of Gen. George Reid.

On the lower part of this same window — so brilliant in both its beauty and its names — we find commemorated the Rev. John Ripley Adams, D. D., and his wife, Mary Ann MacGregor; also Mrs. Adams's two sisters, Maria MacGregor Cogswell, and Elizabeth MacGregor Hall. Dr. Adams, born 1802, in Plainfield, Conn., graduating from Yale College in 1821 and from Andover Seminary in 1826, was for seven years — from 1831 to 1838 — pastor of the Presbyterian church in Londonderry. He was afterward pastor of churches in Great Falls, Brighton, Mass., Gorham, Me. In the War of the Rebellion he was chaplain for three years of the Fifth Maine Regiment, and for one year of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Regiment. He died at Northampton, Mass., in 1866. He was an accomplished man, genial and sympathetic, an able preacher, and much beloved. Mrs. Adams and her two sisters, Mrs. Cogswell and Mrs. Hall, were daughters of Col. Robert MacGregor and Elizabeth Reid. Their grandfather on their father's side was Rev. David Macgregor, son of Rev. James MacGregor, and their grandfather on their mother's side was Gen. George Reid. Noble and cultured women were these, and worthy of the honored name they bore. All the grand memories of this town and of this church of their fathers were dear to them, and they themselves are tenderly remembered by many now living.

The new memorial windows are five in number. All of them are costly and beautiful. It is believed that there are no

such windows in any church outside the cities in New England; and probably those in the cities that excel them in magnificence are not numerous.

The MacGregor window was given by Mr. James MacGregor Adams of Chicago, Ill. On the upper half of it, at the left, is seen the family coat of arms, with the Scotch motto: "E'en do bait spair nocht." Beneath this are the names, Rev. James McGregor; his wife, Marion Cargil. And below these are the names, Rev. David MacGregor; his wife, Mary Boyd. On the lower half, at the left, are first a dove as an emblem, and then the names, Maria MacGregor Cogswell, Elizabeth MacGregor Hall. On the upper half of the window, at the right, are seen as emblems the Stars and Stripes and a sword. Beneath these are the names, Gen. George Reid; his wife, Mary Woodburn. And below these are the names, Col. Robert MacGregor; his wife, Elizabeth Reid. On the lower half, at the right, is, first, the emblem of an open Bible with two swords crossed; and then below the emblem are the names, Rev. John Ripley Adams, D. D.; his wife, Mary Ann MacGregor.

A resplendent window has also been placed in these walls, "In loving memory of James and Persis Taylor." These names are too familiar and dear to us all to need any words of praise from me. But permit me to say, that Deacon James Taylor was a member of the church session when I assumed the pastorate of this church in 1851. I knew him well. He was a good man and true. He had in his character the old-fashioned Scotch honesty and steadfastness. He always made himself understood, and everybody knew where to find him. A man of sound, practical judgment, he was often appointed arbiter in the settlement of disputes. Always calm and self-possessed, he was yet a man of deep feeling and had a large and kind heart. He was beloved in his own family, a true friend, public-spirited, greatly respected and honored in the town, and always faithful to his trust as an office-bearer in the Church of Christ. He loved this church, and to the promotion of its interests he was thoroughly devoted.

His beloved wife, Mrs. Persis Taylor, while like her husband possessed of strong and sterling traits of character, was also a woman of tender heart and far-reaching sympathies. The chief arena of her power and life work was her home. There she reigned supreme. And as her reward, she had every right to glory in her children, and her "children rise up and called her blessed." Though the mother of a large family, she was also a mother in Israel. Ardently loving her own household and kindred, and always laboring and praying for their highest welfare, she yet took an affectionate interest in her neighbors, in the church of which she was a member, in her pastor, in all Christian institutions and service, and in every person to whom she could be helpful. She never seemed despondent. She carried good cheer with her wherever she went. Never shall I forget the motherly and encouraging words she repeatedly spoke to me during the first years of my pastorate. Many of the noblest traits of Deacon and Mrs. James Taylor were reproduced in the character of their distinguished son, Samuel Harvey Taylor, LL.D., so long the principal of Phillips Academy, Andover. How pleasant it is to see these two names honored in this house of prayer, where they together for so many years, and with such regularity and devoutness, worshipped God.

This window was the gift of Mrs. Mary E. (Taylor) Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt. The symbols in the upper part are, at the left, flowers, and, at the right, the cross and crown. Beneath these, but far down on the window is the inscription: "In loving memory of James and Persis Taylor, by their children."

We read upon another of these memorial windows the name of Deacon Henry Taylor, by the side of the name of one of his own dear kindred. He was a John-like man. It is difficult to believe that he ever had an enemy in the world, so sweet, gentle, and loving was his disposition. Having no family of his own to care for, he took everybody into his capacious heart. All the people in the town fondly called him "Uncle Henry." He greatly loved Christ, and was the true friend of the church and of his pastor. Very tender is the memory of his benignant face and of his reverent, trustful prayers. The donor of this memorial window is Mr. James Calvin Taylor. For placing it in the house of the Lord, in honor of his beloved uncle, he will receive the gratitude of all his kindred and of the many friends of Deacon Henry Taylor. The window bears upon its upper part simply the Greek, symbolic letters, Alpha, Omega. In the lower portion, at the left, we read the name, Deacon Henry Taylor, and at the right, Family of James Calvin Taylor.

Two sisters, maiden ladies, Jennette and Sarah Humphrey, sisters of the venerated and beloved Deacon John Humphrey, dwelt together for many years quietly and lovingly in their little cottage in this Upper Village. Like Mary and Martha of Bethany, the one silent and thoughtful, the other not less thoughtful but more energetic and demonstrative, they were well mated, each supplying the lack of the other. Little had they to do with the great and wide world. They lived alone in their own loved home, and yet not alone, for the Lord Jesus was with them as with the sisters in Bethany, speaking his words in their ears and breathing his spirit into their hearts. They were accustomed to speak evil of no one, but abounded in kind words and deeds, ready always to minister to the sick and needy, the bereaved and troubled. They were frugal, yet saved not for themselves, but for Christ and his Kingdom. Their names were never sounded abroad in the public prints, but their Christian benevolence has reached round the globe.

Now these two humble disciples, living apart from the world, so contentedly and lovingly, hardly known beyond the limits of this church and parish, were about the last persons to have ever dreamed that their names would be emblazoned at some future day in the midst of indescribable splendors of color in the house of God. And had some prophet told them that this honor awaited them, they would have been as much surprised as they will be when Christ at the last day shall recount before the universe all their little deeds of kind ministration and love, and they shall reply: "When did we do all these things?" But this glory which has come to them, as well as that which will be the spiritual and eternal halo of their names in heaven, is explained by those words of Jesus: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." This window was presented by Mrs. James Calvin Taylor. On the top, at the left, is the emblem of the dove, and at the right, of the harp. At the bottom of the window are simply the two

names, Jennette Humphrey, Sarah Humphrey. Deacon John Humphrey, the brother of those two Christian women, was the father of Rev. John P. Humphrey of Winchendon, Mass., and of Rev. Simon J. Humphrey, D. D., of Chicago, Ill.

Since leaving the pastorate of this church I have known many good people, God's saints on earth, the prospect of meeting whom beyond this life helps to a better understanding of heaven. But none have I met, who, so far as I can judge, surpassed in unselfishness and kindness, in sincerity and honorableness, in unfailing geniality and good will, in Christian simplicity and trustworthiness, in genuine goodness, in unaffected piety, and in all real worth of character, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Parker. Living in their happy home five years, I yet have no recollection of hearing either of them speak a single angry or improper word. If compelled to listen to hard or uncharitable speech, they either gently demurred or were silent. They knew the worth and sacredness of friendship, and how to be themselves true friends. They made advances cautiously, but having once given their friendship they would sooner have cut off a right hand than have proved false. Mr. Parker had lived so long in a minister's family, and was so familiar with all the labors and anxieties of a pastor for his people, that he seemed to take the entire care of this church and parish upon his own mind and heart. And his wife had learned to bear her full share of the same burden. They were never tired of thinking, talking, and planning for the good of this people. And had they been my own brother and sister, it is difficult to see how they could have been more anxious for the success of my ministry. Wholly unacquainted as I was with the parish, and utterly inexperienced in the ministry, their counsels, so kindly and courteously expressed, were invaluable. From whatever mistakes I was saved, and if there was any wisdom or worth in my pastoral service here, the people were indebted for it more to them than to me.

MAIN STREET, EAST DERRY — WINTER SCENE.

Their house was a house of prayer. Christ had long made his abode there, and all the rooms seemed to be the realms of gentleness and love. It is well that the names of these two friends of Christ and of his church should be made conspicuous in this house of God, that those who worship here may often look upon them, and receive the inspiration that must come from the sweet memory of their Christian kindness and fidelity, their friendship and piety. This memorial window was placed in the church by their son, Frank W. Parker. At the top of the window, on the left, is the representation of an open Bible, and on the right the symbol is the anchor. At the bottom of the window are the two names, Charles C. Parker, Sarah Taylor Parker.

With all these appropriate memorials, now making this place of worship so beautiful, there would still be a sad lack here, were one more name not honorably inscribed upon these walls. True, many are the departed worthies who might fittingly be commemorated in the house of God. I should wish, for instance, as doubtless you all would, to see illumined upon some of these windows, instead of the names of two, the names of all the members of that church session which I found here in 1851. They were rare men, and eminently worthy of such honor. Still every one of you will agree with me in saying that no name has any clearer right to have honorable place in this sanctuary than that of Rev. Edward L. Parker. I need not speak of him in this presence. Words better than any that I can utter you can read from the tablet of marble placed upon the wall at the right of the pulpit, and which now so appropriately commemorates his character and his ministry of forty years with this church.

The inscription upon the tablet is as follows: "In memoriam. The Reverend Edward L. Parker, born July 28, 1785, graduated at Dartmouth 1807, died July 14, 1850. For forty years the faithful and beloved pastor of this church. He possessed in a high degree sound judgment and discretion, remarkable wisdom and prudence, shrewdness and tact, combined with kindness of manner, humility, perseverance and untiring industry. Plain, practical preaching, crowned by ardent piety, and devotion to his work, made him a man of mark and great usefulness. 'They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever.' "

Dr. Wellman narrates an incident of his ordination which finely illustrates the sturdy character of the board of deacons in 1851. He says:

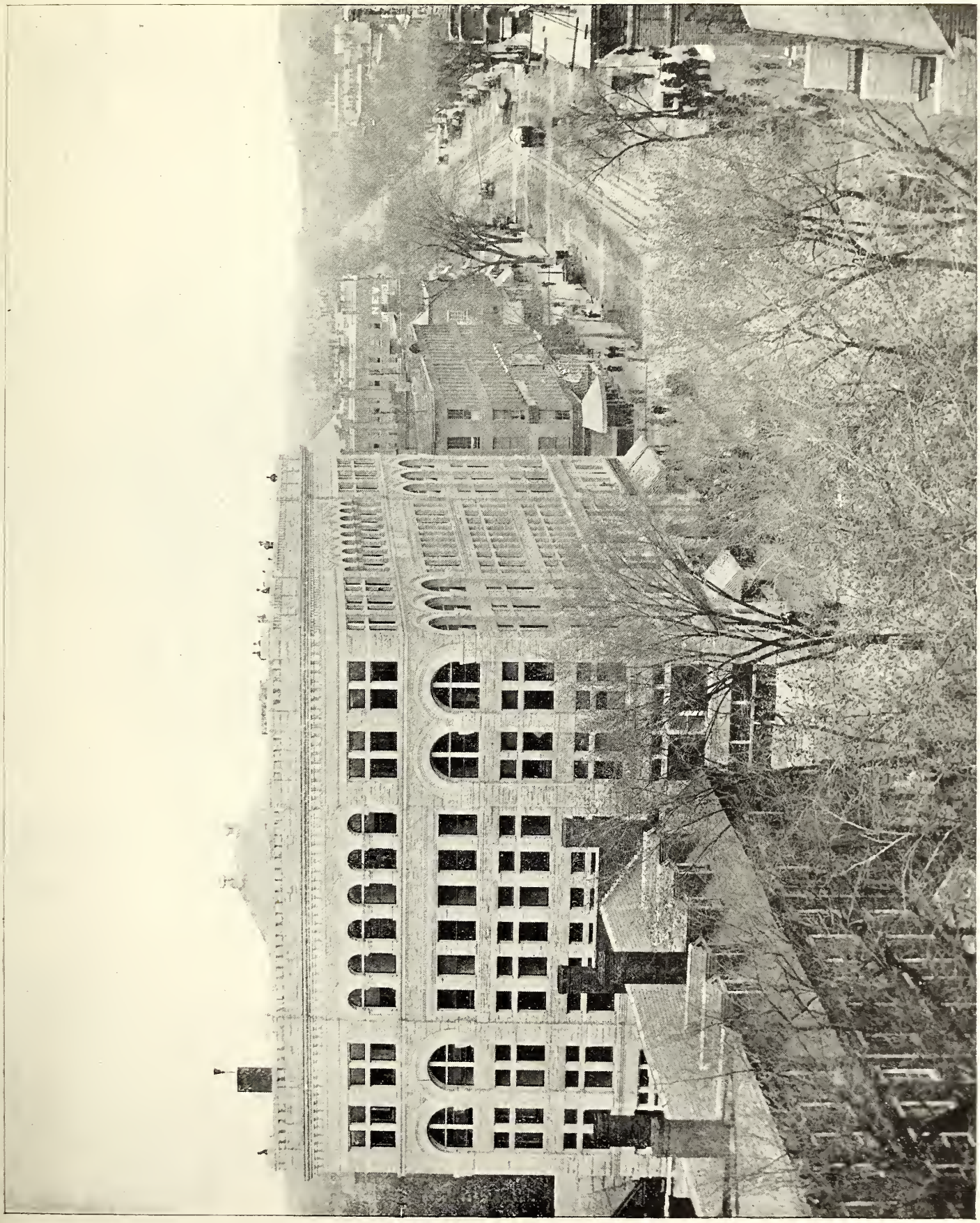
Deacon James Taylor and his brother, Deacon Henry Taylor, were for many years members of the church session. Associated with them in office were Deacons Matthew Clark, Robert Morse, John Humphrey, Joseph Jenness, the two brothers, James and Humphrey Choate, William Ela, Robert Montgomery, and William Cogswell, eleven in all. When full the session consisted of twelve elders or deacons. In 1851, all the above named men were living, and enrolled as members of the session. Two of them, however, Deacons Morse and Clark,

by reason of age and infirmity, were not active members. Practically, at that time, the session consisted of nine members. A few years later Deacon Cogswell removed to Manchester, and Mr. George Shute was elected a member of the session. All these deacons, save Deacon Cogswell and Deacon Shute, have now entered into the goodly fellowship of the church triumphant. They were noble and godly men. Sturdy in character and honorable in life, wise in counsel and of grave and devout spirit, they were much respected in both the church and the town. Of positive convictions, strong will, and of great decision of character, they were yet remarkable for their Christian gentleness and courtesy. Very beautiful was their treatment of one another. Their mutual love and Christian fellowship were not demonstrative, but were real and abiding. It is pleasant to bear this testimony, that in all the numerous and often protracted meetings of the session during five years, to the best of my recollection, the deacons were never, in a single instance, divided in voting, and not a single unkind or bitter word was ever spoken. They were not always of the same mind at the outset, and not unfrequently a long debate, or rather conference, preceded their final decision; but when they came to the vote and to action, their harmony was perfect. They were not timid or vacillating men. When need required they acted with great boldness and energy. This was illustrated by an incident which occurred at the meeting of the ecclesiastical council on the day of my ordination. Some of the good Presbyterian brethren on the council erroneously supposed that the church was a strictly Presbyterian church, and under the care of the Londonderry presbytery. They therefore made a formal remonstrance against the action of the church in calling a council instead of the presbytery, and against the proposed examination and ordination of the pastor elect by the council assembled. Rev. Amos Blanchard, D. D., of Lowell, was moderator. A large congregation filled the church. The excitement was intense. All the active members of the session were present, and sitting together in pews at the left of the moderator. When the remonstrants had fully presented their case the moderator turned to the deacons and said: "You hear the objection which has been made to the action of your church and to the proposed action of this council. What is the desire of the session?" The deacons, without leaving their seats, consulted together for a moment. Instantly they appointed Deacon John Humphrey their spokesman. Deacon Humphrey, a man of great weight of character, of perfect self-command and of imposing presence, being over six feet in height, rising slowly and with solemnity from his seat, and stretching himself up to his full length, with a calm, firm voice and great courtesy of manner, said, as nearly as his words can be remembered: "Mr. Moderator,—This is not a strictly Presbyterian church. Though governed by a session, it is not under the government of any presbytery. This council has been called in exact accordance with certain 'Articles of Agreement' by which this church in a few important particulars is governed. Our late pastor, the late Rev. Edward L. Parker, was ordained forty years ago by a council, and not by the presbytery. We have taken the same course that was taken then. A council was called then, a council has been called now. And, Mr. Moderator, the desire of the session is, that this council proceed at once to examine the young man whom we have called to be our pastor; and if he shall be found fitted for the office, we desire that he be ordained and installed. And if this council does not do this, we shall call a council that will."

Slowly Deacon Humphrey resumed his seat. Some of the members of the council smiled. The deacons did not smile. They meant business. They knew their rights and liberties, and that such things were sacred, and not to be trifled with by anybody. Nothing more was said upon the question raised by the remonstrants. The council proceeded at once to its appointed work, according to the directions given by the nine venerable men who sat in the corner of the church.

This incident discloses, in several particulars, the character of that board of deacons. They had the Scotch staunchness, decision, and energy. It was sometimes said of them that they were slow men, but in emergencies they moved swiftly and with irresistible force. They were not educated in the higher schools, but they were intelligent. The Bible was their study. Some of them were versed in theology, and could define sharply the variances of the New England theology from other systems. The New England theology was accepted by them because they believed it to be scriptural, and also because they believed it to be substantially that interpretation of the Scriptures which through the ages has stood the test of being judged by its fruits. The Bible they accepted as the Word of God. The modern glib talk about the mistakes of Moses and the prophets, and the blunders of Paul and the Evangelists, would have shocked them beyond measure. The statement now made with such nonchalance in limited circles, that Christ was either in error in some of his religious teachings, or was incorrectly reported by the Evangelists, would have been regarded by them as blasphemous. If even a theological professor had said to them, You must accept my view of the utter untrustworthiness of the Bible in some of its religious teachings, or you must stand convicted of being bent on ignorance, he probably would not have said that to them a second time.

But while they were bold and persistent in maintaining the truth, and in standing for what they knew to be right, they were yet men of rare tenderness and kindness of heart. They were also reverent before God. Sincere humility was a prominent element in their piety. Their prayers abounded in confessions. They had profound convictions of sin. In their view, disobedience to God was appalling wickedness. They were always solemn and afraid at the thought of sin. They believed that "God is love," but they also believed that "Our God is a consuming fire." They accepted without a doubt the scriptural teaching that the just punishment of sin is the abiding wrath of God, death everlasting. These profound views of sin and of its demerit determined their personal relation to Christ. With great joy and gratitude, and with a deep sense of their inexpressible obligations to him, they believed on the Lord Jesus for the forgiveness of sins and for the life everlasting. They hungered and thirsted after righteousness, and therefore attached the highest value to all means of grace, especially to the Sabbath and the sanctuary as appointed of God to aid men in the attainment of holiness. . . . The farthest possible were they from



THE KENNARD BUILDING, MANCHESTER.

being stern and gloomy men. They were delightfully social in disposition and habits. Their words were often playful, and they told and relished good stories. Of despondency they knew little. Their hearts were full of courage. In earlier years they may have had spiritual conflicts; but now their kindly, cheerful faces, and all their external bearing told of the peace of God that reigned within. They were thoroughly possessed of the spirit of worship. One of them at least seldom or never entered the house of God without pausing for a moment, after passing the door of the auditorium, and lifting his eye heavenward, as if he were saying: "This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." And immediately upon entering his pew he bowed his head in silent prayer. The devoutness of those aged and venerable deacons was not official, not assumed nor formal; it was in the heart, and therefore in the life. They were men of lordly will, but in the presence of God they had the spirit of little children. . . . Those members of that church session did not seek personal influence, it was theirs before they knew it. But they shrunk from no obligation, were faithful to every trust, and lived in humble but joyful hope of the promised inheritance of the saints in heaven.

The First Church has been one of the strongest in the denomination. At a sacrament in 1734, fifteen years after the settlement of the town, 700 communicants were present. This number, however, must have included many non-resident members and friends. Several other congregations have been formed from the parent church. In 1739 a company was dismissed to constitute the West Parish (Presbyterian) in Londonderry. In 1797 the Third Society (Congregational) was organized in the East Parish, and in 1837 forty more were dismissed to form the First Congregational Church in Derry Village. In 1809, however, the Third Society re-united with the mother church, forming what is now known as the First Church in Derry. June 8, 1810, the joint society formally adopted articles of faith, which, in spite of all theological upheavals of the last half-century, are still the creed of the church. Their reproduction here, in view of the current discussion of creeds, may not be without interest:

I. We believe that there is but one God, the sole creator, preserver, and moral governor of the universe; a being of infinite power, knowledge, wisdom, justice, goodness, and truth; the self-existent, independent and unchangeable fountain of good; that there are in the unity of the Godhead a trinity of persons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; that these three persons are in essence one, and in all divine attributes equal.

II. We believe that the scriptures of the Old and New Testament were given by inspiration of God; that they are profitable for doctrine, contain a complete and harmonious system of divine truth, and are our only perfect rule of doctrinal belief and religious practice.

III. We believe that the first parents of our race were originally holy in the image of God; that they fell from their original state by voluntarily transgressing the divine command; and that in consequence of this first apostacy the heart of man in his natural state is enmity against God, fully set to do evil, dead in trespasses and sins.

IV. We believe that Christ the Son of God, equal with the Father, has by his obedience, suffering, and blood, made infinite atonement for sin; that he is the only redeemer of sinners, and that all who are saved will be indebted altogether to the sovereign grace of God through this atonement.

V. We believe that those who embrace the gospel were chosen in Christ to salvation before the world began; and that they are saved not by works of righteousness which they have done, but according to the distinguishing mercy of God, by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost.

VI. We believe that for those who once believe in Christ there is no condemnation, but they will be kept by the mighty power of God through faith unto salvation.

VII. We believe that there will be a general resurrection of the bodies both of the just and of the unjust; that all mankind must one day stand before the judgment seat of Christ, to receive a sentence of just and final retribution, according to their respective works.

VIII. We believe that Christ has a visible church in the world into which believers and their seed are introduced by baptism.

During the forty years' pastorate of Rev. Edward L. Parker (a sketch of whose life is given in this work), the church was unusually prosperous. At the January communion in 1825, thirty-six were added to the church; in October, 1831, thirty-three were received, and in May, 1838, ninety-six. Since the death of Mr. Parker, in 1850, the pastorates have been brief, compared with his. Six of the pastors repose in the old graveyard near the meeting-house, surrounded by most of their flocks. The chronological record of pastorates of the first church is as follows: James MacGregor, began May, 1719; died March 5, 1729. Matthew Clark, began 1729; closed 1732. Thomas Thompson, ordained October, 1733; died Sept. 22, 1738. William Davidson, ordained 1739; died Feb. 15, 1791. Jonathan Brown, ordained 1795; dismissed September, 1804. Edward L. Parker, ordained Sept. 12, 1810; died July 14, 1850. Joshua W. Wellman, ordained June 18, 1851; dismissed May 26, 1856. Ephraim N. Hidden (acting pastor), Sept. 1, 1857, till Dec. 1, 1859. Leonard S. Parker, installed Feb. 20, 1861; dismissed June

10, 1869. David Bremner, installed April 27, 1871; dismissed Sept. 10, 1873. Edward S. Huntress, installed Feb. 25, 1875; dismissed Feb. 21, 1877. J. L. Harris, installed July 8, 1880; dismissed July 8, 1882. H. M. Penniman, settled April 8, 1884; dismissed June 19, 1889. R. C. Drisko (acting pastor), Feb. 1, 1891, till April 1, 1894. The present membership of the church is 132; Sabbath school, sixty-five; Christian Endeavor, thirty-five.

MRS. MARY J. TENNEY, GEN. STARK'S GRANDDAUGHTER.
Photographed at her home in Londonderry, 1894.

REV. WILLIAM McDONALD, the pioneer Catholic priest of Manchester, who laid well the foundations of the present prosperity of Catholicity in the Queen City, and whose memory is held in loving regard by thousands, was born in county Leitrim, Ireland, in June, 1813. He was the youngest son of John and Winifred (Reynolds) McDonald, and the first twenty-three years of his life were spent with his parents. In 1836 he went to Quebec, beginning at once his studies at the Laval University. He took the academic and theological courses. He was ordained in 1843 and assigned as assistant to the parish priest at St. John, N. B., having charge subsequently of the parishes at Eastport and Calais, Me. In 1847 he went to Boston, and in the following year was assigned to Manchester by Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston, to which diocese New Hampshire then belonged. Father McDonald found on his arrival about five hundred Catholics, almost all of whom were Irish, but lately arrived in the country. They were very poor, but they extended to their "soggarth" an Irish welcome, sincere and hearty, and pastor and people with a united purpose began their arduous task of building up the Catholic Church of Manchester. Within a year he had begun the erection of St. Anne's church, on the site it now occupies, and from that time to his death there was scarcely a year that he did not inaugurate some improvement of lasting benefit to the church. He was a man of remarkable foresight, and had unlimited confidence in the future of Manchester — so much so that he early began to buy land intended for future use as church property, and to this is due the fact that the church is now possessed of so much valuable real estate. In 1853 he purchased St. Joseph's cemetery, and in 1855 he bought the land where the convent stands, built the beautiful Mt. St. Mary's, and, two years later, installed therein a small band of Sisters of Mercy. In 1859 he secured the property at the northwest corner of Laurel and Union streets, for a parochial school for girls, and established in the same year a school for boys in the church basement, over which he placed Prof. Thomas Corcoran as principal and the Sisters of Mercy as teachers. A few years later he procured the use of the old "south grammar" of the city, and to

this building the boys' school was removed and became known as the Park-street grammar school. This was one of the first parochial schools in New England. Father McDonald bought the present site of St. Joseph's Cathedral, established a new parish and built St. Joseph's church in 1869. The next year witnessed the purchase of the Harris estate, at the corner of Pine and Hanover streets, and the establishment of St. Patrick's Orphan

REV. WILLIAM MCDONALD.

Asylum for Girls. A little later he secured the adjoining property and founded the Old Ladies' Home. He also built St. Agnes school, at the corner of Cedar and Union streets. He was the founder and promoter of the St. John's Temperance Society (since merged in the St. Paul's C. T. A. and M. B. Society), of St. Patrick's M. B. and P. Society, and of numerous church sodalities and associations.

In Father McDonald were combined the elements of which the most successful professional and business men are made, and there is little doubt that, had he chosen a mercantile or professional life, he would have become a very wealthy man. As it was, he died poor. He did not care for the wealth he gathered except as it was a means of doing good.

He was stricken with apoplexy early Monday morning, Aug. 24, 1885, and died Aug. 26. The mourning at his death was genuine and universal. Protestants and Catholics alike, rich and poor, high and low, recognized that Manchester had lost one whom she could ill afford to lose. Saturday, Aug. 29, the day of his funeral, was a day of public mourning. The mills were closed, and business generally was suspended. The funeral was attended by the mayor and city government, judges of the supreme court of New Hampshire and of the United States district court, Protestant ministers, bishops and priests from all parts of New England, and business men of every creed and race. Pontifical requiem mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Bradley, assisted by a host of priests in sanctuary and choir. In the course of his sermon Bishop Bradley said: "I have lost one who has been to me from my childhood a father, a model, a wise counsellor," and he echoed the thoughts and feelings of every Catholic born or bred in Manchester. Father McDonald was buried in the churchyard of old St. Anne's, the church he loved, and wherein he ministered for nearly forty years. Over his grave has been erected a little chapel, and here one may find at any hour of the day some of his people kneeling in silent prayer.

His life work was a success. He lived to see the city of his adoption grow from scarcely more than a hamlet to be the first municipality of northern New England. From the poor, struggling little parish of St. Anne's he saw the church increase until it had more communicants and maintained more charitable institutions than all the other churches of the city combined; and, to crown it all, made a diocesan see, and one of "his own boys" chosen its first bishop. He was the friend and confidant of his whole parish. No undertaking was entered into without the advice of Father "Mac," and no case was too trivial to enlist his earnest attention and secure his wholesome advice. He was judge, jury, and advocate in the trial of many a cause, and never was a judgment given with more binding force, or one where the parties

were not satisfied as to the absolute impartiality of the tribunal. His charity was not

> "— scrimped and iced,
> In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ,"

but was the natural outpouring of a generous, sympathetic heart that knew no creed or race. He saw only needy suffering, and suffered himself if he could not alleviate.

Father McDonald is best remembered as a man in declining years, about medium height, slightly stooped, with white hair and a kindly, benevolent face that at once inspired confidence. Through his old-fashioned bowed spectacles gazed a pair of eyes, anxious, one would say, to see nought of sin and misery in the world, and yet they saw and appreciated everything within their range, while an occasional twinkle in the corners would indicate that "though a priest, he was an Irishman too," and had all the Irishman's love for bright repartee or good story. The best evidence of his universal acquaintance and popularity was to be seen by accompanying him on one of his daily strolls through his parish. With the regulation clerical coat and collar he always wore a soft broad-brimmed hat and carried a cane or umbrella. He walked along with a slow, deliberate stride, and scarcely a person would be met but Father "Mac" had a word with him. His intimate acquaintance with the personal affairs of nearly every family made these little talks pertinent and to the point, relative to some matter or other of importance. And all in the sweetest of English, that is, slightly tinctured with the Irish brogue. Father McDonald's memory will ever be dear to the Catholics of Manchester.

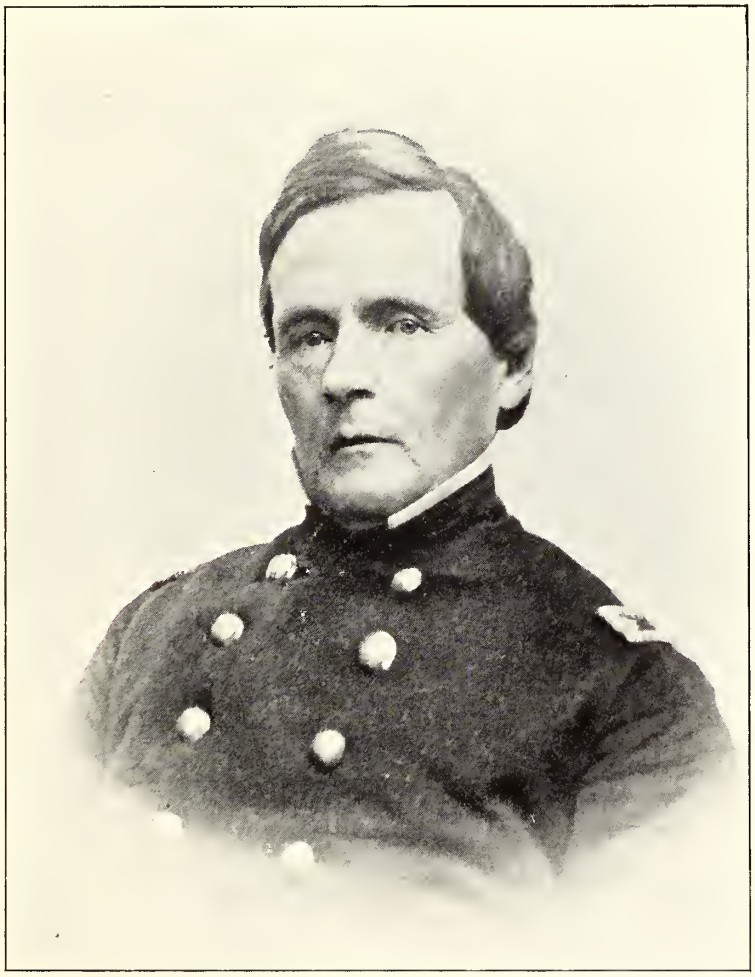
JAMES A. BRODERICK.

CITY LIBRARY, MANCHESTER.

DR. WILLIAM WHITTIER BROWN.

WILLIAM WHITTIER BROWN, M. D., was born in Vershire, Vt., in 1805. His education was obtained at the academies of Bradford and Randolph in his native state and at Hudson, N. Y. He taught school for two years in the latter state, and at the age of twenty-three began the study of medicine with Dr. John Poole at Bradford, Vt. After attending lectures at Hanover he was graduated from the New Hampshire Medical Institution in 1830, and at once went in Poplin (now Fremont), N. H., remaining there until 1835, when he removed to Chester, where during his ten years' residence he built up an extensive practice and enjoyed the confidence of the people. Desirous of supplementing his early advantages by further study, he went to New York in 1845 and attended a course of lectures and diligently followed the best clinical teachers through the hospitals. His fifteen years' practice had revealed to him his deficiencies, and he labored zealously to remove them, finally returning to New Hampshire with his mind well stored with new ideas and all the recent improvements in surgery and practice. In 1846 he moved to Manchester and soon had all he could do, many of his former patients in Chester and the neighboring towns having gone to the city before him, and many more still insisting that he should be their reliance in distress. To meet these demands of his old friends he was obliged to start very early in the morning in order to be back in time for his day's work in the city. Very few men could have endured these long journeys in all kinds of weather as he did, uncomplainingly even in advanced life. During portions of 1849 and 1850 he was in California for one year practising his profession. He returned with a handsome amount of money, which he invested in Manchester real estate, erecting the brick block on Elm street, known as Brown's building. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers and served until the autumn of 1864, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He was exceedingly popular with officers and men and a camp was named in his honor. He never fully recovered his health, and he also received an injury for which he might easily have obtained a permanent pension, but he never applied for it. He was appointed pension surgeon, a position which he held only a short time. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. in recognition of his professional ability. He was a member of the Franklin-Street Congregational church, and always contributed liberally to the support of religion. Dr. Brown was elected a fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1836, and was chosen its president in 1869. He was a director of the First National bank, a trustee of the Merrimack River Savings bank, a member of the Washington Lodge of Masons and of Louis Bell Post No. 3, G. A. R. He survived all his children, leaving only a widow, Mrs. Martha W. Brown. His death occurred Jan. 6, 1874, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a man of few words, easily approached, yet retiring; ready to impart information, yet never volunteering it; modest, yet self-possessed; dignified in bearing, yet utterly devoid of ostentation in dress or mode of living. He was remarkably even-tempered, never hilarious and never much depressed; always hopeful and cheerful. His temperament was no doubt saddened by the severe domestic afflictions through which he passed. His memory is cherished in affectionate regard by all who knew him, for he left behind him the example of a true Christian physician and upright man.

DEER, BEARS, AND WOLVES were abundant in the forests of Nutfield. A large moose killed in 1720 in the West Parish gave name to a hill there five hundred feet high. Game wardens were elected by the town for more than sixty years, "to prevent the killing of deer out of season." Until after the Revolution, farmers brought their sheep every night to the fold to guard against the depredations of wolves, and bounties were paid on wolves' heads. Tradition says that the last bear seen was in 1807, when there was a great bear hunt, engaged in by fifty men for three days, until the animal was finally killed. He is said to have weighed two hundred pounds dressed, and the capture was duly celebrated.



Wm. W. Mann

John B. Clarke.

COL. JOHN B. CLARKE.

JOHN BADGER CLARKE was born in Atkinson Jan. 30, 1820, and was one of a family that has been illustrious in New Hampshire. His parents were intelligent and successful farmers, and from them he inherited the robust constitution, the genial disposition, and the capacity for brain work which carried him to the head of his profession in New Hampshire. They also furnished him with the small amount of money neeessary to give a boy an education in those days, and in due course he graduated with high honors at Dartmouth College in the class of 1843. Then he became principal of the Meredith Bridge Academy, which position he held three years, reading law meanwhile. In 1848 he was admitted to the Hillsborough county bar from the office of his brother, at Manchester, Hon. William C. Clarke, attorney general of New Hampshire, and the next year went to California, roughing it in the mines and prospecting for a permanent business and location in California, Central America, and Mexico.

In 1851 he returned to Manchester and established himself as a lawyer, gaining in a few months a practice which gave him a living; but in October of the next year the sale of The Mirror offered an opening more suited to his talents and ambition, and having bought the property he thenceforth devoted himself to its development. He had no newspaper experience and little money, but he had confidence in himself, enthusiasm, energy, good judgment, and a willingness to work early and late for the success he was determined to achieve. For months he was editor, reporter, business manager, solicitor, collector, and bookkeeper for The Mirror establishment, and in these capacities he did a vast amount of work, which was so well directed that it carried him steadily along toward the goal he had resolved to reach. Every year added to the number of his patrons and the volume and profit of his business, until The Mirror had a larger circulation and exerted a wider influence than any other paper of its class in New England, and was by far the most valuable newspaper property in New Hampshire. When he bought it, for less than a thousand dollars, in 1852, the circulation of the weekly and daily combined was only nine hundred copies. When he died, forty years later, it was sent regularly to more than forty thousand subscribers, and its gross income was more than twice as much every week as the original purchase price. The Mirror, as he left it, was entirely his. From the first he had been its owner, manager, and controlling spirit. It always reflected his views; it moved as his judgment dictated; and in spite of sharp rivalry, business depressions, and other obstacles, it made advances every season and reflected more and more strikingly the pluck, push, and perseverance, the courage, sagacity and industry of John B. Clarke. He succeeded by keeping abreast of the times, by being steadfastly loyal to his state, his city, and his friends, and by responding to every reasonable demand of his patrons. His motto was "One Better," and every volume of The Mirror was evidence that he was true to it.

In making the paper successful above all competitors, he made more money than any other Manchester man of his time who was engaged in a private business and had only his own capital to use; but if he gathered like one born to be a millionaire, he scattered like one whom only rare capacity for getting would save from being a prodigal. He was a free giver and a good liver. He valued money only for what it would bring. He turned no one away who asked help for a cause that commended itself to him. He bought whatever he wanted, as he thought his family or friends needed. His home was the home of luxury and comfort. His farm was the place where costly experiments were tried. He was passionately fond of horses and dogs, and his stables and kennels were always filled with choice and costly specimens.

He attended closely to business and always declined to be a candidate for public office; but the Republican party, of which he was a stalwart member after the fall of Sumter, elected him a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the second time to the presidency, and he was one one of the national committee of seven (including ex-Gov. Claflin of Massachusetts, ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward of New

Jersey, and Hon. Henry J. Raymond of the New York Times) who managed that campaign. The Franklin Street Congregational church, with which he worshipped, the community whose welfare he always had at heart, and the wide circle of friends to whom he was devoted, looked to him for counsel and generally followed his advice. He sought neither governorships nor senatorships. He was satisfied with selecting governors and senators and shaping and defending policies. He never wearied of working to promote the interests of Manchester, and its rapid and healthy growth during his active life was largely due to him.

He was a devoted friend of education. The Clarke prizes for excellence in elocution at Dartmouth College and in the public schools of Manchester were established by him, and in many other ways he contributed freely to the usefulness of these and similar institutions.

He was a sturdy and zealous champion of the farmers, who were in turn his stoutest friends, and he lost no opportunity to advance their interests, especially in the line of breeding fine stock. He was an enthusiastic sportsman and a believer in the policy of protecting the fish and game of the state, and propagating in our lakes and rivers such valuable food fish as would thrive there. With this in mind he organized the State Fish and Game League, of which he was the president.

Physically Colonel Clarke was a fine specimen of robust manhood. He was tall, erect, portly, broad-shouldered, and enjoyed excellent health. He was the best of companions and the truest of friends, a brilliant conversationalist, a good story teller and a patient and intelligent listener, a gentleman everywhere, and one of the people always. He died Oct. 29, 1891, after an illness of a few days, deeply and widely mourned and universally respected.

Mr. Clarke married, July 29, 1852, Susan Greeley Moulton of Gilmanton, who died in 1885. Subsequently he married Olive Rand, who survives him. His sons, Arthur E. (see page 157) and William C. (see page 121), and his widow succeeded to the ownership and management of The Mirror, which they still retain.

CLARK & KIMBALL FLATS, CHESTNUT STREET.

Arthur C. Clarke

COL. ARTHUR EASTMAN CLARKE.

COL. ARTHUR EASTMAN CLARKE, the son of John B. and Susan (Moulton) Clarke, was born in Manchester May 13, 1854. Graduating from Dartmouth in 1875, he entered the Mirror office in the fall of that year to familiarize himself with all branches of newspaper work. After mastering the details of the composing and press rooms he acquired further experience in the job department and in reading proof. He then became city editor of the Mirror, and for a number of years did all the local work alone, subsequently with an assistant. Later he assumed the duties of general, state news, and review editor, remaining in this position several years, and then taking charge of the agricultural department and other features of the Mirror and Farmer, assisting at the same time in the editorial, reportorial, and business departments of the Daily Mirror. For four years he was the legislative reporter of the paper at Concord, and for one year he served as telegraph editor. In these various capacities he acquired an all-round experience such as few newspaper men possess, and it has stood him in good stead, for upon his father's death he became the manager of both papers and of the job printing and bookbinding business connected with the establishment, and has since conducted most successfully the extensive concerns of the office, besides doing almost daily work with his pen for both papers. Mr. Clarke has inherited his father's energy, great capacity for work, and executive ability. He has been a member of the Manchester common council; has represented Ward 3 in the legislature; was adjutant of the First Regiment, N. H. N. G., for a number of years; was agricultural statistician for New Hampshire during Garfield's administration; was colonel on Gov. Tuttle's staff; is president of the New Hampshire Press Association and the New Hampshire member of the executive committee of the National Press Association; is a member of the Boston Press Club, of the Algonquin Club (Boston), of the Manchester Press Club, of the Coon Club, of the Calumet Club of Manchester, and of the Amoskeag Grange. He is Past Exalted Ruler of the Manchester Lodge of Elks, ex-president of the Derryfield Club, a member of the Manchester board of trade, and a director of the Northern Telegraph Company. From his school days Col. Clarke has been an enthusiastic student of elocution, and has attained conspicuous distinction in reading and reciting, carrying off high honors at Phillips Academy and at Dartmouth College. He has gratuitously drilled a number of pupils of the Manchester public schools who have won first prizes in the annual speaking contests. He gives prizes yearly for excellence in elocution to the schools of Hooksett, and is often invited to judge prize speaking contests at educational institutions. Ever since becoming associated with the Mirror he has had charge of its dramatic and musical departments, and enjoys a wide personal acquaintanee with noted actors and actresses. He has written some most interesting and valuable interviews with many distinguished players which have been extensively copied by the press of the country. Denman Thompson received from Col. Clarke's pen the first noticeably long, analytical, and complimentary criticism of his work that was ever vouchsafed to this eminent actor. It was given when Mr. Thompson was an obscure member of a variety company.

Mr. Clarke has always been fond of athletic sports, and has won distinction in many lines. He organized and captained a picked team of ball players in Manchester that defeated the best club in the State for a prize of $100. The longest hit made on the old West Manchester baseball grounds was made by Mr. Clarke, the ball going over the left field fence. In a game at the North End fair grounds he made three home runs. He is one of the finest skaters, both roller and ice, in New Hampshire. With a shot gun, rifle, and revolver he is quite an expert, and holds a record of thirty-eight clay pigeons broken out of forty in the days of the Manchester Shooting Club, a score that was not equalled by Manchester marksmen. He held the billiard championship of Dartmouth College, and upon his return to Manchester in 1875 defeated the best players in the city, winning substantial prizes. He is a devotee of hunting and fishing, has pursued many phases of the sport with great success, and no angler in Manchester

has probably taken so many large trout as he has during the past ten years. He owns four hunting dogs, in the company of which in fall and winter he maintains the superb health and robustness that have always characterized him.

Col. Clarke conducts the Mirror farm, located just outside the city limits, and here experiments in many directions are tried under his supervision. The largest strawberries ever raised in Manchester have been grown at the Mirror farm, and on one field there in the season of 1895 over four and one half tons of hay were cut to the acre on the first crop.

The whole management of the Mirror office and its immense responsibilities rest upon him, and his personal attention covers every detail. He disposes of work with great ease and rapidity, and no obstacle ever daunts him. Col. Clarke has travelled abroad extensively, and has embodied his impressions of foreign lands in a most interesting book entitled: "European Travels." Jan. 25, 1893, he was married to Mrs. Jacob G. Cilley of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Clarke is a member of the Franklin-Street Society (Congregational), and is rarely absent from the Sunday morning service. He was chairman of the committee that selected the present pastor, Rev. B. W. Lockhart. He is a member of the committee that has charge of the choir singing, and is one of the gentlemen who have so successfully managed the vesper services at this church, which have proved so popular. He liberally supports the work of the church. He is a member of the Franklin-Street Young Men's Association.

COL. ARTHUR E. CLARKE'S RESIDENCE.

THE EAYERS RANGE.

BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

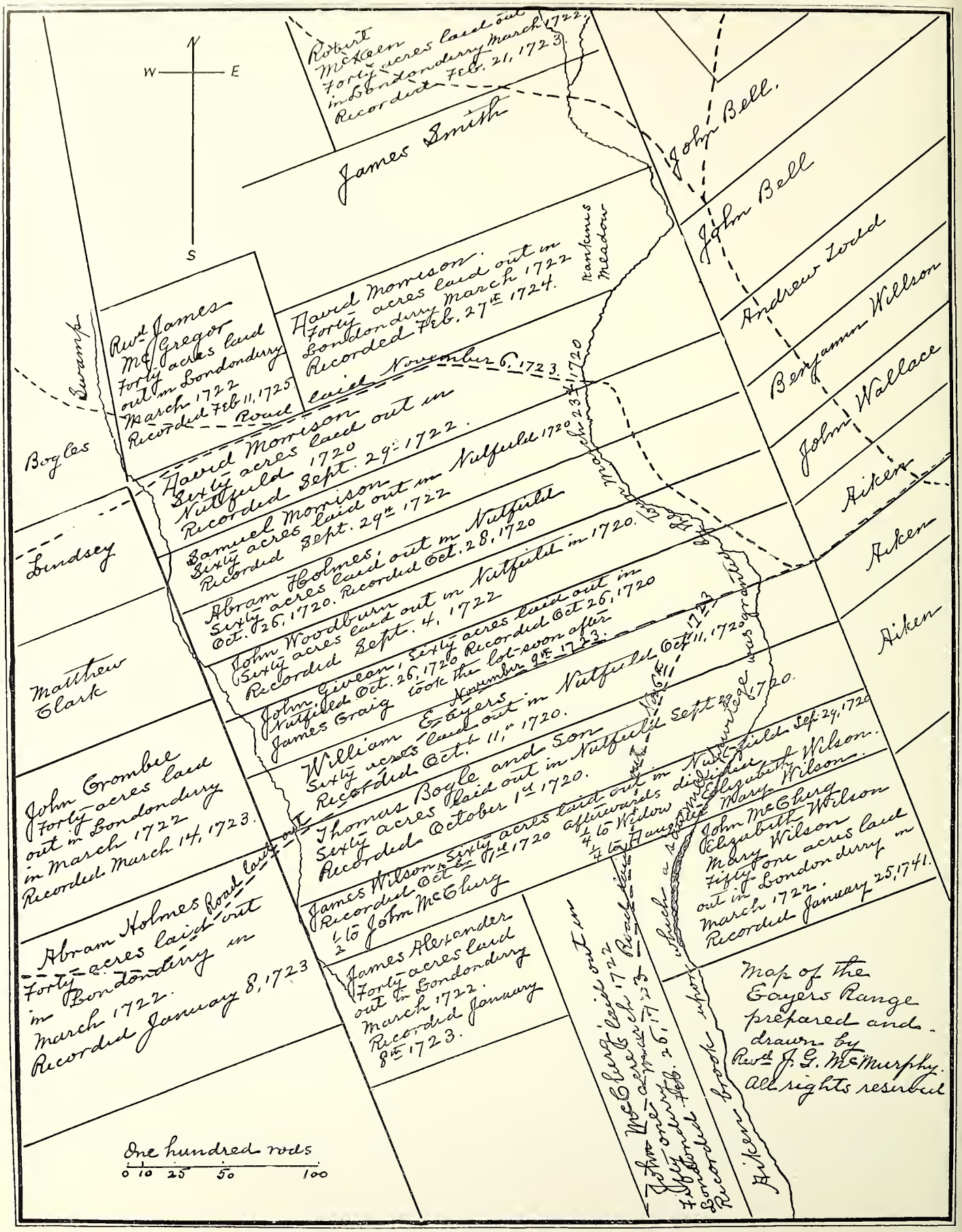
THE prominence of the range feature in the original settlement of the nut country was largely due to the clannish character of the people. Families connected by marriages and common sentiments and opinions found it convenient and agreeable to dwell together along some fertile slope or stream, and to facilitate communication adopted the plan of parallel homesteads, long and narrow, with a highway only across the common residence ends, while the opposite ends remained uncultivated and covered with forests and swamps still occupied by bears and wolves.

The Double Range, the English Range, and the Aikens Range were not more prominent than the Eayers Range in respect to the dates of their settlement or the character of the people who formed and named them. An examination of the old Proprietors' Book will convince the reader that families occupied these lands before any name had been given, or any steps taken to build a township here, and even the name of Nutfield cannot be claimed as the earliest applied title to any portion of the territory. Dunstable is an older name that was applied to many thousand acres including all that was afterward known as Nutfield, and only relinquished when the boundary between the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts was finally established. The transcript of the laying out of these homesteads shows the process of naming the ranges was less rapid than the settlement. Nearly all of the Eayers Range homesteads were described as lying in the West Range, in reference to the fact that the Aikens Range joined it on the east, and for a time these two ranges were called the Double Range on the west side of Beaver river, thus distinguished from the Double Range on the east side of Beaver river.

The headlines of these farms extended north of northwest and south of southeast, and the longest or side lines extended east of northeast and west of southwest. The ranges are never described as touching each other and in many places unappropriated land was left to raise interminable disputes and claims of ownership. This is notable on the westerly side of the Eayers Range, where there was much swamp, and the next range began beyond the swamp. The change of direction in the westerly headline is the source of endless complications in surveying lots, as also the merging of the Aikens Range and Eayers Range on the north, their side lines having different directions.

As this range eventually became known as the Eayers Range by reason of the prominence of William Eayers and his family here and in other parts of this township, a copy of the record of the laying out of his homestead is herewith given:

Nutfield October 11th 1720. Laid out to William Eayers a lot of land in the west range in the said town containing sixty acres of land and is bounded as followeth: beginning at a pine tree at the northeast corner and a heap of stones. from thence running a due west-south-west line three hundred and twenty rods and bounding all the way upon John Givean's lot. from thence running south-south-east thirty rods and so running two parallel lines to these lines first mentioned bounding upon Thomas Boyle and Edward Aiken. together with an interest in the common or undivided lands within the said township equal to other lots in said town. David Cargill. James McKeen,



MAP OF THE EAYERS RANGE.

James Gregg, Robert Wear, John Morrison, John Goffe, Committee. Recorded this 11th of Octobor 1720.

Pr. JOHN GOFFE,
Town Clerk.

The identification of this man's homestead and residence may be of interest to the reader and especially to a numerous line of descendants who have given their names to many important enterprises since the settlement of the Eayers Range. Therefore some further comments are made upon the exact location of William Eayers and the house in which he lived. In passing to the means of identification it is also to be noted that the orthography of the surname is original and has since been changed into Ayers. The roads leading by the dwellings of this range were private for several years under the constructive era while the township was still known as Nutfield; but soon after the charter was granted and the name of Londonderry therein established, corporate action laid out the highways. The following will serve as an example and be recognized as a present thoroughfare:

Londonderry November 6th 1723. Laid out by the selectmen a straight road beginning at the northwest side of David Morrison's homestead lot and running southeast across the brook on the south side of said Morrison's field between two great rocks and by marked trees across Samuel Morrison's lot and Abram Holmes' lot and on the west of John Woodburn's field, across the said Woodburn's lot, and then turning a little more easterly over a little run and so to the highway that comes from Edward Aikens, and then turning over the bridge and taking the line between William Eayers and James Craig's lots to the cross road that turns by Mr. Eayer's house and David Boyle's and to the east of John McClurg's cellar and through the second divisions, the said straight road to be four rods wide where it crosses their lots and where it runs along lots two rods wide. Samuel Moore, John Blair, Benjamin Wilson, Robert Boyes, Selectmen. Recorded this 13th day of December 1723.

Pr. JOHN MACMURPHY,
Town Clerk.

This direct road here recorded began on the north side of the farm lately occupied by James McMurphy and passed by his house and over the Aiken brook, and now over the railroad bridge and across the farm of Alexander McMurphy and over the spring brook between the lots of Daniel Owens and John Duffy into the road that comes from John Folsom's house, and then turning westward passes again over the Aiken brook on the line between John Duffy and the Corthells to a cross road that once passed along near the Aiken brook through the Morrisons', Holmes' and Woodburn's lots, to accommodate several families that lived by the brook, their old cellar walls and cool, clear well springs being still visible. At William Eayers's house the road leads southerly, that is, by Mrs. Corthell's present home, and then by George Ripley's house, the old Boyles lot, and continuing by the late homes of Peter Horne and Robert Jeffers.

Abram Holmes very early sold his original homestead and settled on other lands where the family continued to occupy without interruption until the present generation. John Woodburn also complained of his land and was granted the privilege of taking a homestead in some other section of the township, and after several trials located in the western part of the town near Dunstable line with others, forming a new range.

A reference to the brief genealogical history of the early settlers contained in the work of Rev. Edward L. Parker will show these families along the Aiken brook to have been closely related by marriages. The Woodburn lot was never fenced off, but came to be common with the Craig lot on the south, and the two lots are united longitudinally to be divided transversely into three or more portions owned by Daniel Owens, John Duffy, James Madden, and Alexander McMurphy. James Smith was not one of the scheduled proprietors of the town of Londonderry, but records of births in his family are given and they are previous to the time of alleged settlement, before the date of the royal charter or even the deed of Col. John Wheelwright. The James Smith lot came into the possession of the Pinkerton family; there the worthy founder of Pinkerton Academy and liberal benefactor of the two religious societies of his generation lived and died. Thirty-one thousand dollars in those days meant persistent industry and habitual economy, and those endowments signified mature convictions and determination to sacrifice himself and consecrate the fruits of his labors to the highest good of his countrymen.

Robert McKeen's lot of forty acres was laid out bounding upon land of James Smith, and men-

tion is also made in the record of a highway leading from the Aikens Range to Canada and passing through his land. The Robert McKeen lot was not granted for a homestead, but a second division was made, the same in amount that was laid out to every proprietor of one full homestead of sixty acres. The stream of water that runs southward through Robert McKeen's second division had been reserved for the use of a sawmill. The privilege of the stream extended upwards upon the banks as far as a spruce swamp. In this description the reader may readily locate the Aiken sawmill at a point recently occupied by Washington Perkins and designated as the Whittier sawmill, and earlier still as the Wilson sawmill. The forty acres laid out to the Rev. James McGregor as a second division were granted in part for a want of wood upon the lot assigned to him as a homestead. This is and always has been a wooded tract of land, but in the years when the Pages and the Spinneys lived there much of the land was in a good state of cultivation and there were flourishing orchards and gardens.

POTATO FIELD, DERRY.

In order to show the manner of describing meadows granted to the early settlers, the transcript of one is here presented:

Londonderry July 23d 1723. Laid out to David Morrison one acre and sixty rods of meadow, be it more or less, which lieth at Bear hill and is bounded on Samuel Morrison's lot by stakes and running down the creek to the meadow bounds; together with a piece of meadow in Pole meadow bounded by stakes between the lots of John Woodburn and William Aiken; also a pond lying by the six acre meadow. David Cargill, John Bell, Allen Anderson, John Mitchell, Committee. Recorded this 28th of February 1723 24.

Pr. John MacMurphy,
Town Clerk.

This transcript fully illustrates the custom of granting meadows independently of homestead bounds or any right given by the plan of allotment. The meadow at Bear hill is still cut annually and why the space remains free from other growths and resists the encroachment of bushes and trees is not easily explained. When David Morrison cut these meadows the whole country was densely covered with forests and even the highways that led from one part of the town to the other parts were through the wilderness, where it was necessary to mark the course by blazing trees by the roadside. And as in those days the meeting with bears was a common occurrence, many traditions of such meetings are found in the memories of old people. The Morrisons remained in possession of their lands in the Eayers Range for several generations, but finally sold the homesteads, and either removed to other towns or occupied their second divisions and amendment lands. For a more particular history of these movements the reader is referred to the History of the Morrison Family, published by Leonard Morrison.

John McClurg's cellar wall is said to have been recently visible near the house of Warren P. Horne, a little to the northwest by the upper road. In other parts of the town John McClurg's name will be found associated with the possession of large tracts of land. James Alexander's homestead was in the Double Range east of Beaver river and had a second division allowed to his right on the southerly side of the Eayers Range. It shortly became a homestead, as nearly all the second divisions were needed to satisfy the demands for more land. Sons of pioneers reaching the ages of twenty-one required homesteads.

HENRY S. WHEELER'S BARN, DERRY.

In reference to the Wilson lot, originally laid out to James Wilson, there is a marginal reading in the Town Records showing that James Wilson died and one half of the lot was sold to John McClurg and that became his proper half share according to the schedule. One half of the remainder was granted to Elizabeth Wilson, the widow of James, and the other fourth to her daughter, Mary Wilson. At this time the Aiken brook, as it passed through the Wilson and McClurg lands, was merely a small stream that overflowed some meadows above in the spring of each year. The building of a dam and mills upon this stream at this place occurred many years after the settlement of the Eayers Range.

David and Thomas Boyle left their surname upon many swamps, meadows, brooks, and places. They appear to have selected lots with reference to possibilities of constructing dams or raising mill privileges on secondary streams where all the really available streams had already been taken. The lands were not suitable for agricultural purposes by reason of the swamps and stones, and the streams had not sufficient water to supply a pond. All of that swamp at the westerly end of the Eayers Range was watered by the Boyles brook that crosses the road west of George Crispen's house and crosses another road west of the Elas house, at that point beyond and out of the range. However, the Boyles brook carried a wheel to operate a fulling mill right above the road at the Elas. About a mile west of this Boyles brook is another section of country marked with similar conditions, and a Boyles brook runs through it just west of the Shipley or Londonderry graveyard, and, meandering through Boyles meadows and numerous other claims, crosses the road west of Charles McAllester's place and so on to join the waters of the more favored Beaver river.

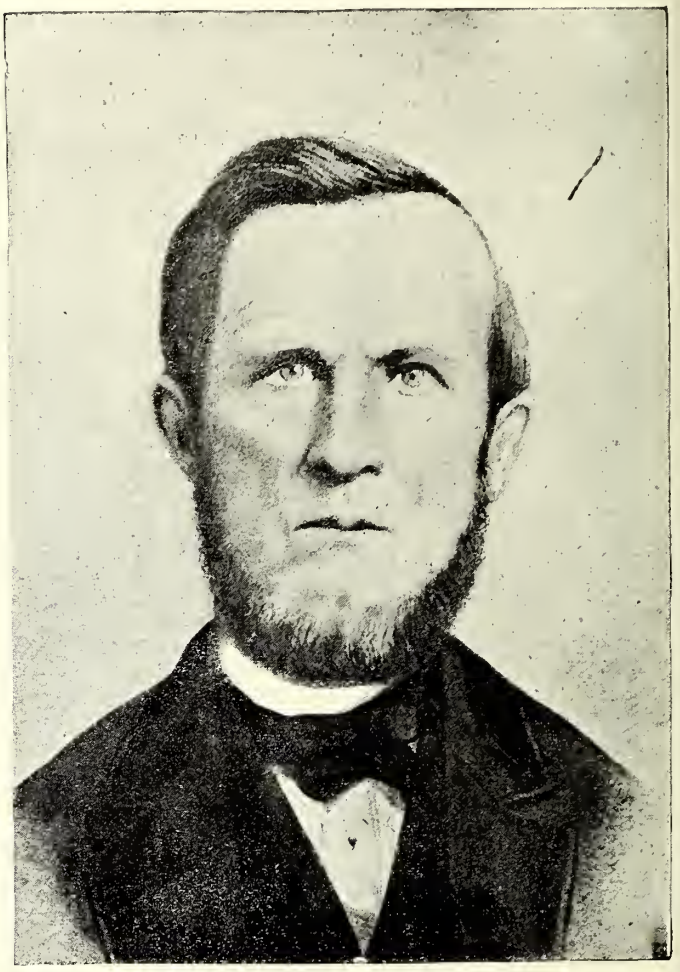
Samuel Aiken now owns the second division laid out to David Morrison, or that portion of it upon which the buildings were placed. It must be borne in mind that forty acres were granted exclusive of the meadows, and consequently many more are now included in the boundary since the meadows have been purchased. Daniel Owens

purchased the western half of this lot from the heirs of the late Abram McKenney. The Rankine meadow was originally granted for about four acres and bounded on this lot. Sydney Burbank occupies the easterly ends of two lots originally laid out to William Eayers and Thomas Boyle. It is not fifty years since the last Robert Craig and sisters lived on the lot granted for a homestead to John Givean and passed over to James Craig within three years, or before 1723.

The Craig farm of one hundred and twenty acres, for it embraeed the Woodburn lot, was rather distinguished from others by the many peculiar traits of the family and eonsequently the singular produets raised upon the land. It is within the memory of some aged people to deseribe the habits of the old maids and unmarried brother, and the peeuliar speeeh of these last seions of a venerable stock. The old maple trees of a large orehard that produeed many thousand pounds of sugar were but reeently eut down, and even now there are some remnants of hardy appearanee. How many trips the old maids exeeuted in the thawing spring months along those pasture paths among the maples to feteh home the buekets of sap! The slope of that old orehard was favorable to the observations of those who lived to the north and eastward. The tending of sheep was another oeeupation of the maiden sisters, and it is reported that they were quite as timid as their floek, and were seldom seen at elose range, but at the approach of a man they vanished behind the roeks and trees and shyly eame forth after the stranger nad disappeared.

THREE KINDS OF SONGS.—Rev. James MeGregor had a fine sense of propriety, whether he had an ear for musie or not. In eonversation one day with one of his parishioners on the subjeet of songs he remarked: "There is just three kinds of songs. There is the very gud song, the very bad song, and the song that is nather bad nor gud. 'While Shepherds Wateh Their Floeks by Night' is a very gud song. 'Janie Stoops Down to Buekle Her Shoe' is a very bad song. But 'Sue Loves Me and I Loves Sue' is nather gud nor bad."

ALFRED BOYD, the only son of William and Margaret (Holmes) Boyd, was born in Antrim, Feb. 12, 1817. His parents moved to Derry in 1821, when his father bought what was then

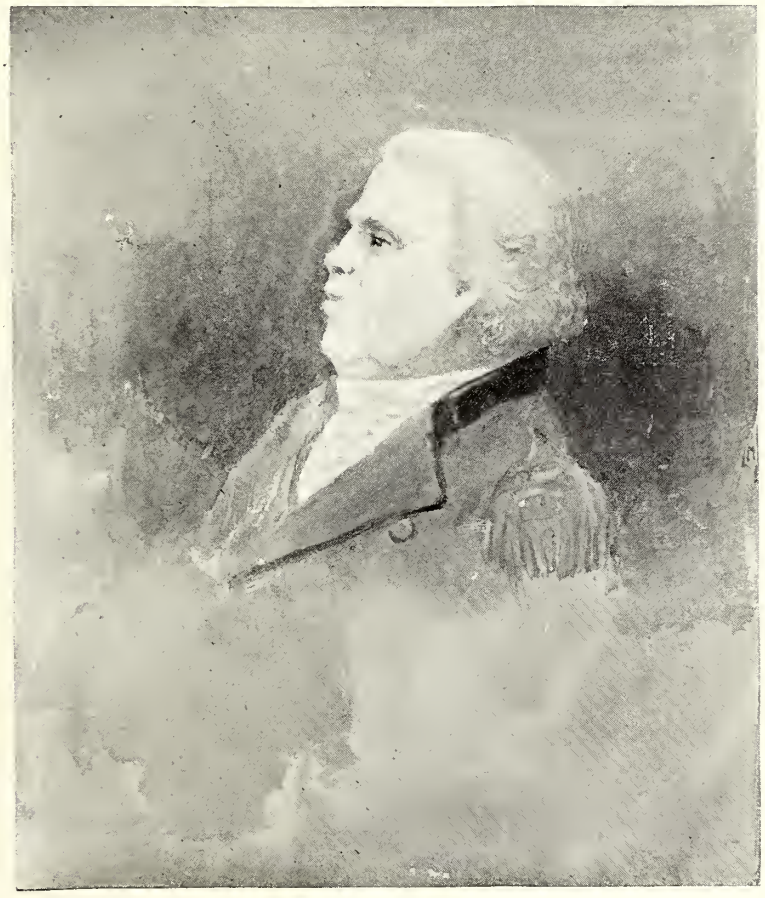


ALFRED BOYD.

the Cheney farm, eomprising most of the land where the Depot village now stands. Jan. 28, 1858, the son Alfred married Emma C. Corwin, daughter of John and Clarissa (Thompson) Corwin of Tunbridge, Vt. They had five children: John A., Fannie E., Sarah C., Clara M., and Everett W. Boyd. Mr. Boyd remained on the old farm until his death, which occurred Oct. 9, 1874.

GEN. GEORGE REID.

GEN. GEORGE REID, who after Gen. Stark is the most distinguished military son of Nutfield, was born in Londonderry in 1733. His father was James Reid, who was one of the early settlers and selectmen of the town in that year. Of George Reid's early life but little is known, except that in 1757 he married Mary Woodburn, daughter of John Woodburn by his first wife, Mary Boyd, and that he settled in Londonderry. When the news of the battle of Lexington came, Reid was in command of a company of minute men. He immediately placed himself at the head of his company and marched to join the left wing of the American forces, under Gen. Stark, near Boston, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His services in that engagement were recognized by the Continental Congress, and on Jan. 1, 1776, he was commissioned to be captain of a company in the Fifth Regiment of infantry. From that time on his rise was rapid. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel; in 1778, colonel; in 1783, colonel by brevet in the army of the United States, and in 1785, brigadier-general of the New Hampshire forces. He served with valor and distinction in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, Saratoga, and Stillwater, enjoying the fullest confidence of Washington. He shared with the army all the hardships of the encampment at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777, and was with Gen. Sullivan on his famous expedition against the Six Nations, to avenge the massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. During the summer of 1782 he was in command at Albany. In 1786 Gen. Reid was appointed by Gen. Sullivan, then president of the state, to command the military forces called out to suppress the rebellion which arose from the popular clamor for the issuance of paper money which should be receivable as legal tender in payment of taxes and debts. Gen. Reid was in Exeter at the time, where the legislature was in session, and he led the troops against the insurgents, who had retired a little out of the village. The insurrection was suppressed without the loss of life, and the forty prisoners taken were discharged, "on their profession of sincere repentance," says the record. Londonderry had voted in favor of a paper currency, yet those who took part in the insurrection and who were church members in the town were required by the churches to make a public acknowledgment of the error into which they had been drawn. It would be something of an anachronism nowadays to discipline a church member for being a greenbacker or a bimetallist. Gen. Reid was appointed justice of the peace for Rockingham county in 1786, an office of dignity and consequence in those days, and in 1791 he was appointed sheriff of the county. He was a man of great courage and sagacity. So intense was the feeling against him in his own county for the part he had taken in suppressing the insurrection that his life and



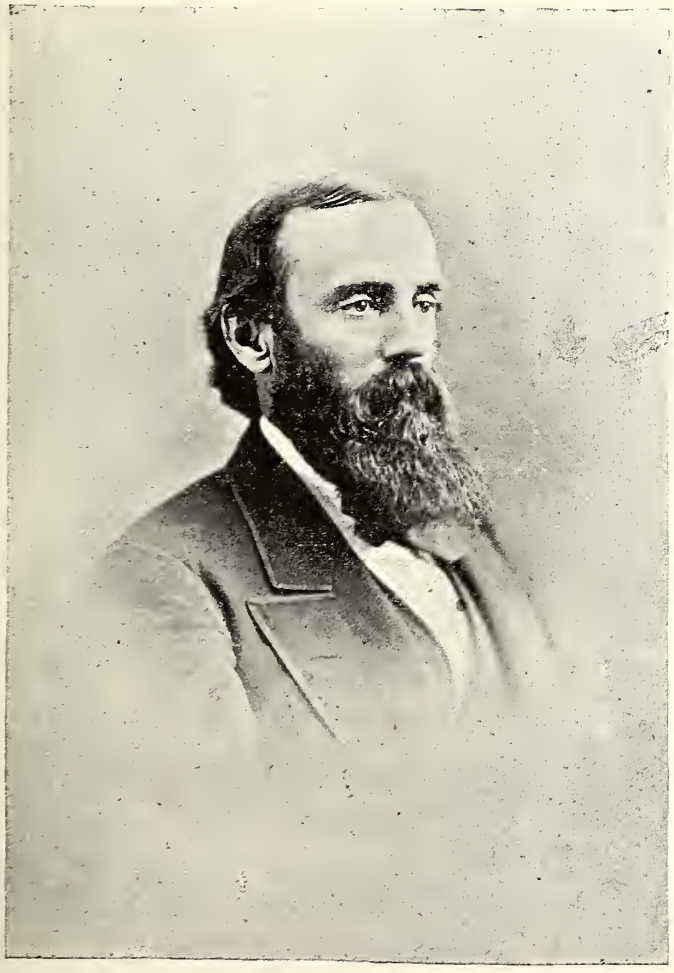
GEN. GEORGE REID.

property were threatened. On one occasion, when an angry crowd surrounded his house at night, he appeared at the window fully armed and addressed the rioters who had come to take his life. His coolness and the force of his words alone induced them to disperse without doing him harm. Gen. Reid died in September, 1815, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, a woman of rare endowments and of most interesting character, was well adapted to the circle in which she moved. With a strong and vigorous intellect, a retentive memory, a cheerful disposition and great equanimity of temper, she exerted a powerful and happy influence over the more excitable and strong passions of her husband, whose military life had served to give prominence to those traits of character by which he was distinguished. Gen. Stark once said of her: "If there is a woman in New Hampshire fit to be governor, 'tis Molly Reid." Her half-brother, David Woodburn, was the maternal grandfather of Horace Greeley. Mrs. Reid died April 7, 1823, at the age of eighty-eight years.

HENRY S. WHEELER'S HOUSE, DERRY.
Once the home of Gen. George Reid.

HENRY SPAULDING WHEELER, son of Thaddeus and Caroline (Farrar) Wheeler, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Oct. 9, 1835. He married, in 1877, Hannah Maria, daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. (Stickney) White, and has five children: Caroline M., Sarah E., Mary A., Elizabeth W., and Henrietta O. Mr. Wheeler was educated in the common schools and at Pepperell Academy and Pinkerton Academy. He was formerly a school teacher in New Hampshire and in the West, and subsequently was clerk and salesman in different places. In 1865 he was receiving and shipping clerk in the commissary depot at Richmond, Va., and the following year he received an appointment in the treasury department at Washington. He was detailed at different times to examine the offices of internal revenue collectors in various states, including Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. Having overtaxed his strength, he resigned in 1876 and has since been engaged in farming in Derry. His official life may be summed up as follows: Clerk in the commissary depot in Richmond, Va., about one year; official in the treasury department, ten years; selectman in Derry, seven years; representative in the legislature from Derry, four years, making twenty-two years in all. While in the legislature he was one of the most earnest advocates of the bill to establish the town system of schools, and aided by his speech and vote in securing its enactment. Mr. Wheeler has had a pronounced talent for music from early boyhood.

He taught singing school in the West, and has sung tenor in church choirs for nearly forty years, including the First Methodist, the First Church, the First Congregational, and the Baptist Church of Derry, and a Methodist church in Nashua, and was connected with the choir of the Calvary Baptist Church of Washington, D. C., as tenor singer for ten years, being its chorister a part of the time. Having a sympathetic voice of ample volume, he has made himself useful in the praise service in church and Sunday school wherever he has been located. Mr. Wheeler joined the Baptist Church in Orange, N. J., in 1863, since which time he has been active in church and Sunday school work while living in Orange, Washington, and Derry.



HENRY SPAULDING WHEELER.

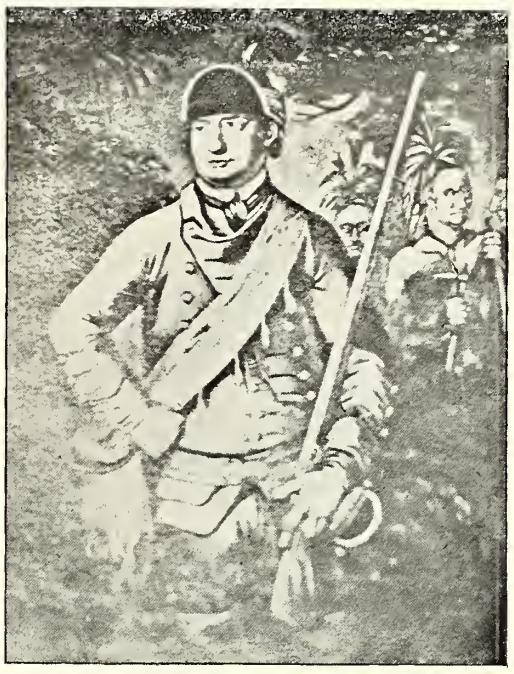
Mrs. Wheeler was born Jan. 9, 1853, in Derry. Her education was received in the common schools and at Pinkerton Academy. She has resided in Methuen and Haverhill, Mass., and in Manchester, N. H. In 1876 she united with the First Baptist Church of the last named place, and in 1880, having received a letter of recommendation from that church, she and her husband united with twelve others to form the Baptist Church at Derry Depot, and they are among its most interested and loyal members.

MRS. HENRY S. WHEELER.

GRISTMILLS were built in the first months of the Nutfield settlement. The first one was probably that of Captain David Cargill, at the eastern extremity of Beaver pond, which must have been built before the colonists had been a year in their new home. There is a reference to this mill in the town records, dated Feb. 13, 1720, when in speaking of the road on the north of the pond, running from Samuel Marshall's house to George McMurphy's, it says the road crosses the brook "below Captain Cargill's grist mill." In 1722 Captain James Gregg built a gristmill in what is now Derry Village, possibly on the spot where W. W. Poor's mill now stands. In 1731 a mill privilege in Londonderry was granted to Benjamin Wilson, who built the first mill, since known at various times as Moor's, Goss's, and Kendall's mills.

THE JAMES ROGERS FAMILY.

JAMES ROGERS was born in Gloucester, Mass., March 31, 1833. He was named for and is the fifth in direct descent from James Rogers, one of the original "Proprietors of Londonderry," who settled on the English Range. This first James Rogers was a brave man, fond of adventure, and after getting well established in Londonderry he moved further into the wilderness and became one of the first settlers of the present town of Dunbarton. He was shot at night in the woods by a friend, who mistook him for a bear, and upon his eldest son, Robert, devolved the care of the large family. Robert Rogers, or "Rogers, the Ranger," as he was commonly called, subsequently became one of the most noted and heroic characters in New England. He was born in Londonderry in 1727 and was twenty-two years old at the time of his father's death. The settlers in the Merrimack valley were being constantly harassed by the Indians. It was a bloody and remorseless warfare, for the savages sought scalps, not captives. Young Rogers was appointed by the colonial government to the command of a corps of rangers then forming for active service against the French and Indians. John Stark was a member of this corps, which included some of the most intrepid men in the colonies. During the seven years' war which followed, Rogers was almost constantly in a position of great responsibility, difficulty, and danger, but his achievements were such that Lord Amherst reported to the English government that "Major Rogers of the Colonial service has by his discretion and valor essentially contributed to the success of the royal arms." In marching the rangers preceded the main body of the army and were trained to attack or retreat with remarkable quickness. In fighting the Indian they adopted his mode of warfare and matched him in strategy. Their route was through dense and tangled woods, over hills and mountains and across rivers or swamps. But mountains, rivers, and hidden foes were not the only obstacles with which they had to contend. Loaded with provisions for a whole month and carrying a musket far heavier than those of modern make, besides their blankets and ammunition, they were compelled to bear the burden of a pack horse while doing the duty of a soldier. Many are the anecdotes of thrilling adventure and hairbreadth escape related of them. On one occasion Major Rogers and a small party of his rangers were surprised and nearly surrounded by Indians on the shore of Lake George. Rogers had on snowshoes and succeeded in reaching the top of a high rock overhanging the lake. Throwing his haversack and other cumbrous articles over the precipice, he turned around in his snowshoes without moving their position on the ground, and having fastened them on so that the heel and toe were reversed, he descended to the lake by another path. When the Indians arrived at the top they saw two sets of tracks leading to the rock, but none leading from it, and therefore supposed that two of the fugitives had perished in attempting to descend to the lake at that place. In a few minutes, however, they saw Rogers making his escape on the ice, and thinking that he must have been under the immediate protection of the Great Spirit, or he could not have descended the precipice in safety, they did not venture to pursue him. From that day the rock has been known as "Rogers' Slide." In 1759, after the



MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS.

retreat of the French troops and the savages to Canada, General Amherst determined to destroy in their homes the St. Francis Indians, who had committed unusual atrocities upon the settlements at Walpole, Hinsdale, and elsewhere. He selected Major Rogers for the task, and on Sept. 28 gave him this order: "You are this night, with two hundred picked men, to proceed to attack the enemy's settlement below Missisqui bay, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, so as most effectually to disgrace and destroy the enemy, and redound to the honor of his majesty's arms. Remember the infamous barbarities of the enemy's Indian scoundrels. Take your revenge; but though they have killed women and children of all ages, spare theirs. When you have done this service, return and report to me." Major Rogers started immediately on this perilous march of over three hundred miles through an unbroken wilderness of the enemy's country, arriving on the twenty-second day at their destination, with a loss of sixty men by sickness and fatigue. At night Rogers crept into the village and found the whole population in a drunken carousal over the return of their warriors. Just at daylight the rangers in three divisions entered the village, now wrapped in slumber. Never was surprise more complete. Most of the Indians were killed before they were aroused to consciousness. There was little use for the musket. The hatchet and knife made sure work. Some few ran to the St. Lawrence, but a majority of these were shot or drowned. The rangers set fire to every wigwam, and from the captive squaws they learned that a large French force and a few Indians were encamped but a few miles away. Only one of their own number had been killed and one wounded. The return to New Hampshire was accomplished only after great privations and the loss of two thirds of the surviving rangers. This was their last expedition in the royal service. In 1766 he was commissioned by the crown to explore the Lake Huron region and was appointed governor of Michilimackinac. Accused of treason, he was sent to Montreal for trial, but was honorably acquitted, and in 1767 he went to England, where he published a volume of "Reminiscences of the French War," which was widely circulated. While travelling in an English mail coach it was stopped by a highwayman, who with pistol at the window demanded the passengers' money. Rogers opened his cloak, as if to comply, and the robber lowered his pistol. That

ROGERS' SLIDE, LAKE GEORGE.

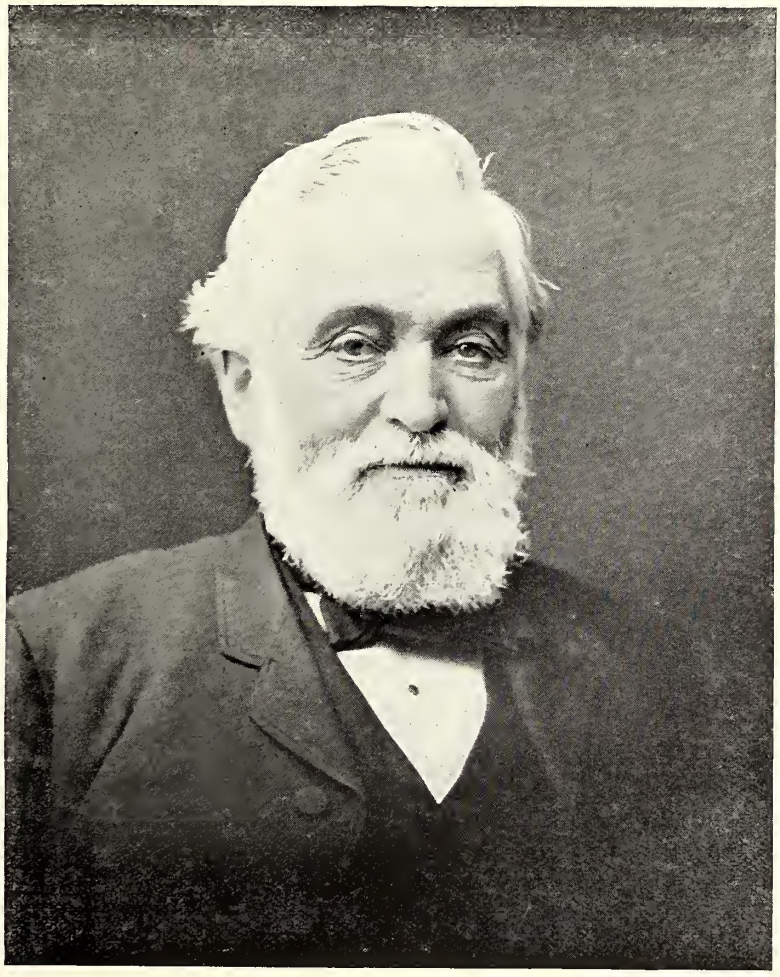
instant the vigorous hand of the wary American grasped his collar and drew him from his horse through the coach window. He proved to be a noted offender, and on delivering him to the authorities Rogers received a handsome bounty.

In the beginning of the Revolution Rogers returned to America and espoused the royalist cause. His name was on the list of tories proscribed by the act of New Hampshire of 1778. Leaving his family, never to return, Rogers went back to London, and thence to a post in East Indies, where he died some years later. General Stark, who served under him, used to say that for presence of mind amid dangers he never knew the equal of Robert Rogers; and he always regretted the circumstances which led him to abandon his native country. In 1760 Robert Rogers was married to Anna, daughter of Rev. Arthur Brown, an Episcopal minister of Portsmouth. His son, Arthur Rogers, became a lawyer and lived and died in Concord. He married Margaret Furness of Portsmouth, and his son, Robert, born in Concord, married Sarah Lane of Gloucester, settled in Derry, and was the father of the present James Rogers, who was brought to Derry by his parents in 1835, when he was two years old, and has since resided there. He married, Feb. 18, 1864, Abbie Hall, daughter of Captain Moses and Mary (Cochrane) Hall of Chester, and granddaughter, on the mother's side, of John and Jemima (Davis) Cochrane of New Boston, and great-granddaughter of Benjamin Davis, a captain in the Revolutionary army. They settled on the Waterman place, a farm once noted for its extent of territory (1,400 acres) and for the large number of cattle and sheep which were formerly kept on it. The children of James and Abbie (Hall) Rogers are: Elizabeth Furness, graduated at Pinkerton Academy in 1884, died Sept. 11, 1885; Mary Cochrane, educated at Pinkerton Academy and at Salem (Mass.) Normal School, now a teacher in Lawrence, Mass.; Helen Grace, graduated at Pinkerton Academy in 1891, entered Wellesley College in 1893; Anna Crombie, graduated at Pinkerton Academy in 1893; James Arthur, now pursuing a course in the business college at Manchester.

THE WATERMAN PLACE, EAST DERRY.

HON. FREDERICK SMYTH.

HON. FREDERICK SMYTH was born in Candia March 9, 1819, and his early years were spent on his father's farm. His education was received in the common schools of his native town, supplemented by a short course at Phillips Andover Academy, and with a view to pursuing a college course he taught school several winters. Circumstances, however, induced him to relinquish this plan, and after working for a while in a store at Candia he went to Manchester and entered the employ of George Porter, who carried on a general merchandise business on Elm street, subsequently becoming a partner. This connection lasted until 1849, when his long official career began. In that year he was elected city clerk, and so popular was he in this capacity that he was re-elected the following year, although two-thirds of the members of the city government were opposed to him politically. In 1851 he was again chosen to the same office. His service as city clerk was followed by three terms as mayor of Manchester, being elected in 1852 and re-elected in '53 and '54. He urged various reforms and was instrumental in their execution. Among measures advocated by him were the construction of sidewalks, the introduction of a system of water-works, the planting of shade trees in the streets and parks, the strict enforcement of school attendance, the lighting of the streets with gas, and the establishment of a free library. His recommendation of a public library was somewhat in advance of popular sentiment, the city government being composed of men who had little faith in the value or necessity of literary culture, but the plan was finally carried out, and the library is an enduring monument to the name of Mayor Smyth. After the close of his term of office he was appointed chairman of the commission to locate and build the Industrial School. This institution was very unpopular at the time, but he was its staunch advocate, and has lived to see his views vindicated. He was early a Whig, and always since a Republican in politics. In 1857-58 Mr. Smyth was a member of the legislature from Ward 3. About the same time he was elected treasurer of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, holding the position for ten years. He was also a director in the United States Agricultural Society, and was manager of the three great fairs held at Richmond, Chicago, and St. Louis. He was also vice-president of the American Pomological Society. These varied activities brought him favorably to the attention of the people throughout the State, and he received some votes in the convention which nominated Ichabod Goodwin for governor. In 1861 he was appointed one of the agents on the part of the United States to attend the inter-



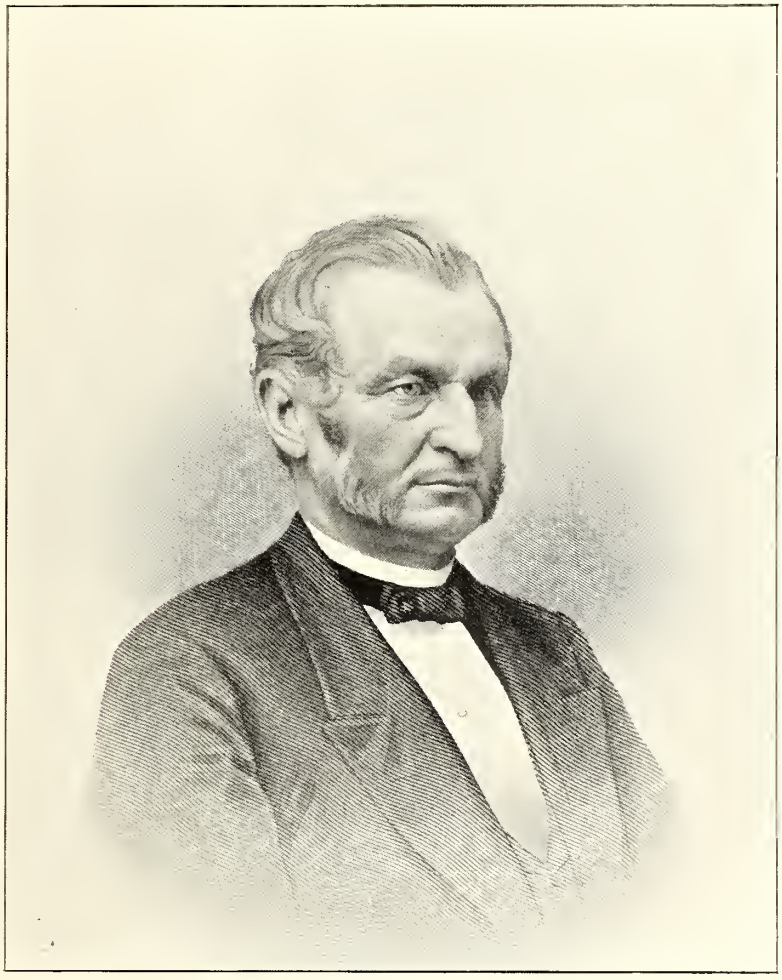
HON. FREDERICK SMYTH.

national exhibition at London, where he was chosen a juror. It was mainly through his efforts that the exhibits there of the Langdon mills and the Manchester Print Works were recognized and received medals. After returning home he devoted his time to the banks with which he was connected and taking active part in measures calculated to strengthen faith in the national administration. He went to the front after the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness and gave efficient aid in caring for the sick and wounded. In the same year he was for the fourth time elected mayor of Manchester, and practically without opposition. The following year (1865) he was chosen governor of the state by a majority of more than 6,000, the highest given to any candidate for nearly a quarter of a century. His administration was eminently successful. The state debt, which heretofore had seldom exceeded a few thousand dollars, had risen to millions, and loans had to be made in competition with other states and with the national government. State bonds were hard to sell at any price; but notwithstanding these difficulties within three months after his inauguration, Governor Smyth had raised over a million dollars, largely through personal solicitation and mostly from the Manchester banks, and the result was that the credit of the state was firmly re-established. In 1866 he was unanimously renominated in the Republican convention for governor and was again elected by a handsome majority. During his first term as governor he was made one of the corporate trustees of the national homes for invalid soldiers and served with General Grant, Jay Cooke, General Butler, and others on the committee whose duty it was to arrange the details. During his second term the first steps were taken toward the foundation of a state agricultural college, a measure which he warmly advocated. He has been treasurer of the college for twenty-five years. He also urged the restocking of the streams of the state with fish, a purpose which more recent legislative action has carried into effect. In 1866 he was chosen by congress one of the managers of the military homes and was later made vice-president of the board. In 1872 he was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention, and was also a member of the state constitutional convention. President Hayes appointed Mr. Smyth honorary commissioner to the international exposition at Paris in 1878, and while abroad he visited many European countries. He subsequently went to Europe a number of times, and also travelled extensively in this country and in Mexico and Cuba. He is trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, in which he founded a scholarship. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1866.

Besides his numerous other financial interests, Governor Smyth was president and one of the heavy stockholders of the Concord and Montreal railroad. When the question arose of leasing the road to the Boston and Maine, he was strongly opposed to the plan, and while it is not improbable that he would have yielded to the pressure of events in voting for the lease as at present consummated, his illness has prevented his taking any part in the transaction. Generous and benevolent in a high degree, he gave cheerfully of his abundance, and his public charities have been large. He succeeded the late Hon. George W. Nesmith as president of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home on the Webster place at Franklin. He was president of the Franklin-Street Congregational Society in Manchester for nineteen years, resigning that position in 1894, and is a member of that church, taking deep interest in its work.

Governor Smyth was twice married, in 1844 to Miss Emily Lane, daughter of John Lane of Candia. Mrs. Smyth died in 1884, and the following year, while in Scotland, he married Miss Marion Hamilton Cossar, a Manchester lady visiting there. As this book goes to press he is at his beautiful Manchester home, The Willows, suffering from the first serious and continued illness of his long and exceedingly busy life.

WILLIAM D. BUCK, M. D., was born in Williamstown, Vt., March 25, 1812. In 1818 his parents moved to Lebanon, N. H. Here he attended the common schools of the time, and by the exercise of will power and aided by his vigorous intellect he made rapid progress in his studies. Not being able to take a collegiate



W. D. Bucke

course, he went, at an early period, to Concord and engaged in the occupation of carriage painter with Downing & Sons. While at work here he became interested in the science of music and was for many years instructor, conductor and organist in the South Congregational Church at Concord, and afterward at the Hanover-Street Church, Manchester. He familiarized himself with standard writers and retained through life his love for Handel, Beethoven, and Mozart. His attention being drawn to the medical profession, he determined to fit himself for its practice, and by teaching music was enabled to defray the greater part of the expense of the study of medicine. He went into it with great enthusiasm, and his subsequent career showed his natural fitness for this profession.

He began the study of medicine with Timothy Haines, M. D., of Concord; attended a course of lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and also took the course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he graduated in 1842. He began the practice of his profession with Dr. Chadbourne, in Concord, in 1842, and there remained for four years, when, desiring to perfect his medical knowledge, he visited London and Paris, where he became acquainted with many distinguished men in the profession and spent much time in the hospitals of those cities. He also visited Italy, gaining much information and making a favorable impression upon those with whom he came in contact. After an absence of one year he returned and made Manchester his home, and here, with the exception of one year spent in California, he lived until his death.

Dr. Buck sustained an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, possessing the confidence of the community in which he lived, and was early regarded as one of the leading medical men of the state. He reached this high position in his profession without the aid of wealth or social position. His success was due to hard study and close application to his business, accompanied by a zeal and devotion rarely surpassed. He was unmindful of riches, public honor, or anything which he thought might interfere with the one great pursuit of his life. Dr. Buck possessed an active mind and a retentive memory, and was a thorough scholar. He seemed to know his own powers, and this gave him great influence over students in medicine. In his intercourse with his professional brethren Dr. Buck was always courteous and obliging, religiously regarding the rules of medical etiquette, and in his consultations he always gave the patient the benefit of his best skill and extensive practice. He made it a point of honor to be prompt to his engagements. In his example and practice he honored the profession to which he had devoted the best years of his life, and did much to dignify and elevate the standard of medical education. Dr. Buck was a prominent member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was elected its president in 1866. His papers read before this society were always listened to with marked attention. For twenty years he had a large experience in teaching medicine, proving himself devoted and faithful as an instructor. His office or dissecting room were uncomfortable places for lazy students, and he had little patience with a young man who would not use his brains. Dr. Buck was frequently called as a medical expert in many of the most important civil and criminal cases in the state. A distinguished advocate at the bar in New Hampshire said of Dr. Buck: "By his clearness of description of all important facts to which he was called in legal investigations, he had the confidence of courts, the jury, and the legal profession to an extent equal to, if not above, that of any physician and surgeon in New England. He made no display of learning, but used plain English, so that a jury might comprehend."

Bleeding, calomel, and antimony, the three most potent remedies of the fathers, he rarely used. An experience of thirty years only strengthened his convictions against their use, and he had independence of mind enough to resist a mode of treatment which the medical world had made fashionable, if not imperative. In the surgical department of his profession Dr. Buck excelled in his treatment of fractures, and in it his mechanical ingenuity was of great service. He took pride in putting up a fractured limb. The glue bandage, which he described in an address before the society in 1866, was original with him, and a favorite remark of his was that "a man should carry his

splints in his head rather than under his arm." In politics he was a Republican. Dr. Buck lived a consistent Christian life. He died Jan. 9, 1872, suddenly, and in the midst of an active practice.

Dr. Buck was twice married, his first wife being Grace Low of Concord, who died in 1856. In 1859 he married Mary W. Nichols of Manchester, who is now living. He left no children.

HON. JOHN HOSLEY was born in Hancock May 12, 1826, one of the nine children of Samuel and Sophia (Wilson) Hosley. His ancestors came from England and on his mother's side are traced back to 1640, when Rev. John Wilson settled at the head of Wilson's lane in Boston. He was a lineal descendant of Gov. John Winthrop. His great grandfather, James Hosley, was a prominent official of Townsend, Mass., in 1775, and was captain of the "alarm list" who marched to the defence of Cambridge. Later he was captain of a company which marched to the assistance of Gen. Gates at Saratoga. After the Revolution James Hosley moved to Hancock, N. H., and the same farm he occupied was handed down to John Hosley.

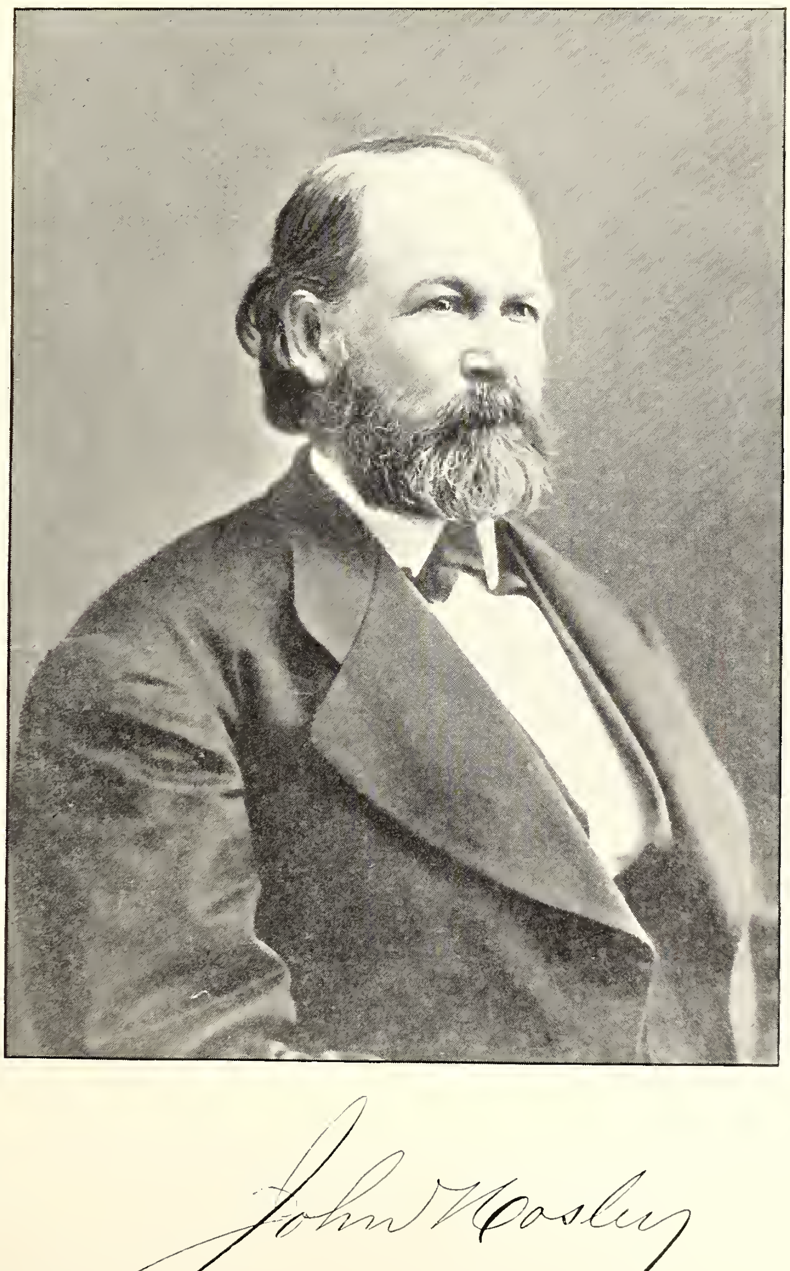
He worked on the farm and obtained what little education he could until he was twenty years of age, when he came to Manchester and went to work as a shoe cutter for Moses Fellows, the fourth mayor of the city. In 1849 he began work as a weaver in the Amoskeag mills, but two years later the gold excitement carried him to California, where he remained two years. On returning he went into the grocery business. Next he became an overseer in the Amoskeag mills and remained in that position till 1865.

He was a member of the common council in 1856-57, member of the school board in 1861-62, and an alderman in 1863, '64, '71, '81, and '82. Upon the death of Mayor Daniels in 1865, Alderman Hosley was chosen to fill the mayoralty chair. The next year he was elected as the citizens' candidate for mayor over Joseph B. Clark, Republican. He was also city tax collector in 1875 and 1876. In 1886 he was again elected mayor. In 1865 he was a delegate to the national union convention, which met in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hosley was a gentleman of the old school, strictly honest and conscientious in all his public and private dealings. That he was so often called to fill important public offices emphasizes the fact that he was a true descendant of the hardy race of pioneers, inheriting the cool judgment and ability of his ancestors. To this class of men Manchester owes a heavy debt that can be paid only by continuous efforts for legitimate progress and growth on the lines laid down by John Hosley and his compatriots. He stepped from the ranks of workers to the helm at the instance of those who knew his worth, and filled each position to the city's honor. Reliance upon the men whose industry had made her great is one of the city's strongest points.

Mr. Hosley married, in 1854, Dorothea H., daughter of Samuel and Cornelia Jones of Weare. They had one daughter, Marian J., the wife of Dr. William M. Parsons of Manchester. Mr. Hosley was a Unitarian by belief, a member of Hillsborough Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Lafayette Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and also a Knight Templar. He died March 24, 1890.

WILLIAM M. PARSONS, M. D., son of Josiah and Judith (Badger) Parsons, was born in Gilmanton Dec. 30, 1826. He was the seventh of nine children, among whom was one other doctor, Joseph R., and one lawyer, Daniel J. All the others were teachers. His father was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was a Revolutionary pensioner. On his father's side he is descended from Joseph Parsons, who was born in England and came to this country in July, 1626, and settled in Northampton, Mass. His mother was a descendant of Gen. Joseph Badger, a prominent officer of the Revolution. Among other ancestors were Rev. William Parsons and Rev. Joseph Parsons, both graduates of Harvard, and on his mother's side, Hon. Joseph Badger and Hon. William Badger, governor of New Hampshire in 1834-36. Dr. Parsons attended the common schools and Gilmanton Academy, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Nahum Wight of Gilmanton. He remained with him three years, at the same time attending a course of



Mrs Parsons

Dr Parsons

Mattie Parsons

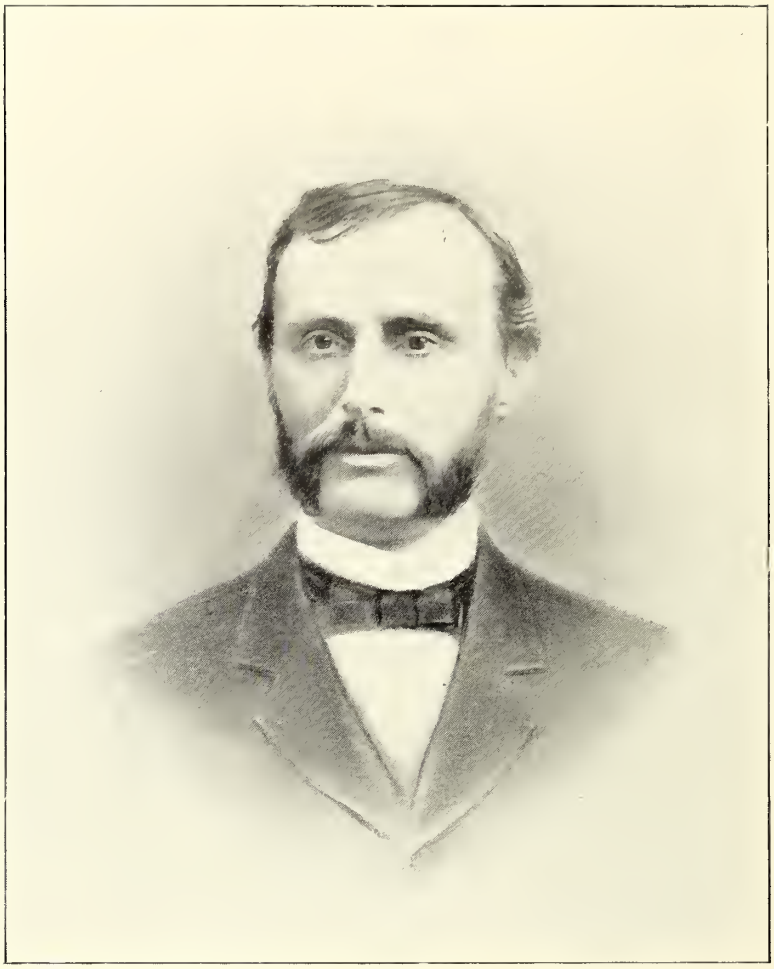
lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. He then began to practice with his brother, Dr. Joseph B. Parsons, with whom he remained until 1855, having in the meantime attended a final course of lectures at the Vermont Medical College, from which he received his diploma in June, 1851. In November, 1882, he married Marian J., only daughter of Hon. John and Dorothea (Jones) Hosley of Manchester. They have one child, Martha S., born April 30, 1884. In 1855 his brother sold his practice to him and moved to Haverhill, Mass. Dr. William practiced in Bennington nine years, enjoying a wide country clientage; in Antrim fifteen years, and in April, 1873, came to Manchester, where he has since conducted a large and lucrative practice. In 1861 he was appointed by the governor as chairman of a commission for the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle which was prevalent at the time. He achieved great success in this capacity. In 1883 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the First Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, and in 1884 was promoted to the office of surgeon, with the rank of major.

In religious belief he is a Quaker, and is also a member of the Masons, 32°, of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and Elks. He represented the town of Bennington in the state legislature of 1871-72. In his practice, extending over forty-five years, Dr. Parsons has won an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon. A very large number of students have begun successful careers in his office. He enjoys a wide acquaintance professionally and socially, has a love for the beauties of nature, which takes him to the woods every hunting season, and has a large capacity for enjoying life while still in the harness as a skilled physician and surgeon. Mrs. Parsons is a home-loving woman of strong intellectuality and benevolence, and their life is a fitting sequence to the thrift and hardship of their worthy ancestors.

REV. THOMAS A. DORION, pastor of St. Jean's Methodist Episcopal Church in Manchester, and an indefatigable worker for the conversion of French Catholics to Protestantism, was born in St. Andrews, P. Q., in 1849, being a descendant of one of the oldest French Protestant families in Canada. For several years he studied at Pointe-aux-Trembles, and having learned the printer's trade he founded, in 1874, a newspaper near his native town which is still published. In 1877 he became a local preacher in the Methodist Church of Canada, and after four years of theological studies and probation, was ordained to the ministry at the session of the Montreal Conference held in Kingston. He had been married, in 1871, to Miss Marie Elzear Denault, a niece of the fifth Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec. Mr.

REV. THOMAS A. DORION.

Dorion was stationed as pastor of Methodist churches in Longueuil, Danville, and Sherbrooke, Canada, and for two years, pending the time when the Methodist Church in the United States would be ready to begin its mission work among the French Canadians in New England, he was attached to the Congregational Church in Ware, Mass. In 1889, when the New Hampshire Conference decided to begin missionary labors in this direction, Mr. Dorion was appointed to Manchester. He has built up a well organized French Methodist Episcopal church in the city where, six years ago, there was not even the nucleus of a



Chas. E. Balch.

congregation. The present church membership of forty-five does not show all the work that has been accomplished, for during the six years of Mr. Dorion's ministry the church has had seventy members. French Canadians are constantly moving from one place to another, and there are today, with the exception of the pastor's family, only four names on the rolls of the church of persons who joined when it was organized.

Being an old newspaper man, he brought his practical knowledge of the business into the ministry and has for years, at a great sacrifice of strength and time, issued many tracts, papers, and books intended to convert Catholics to Protestantism. He publishes a little French Sunday school weekly, the only paper of its kind on the continent, and also a monthly journal. He has also translated into French the Methodist catechisms and discipline, and has written a history of the lives of the Popes from a Protestant standpoint, and a small work entitled: "Romanism and the Gospel." During the year 1894 he published over half a million pages of religious tracts and Sunday school literature. Mr. Dorion is a most eloquent and impressive speaker in his native tongue.

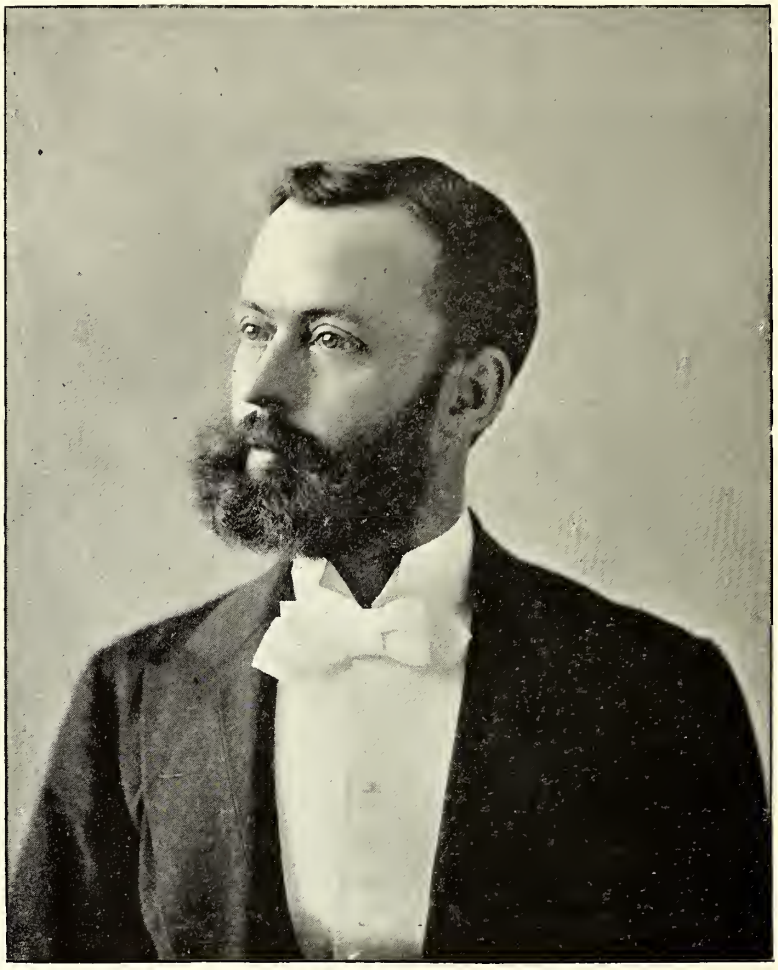
COL. CHARLES E. BALCH, the son of Mason and Hannah (Holt) Balch, was born in Francestown March 17, 1834. He was educated in the common schools of his native village and at Francestown Academy, and at the age of eighteen began his active business career as bookkeeper in the mercantile establishment of Barton & Co., in Manchester. After remaining with this firm about two years he accepted a clerkship in the Manchester Savings bank, where his financial talents soon attracted the attention of the officers of the Manchester bank, and upon the reorganization of this institution as a national bank, in 1865, Col. Balch was chosen its cashier and held that position for nearly twenty years, resigning in January, 1884. He was also trustee of the Manchester Savings bank, the largest in the State, and a member of its investment committee and treasurer of the institution until within a few months before his death. He was treasurer of the Manchester Gaslight Company, a director and member of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and a trustee of many large estates. In all the various positions of responsibility and trust which Col. Balch was called upon to fill he discharged his duties with eminent ability and proved himself a most sagacious, careful, and safe financier. He was interested in a number of vessels, one of which, a four-masted schooner, of eight hundred and forty-three tons, named after him, was launched at Bath, Me., July 15, 1882. Col. Balch was thoroughly alive to the welfare of his adopted city and rejoiced in its prosperity, always responding to personal calls looking to this end.

He never sought political preferment, but was always a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Deeply interested in national, state, and municipal affairs, he had firm convictions in regard to them. His life was conspicuous for its purity and uprightness. Not a breath of evil was ever raised against him, and his personal bearing to everybody was extremely cordial. For each of the vast number of persons who were brought into business and social relations with him, he had always a pleasant greeting, impressing all with his affability and marked courtesy. The unflagging interest which characterized him enabled him to become one of the most successful men of Manchester and to acquire a handsome property. In 1883 he completed one of the finest residences in the city, in a delightful location. His architectural taste, which was something unusual in a person not a professional, was evinced both in the plans for his own house, in the building of the Cilley block, in the fitting up of the interior of the Manchester bank rooms, and as chairman of the building committee of the Opera House. Having reached that point in his career where he could sensibly lessen his business cares, he was in a position to enjoy the fruits of an honorable and successful life.

His death occurred Oct. 18, 1884. He was connected with but one secret organization, the Washington Lodge of Masons. His military title was received from two years service on the staff of Governor Head. Col. Balch was married in July, 1867, to Miss Emeline R., daughter of Rev. Nahum Brooks, who survives him.

EMILE HYACINTHE TARDIVEL.

EMILE H. TARDIVEL, one of the brightest young French-American lawyers in New England, was born in Quebec, P. Q., May 16, 1859, his parents being Jean-Marie and Adelaide (Donati) Tardivel. He was educated in the common schools of Quebec and at Laval University, from which he graduated as A. B., June 24, 1880. He devoted himself to the study of law until 1883, when he came to the States, being at St. Johnsbury, Vt., one year, then at Lewiston, Me., from 1884 until 1888, removing thence to Worcester, Mass., where he resided until 1892. In the latter year he took up his residence in Manchester and has since made this city his home. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1894, and is an accomplished speaker. He is a Democrat in politics and a party manager of ability, having had charge of the French vote during the presidential campaign of 1888 with headquarters in New York. He is a member of the present legislature, to which he was elected by a large majority at the election in 1894, and is an attendant upon St. Mary's Catholic church, an active member of the Catholic Foresters and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and an honorary member of more than fifty French Canadian organizations throughout the United States. In addition to his work as a lawyer, he has done excellent service as a journalist and lecturer, and in 1894 published "Le Guide Canadien-Francais de Manchester," which is a valuable directory and history combined of the French colony of the city.

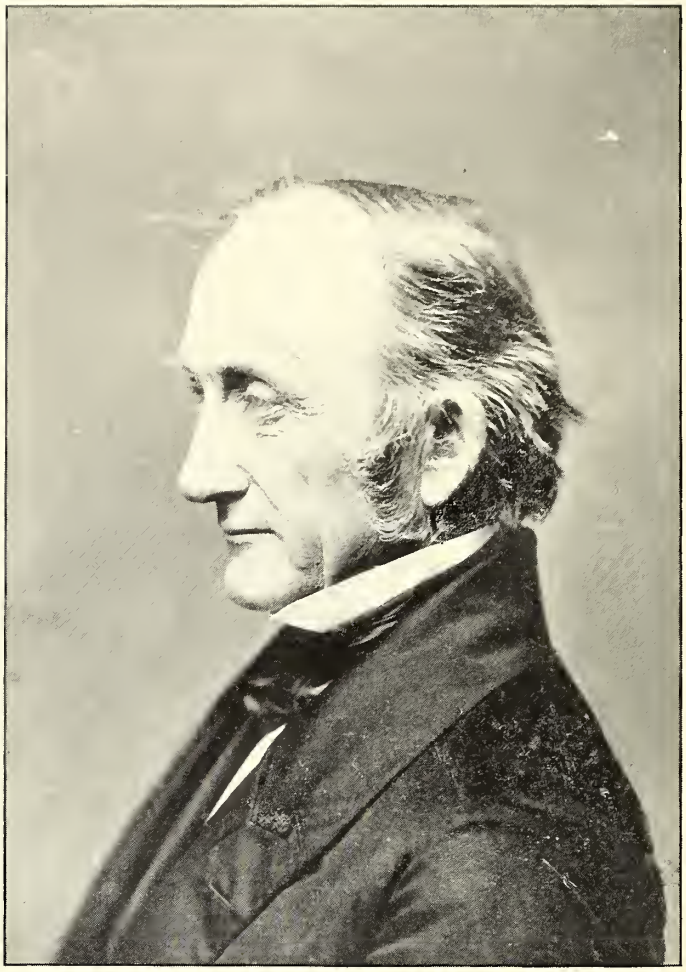


EMILE H. TARDIVEL.

In 1879 he took a trip abroad, the chief purpose of his European journey being to visit the home of his father in Brittany, France.

Oct. 2, 1889, he married Minnie Gertrude Kavanaugh of Lewiston, Me., and their home is gladdened by two children: Paul Henry, born June 28, 1891, at Worcester, and Helene Jeanne, born Aug. 11, 1893, at Manchester.

AT the centennial exercises held in Manchester, William Stark was called on to speak, and among other things in relation to the professional men of the town he said: "Unfortunately Manchester has had but one college graduate." He himself was that graduate. The next speaker was his cousin, Hon. Joseph Kidder, and he began his remarks by saying: "I beg leave to differ from the speaker who has just preceded me as to its being a misfortune that Manchester has yet produced but one college graduate. I have always noticed that if a family had one fool among its members they were sure to send him to college, and I congratulate old Derryfield that its families have thus far been so exempt."



C. W. Wallace

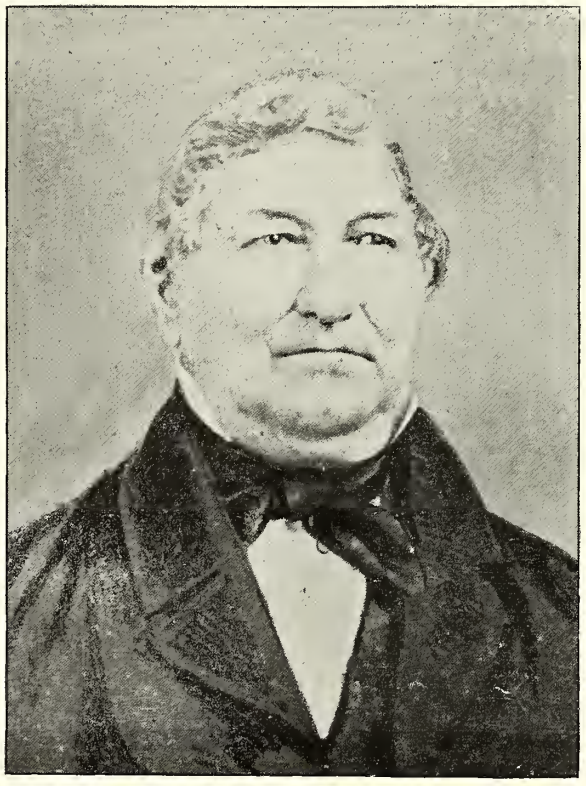
REV. CYRUS WASHINGTON WALLACE.

REV. CYRUS W. WALLACE was born in Bedford, March 8, 1805, son of Thomas and Mercy (Frye) Wallace, and was one of a family of five brothers and two sisters. His youth was passed in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, his education being obtained in the district schools of his native town and at Oberlin Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio. He early manifested an inclination for the ministry and was fitted for this calling under the instruction of Rev. Herman Rood and Rev. Aaron Warner at the Theological Seminary at Gilmanton. Having been licensed to preach by the Londonderry presbytery in April, 1838, he came to Manchester in May of the following year to supply the pulpit of the First Congregational church, then situated at Amoskeag village. On its removal to the east bank of the river he was ordained and installed as its pastor on Jan. 8, 1840. For thirty-three years he continued in this charge, resigning Feb. 11, 1873, but continued to conduct the preaching service in his old pulpit until the December following, when he accepted the supply of the pulpit of the First Congregational church at Rockland, Mass., though retaining his residence in Manchester. His dismissal by council from the First Congregational church of Manchester was on Dec. 16, 1873. In addition to preaching at Rockland he supplied the pulpits at West Stewartstown, Drury, and Francestown, N. H., for several weeks at a time, but was never installed over any church save the one in Manchester, of which mention is made. He was a vigorous preacher, and his discourses were oftentimes eloquent. Two sermons delivered after his retirement from the Hanover-Street Congregational church are especially worthy of mention. The first was the last sermon ever delivered in the old church, which occupied the site of the present Opera House block, and was preached March 28, 1880; the second was delivered March 8, 1885, at the celebration of his eightieth anniversary. Both efforts attracted wide attention at the time as remarkable for a man of his advanced years. His vigor and clearness of mind as demonstrated by these notable sermons may be compared with the like traits of Hon. W. E. Gladstone of England. Mr. Wallace was the first minister to hold regular preaching services on the east bank of the river at what was called the new village in the early days of Manchester, and his pastorate was longer than that of any other Manchester clergyman. He was an ardent Republican and in 1867–68 was sent as a representative to the legislature from Ward 4. It was also during the latter year that he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College. He was strongly identified with the early history of the city and prominent in all measures for reform. During the civil war he was for a long time a prominent member of the Christian commission. His industry was incessant, the only real vacation he ever took during his long ministry being a three months' trip to Europe in 1854. May 19, 1840, he married Miss Susan A. Webster, who died May 15, 1873. He married for the second time on Sept. 30, 1874, Miss Elizabeth H. Allison. Mr. Wallace died Oct. 21, 1889, aged eighty-four years.

GARRISON HOUSES, to which the people could flee when threatened by the Indians, were not as numerous in Nutfield as in most other colonies, for the reason that there was no great need of them. Nevertheless there were a few, the house of Captain James Gregg, near the mill, being a garrison, and also the house of Samuel Barr, now Mr. Thwyng's. Rev. James McGregor's dwelling was surrounded by a flanker, which was built by the town, and in the West Parish a garrison stood on the spot now occupied by the house of Charles A. Tenney. Tradition ascribes the preservation of the colony from the attacks of the Indians to the influence of Mr. McGregor with the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the French governor of Canada. It is said that they were classmates at college, that a correspondence was maintained between them, and that at the request of his friend the governor caused means to be used for the protection of the settlement. He was said to have induced the Catholic priests to charge the Indians not to injure any of the Nutfield settlers, as they were different from the English; and to

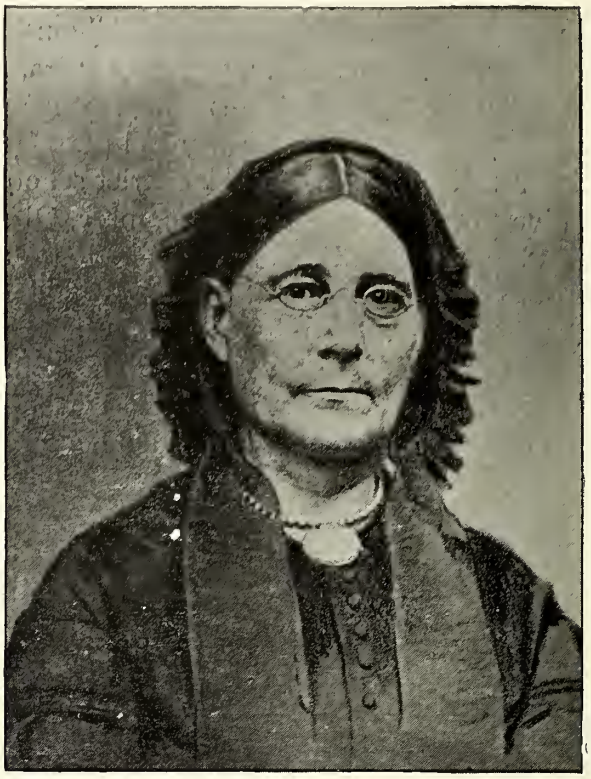
assure them that no bounty would be paid for their scalps, and that, if they killed any of them, their sins would not be forgiven. Another and perhaps more plausible reason for the immunity of the colony from Indian attacks was the fact that the settlers had secured through Colonel Wheelwright a fair and acknowledged Indian title to the lands.

REUBEN WHITE, who built and for so many years conducted the famous White's Tavern on Mammoth road in Londonderry, came of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. He was born in Londonderry in 1795, and always lived there until his death, which occurred in 1856. At his tavern he and Mrs. White, the amiable landlady, entertained many of the dignitaries and noted people of their day, including Presidents Polk and Pierce and Daniel Webster. He was frequently honored by



REUBEN WHITE.

his fellow citizens by election to public office, having been postmaster and having represented his town in the legislature. Reuben White was a man of strong individuality, who nevertheless endeared himself to all who knew him by his frankness, sterling integrity, and fair dealing. He



MRS. REUBEN WHITE.

died honored and respected, not only by the whole community but by thousands throughout the state.

ONE of the rough and ready characters of Manchester was Richard Ayer, a capitalist who came from Suncook and took a strong hand in developing the young city. One day he was arraigned before a justice for fast driving on the street and fined ten dollars. He handed the court two ten-dollar bills, and was asked what the extra bill was for. "My dog ran, too," was the sarcastic reply.

THE READY WIT of Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace of Manchester was well known to several generations of his time. One day J. Bailey Moore, a newspaper reporter, stopped in front of the parson's yard, observing the divine heaping brush on a roaring fire. "I suppose you wish all the sinners were in that fire, parson?" said the reporter. "No," was the reply, "I have been preaching all these years to keep them out of it,"

INDIANS OF THE MERRIMACK.

IF there is any truth in the adage that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, then we may say that the people found upon this continent, when the white man landed upon these shores, have well earned the title of "Noble Red Man." Unfortunately for the American Indian, the first settlers were to a great extent religious bigots. Driven from their own country by persecutions, they in turn persecuted those who did not agree with them. The Puritans could not endure the thought that any religious instruction should be imparted to the uncivilized red man, unless it was in accordance with the doctrines of the particular denomination to which they belonged; and out of this bigotry came those cruel Indian wars, that have left only the name of a once powerful people.

The mistakes of historians, caused by lack of knowledge of their subject, have, in the light of recent investigations, left much that was formerly relied upon as truth of less value than tradition.

When the English began to colonize New England, and the French Acadia, they found the whole country occupied by a race of people whom Columbus had called Indians, and by that name they have since been known, the red man taking the same name, to distinguish himself from the white man, for in the Indian language there was no race name. Of their origin nothing was known, not even by reliable tradition.

Daniel Gookin, who for many years was a co-laborer with Rev. John Eliot in his work of Christianizing the Indians of Massachusetts, and who was appointed magistrate in 1652, and four years later commissioned superintendent of all the Indians of Massachusetts, says, in his historical collections of the Indians of New England: "Concerning the original of the Savages or Indians in New England, there is nothing of certainty to be concluded; but yet it may rationally be made out that all the Indians of America, from the straits of Magellan and its islands on the south unto the most northerly part yet discovered, are originally of the same nation or sort of people." The color of their skin, the shape of their bodies, their black hair, their dark, dull eyes led many to believe them to have been of Asiatic origin. More recent investigations and discoveries of ancient ruins in Mexico and Central America would indicate that this continent was the home of primitive man, and that Asia and all the East were peopled from what was supposed to be the new world.

Of that people who once inhabited the valley of the Merrimack, not one is left to tell the story of his conflicts with the whites. Naught is left to us but our mountains, lakes, and rivers, that still retain, in a disfigured form, the names given them by the red man; and even these have been so distorted that many of them cannot be interpreted by those who have made a careful study of their language. Fortunately, the early missionaries, who devoted their lives to the service of the Indians, have left us vocabularies from which we can, to a certain extent, learn the true meaning of their language, and admire the beauty of their dialect. Rev. John Eliot, in his translation of the Bible, gives us much of the language of the Indians with whom he labored. Roger Williams furnishes us with the key to the Narragansett language. Several short vocabularies of other tribes have been prepared and printed.

Rev. Joseph Aubery, who for many years was a missionary among the Abenakis, left a valuable

contribution. There are now in the possession of one of the churches in Canada several old manuscript volumes of the Abenaki language. These volumes, numbering ten in all, are written on good paper, in a plain hand. The first volume is a dictionary of the language, in quarto form, containing 540 pages, commencing with the word "abandonne" and ending with "zone." It is a complete Indian and French dictionary. The second volume is also a quarto, and contains 927 pages in double columns, many of which are left blank, for the purpose of adding other words as required. This volume gives the names of many localities and the construction of the language. The second edition of these dictionaries was prepared in 1715. The other eight volumes contain mostly the church service translated into the Indian tongue. These unpublished volumes contain, without doubt, the most complete and accurate translation of the language of the aborigines of New England ever prepared. Father Aubery was perfectly familiar with the language. Had some of our historians of these tribes had access to these works, there would have been fewer errors in the etymology of the Indian names by which so many of our mountains, lakes, and rivers are known today. No more valuable work could be undertaken by our historical society, than the publication of these works of Joseph Aubery. Their existence has been so little known that no writer upon the subject of the American Indian has ever referred to them, except L'Abbe Maurault, in his French history of the Abenakis, published in 1866.

The Indians inhabiting the valley of the Merrimack were known as the Pawtucket tribe. They resided near the falls on the river, below the present site of the city of Lowell. At the time of the settlement of Massachusetts, the chief sachem of the Pawtuckets was Passaconaway, who was said to have been a witch and a sorcerer. He held dominion over several small tribes, the Wamesit, Paseataqua, and Pennacook being the principal ones. The Wamesits were also known as the Namkekes. The seat of the Wamesits was at the junction of the Merrimack and Concord rivers, at what is now the town of Tewksbury, Mass. It was a great fishing place, and took the name Namkeke from that fact, as did also the falls in Man-

AMOSKEAG FALLS, MANCHESTER.

chester, the Amoskeag. These two falls, bearing names so nearly alike, led Mr. Potter into many errors in his history of Manchester. He locates the Namkeke tribe at the falls in Manchester, when any one who will take the trouble to read either Eliot or Gookin will see that they were at the Namkeke or fishing place at Wamesit. Mr. Potter says the Indians of the Merrimack were a part of the Nipmuck Indians. The name Nipmuck was never applied to those Indians that resided on the larger rivers. Nipmuck (Nipnet) was a name given to the petty tribes, or clans, of inland Indians scattered over a large extent of country,—in Windham and Tolland counties in Connecticut, Worcester and Hampden counties in Massachusetts, and the northern part of Rhode Island. Their principal seat was at or near the great ponds in Oxford, Mass. From these ponds they derived their name of pond or fresh water Indians. They were members of several different tribes. Some were under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts, some under the Narragansetts, and some under the other larger tribes. They were called by this general name to distinguish them from the shore Indians and from the river Indians who lived on the Connecticut. The Indians residing on the Merrimack river did not properly come under the name of Nipmuck. They were at all times known as the Pawtucket tribe. Sometimes the name Pennacook was applied to them, though the latter name belonged to the division of the tribe that resided on the river in the vicinity of Manchester and Concord. Their principal seat was at Pawtucket (Chelmsford), and they took their name from the falls in the Merrimack river at this place. Pawtucket was from the Indian word Pawtagit (who shakes himself, which shakes itself), in a figurative sense, applied sometimes to falls. The name is spelled a little differently by some. The Pennacook country extended from Concord, N. H., up and down the river without any definite bounds, and without doubt it included the whole length of the river from the Pawtucket falls to Concord, and as much above as this division of the tribe extended.

Passaconaway was the chief sachem and must have been very old when the whites first came among them. He was at Pawtucket at the time of Mr. Eliot's visit in 1647, or would have been there had he not run away for fear of the English. Mr. Morton, who saw him in 1628, says he was ninety years old. On the visit of Eliot, in 1648, Passaconaway promised to become a praying Indian, and said he would advise his sons to do the same, some of whom were with him at this time. If he was ninety years old when Morton saw him, he must have been one hundred and ten years old at the time he was converted, or rather promised to become a praying Indian. Gen. Gookin saw him in 1660, and at this time he was one hundred and twenty years of age. In that case Wonalancet was born after Passaconaway was eighty years old, and it seems there were other children born to him after the birth of Wonalancet. The date of Passaconaway's death is not known. Mr. Potter says: "He died prior to 1669. He was alive in 1663, and as Wonalancet was at the head of the tribe in 1669, it is evident that Passaconaway was dead at this time." The fact that Wonalancet was at the head of the tribe in 1669 is no evidence that Passaconaway was then dead. He relinquished all authority over all the Indians subject to him to Wonalancet in 1660. It was at this time that he delivered the speech attributed to him called his dying speech. He had become very old and incapacitated to perform the duties incumbent upon one occupying so high a position; so he called all his people together and informed them of his intention of surrendering the sachemship to his son, Wonalancet. The great speech which he is said to have delivered on this occasion has been handed down to us, and no less than three entirely different versions of it have been given. It is much more likely that all these pretended eloquent remarks originated in the fertile brain of some white man, or it may have been that instead of delivering the speech he obtained leave to have it printed, as is the custom in modern days.

After Wonalancet had become chief sachem of the tribe, it would be a fair presumption that he repaired to Pawtucket and surrendered the Pennacook tribe to the grandson of Passaconaway, Kancamagus, oldest son of Nanamocomuck, who had a sachemship formerly at Wachusett, later at Groton, Mass. After Wonalancet assumed full control of the tribe, it is most likely he remained

at Pawtucket and retained that place as the principal seat of the tribe, as his father had before him, for in 1663, in answer to the request of Nanaleucet, second son of Passaconaway, having many children and no land of his own to plant, he was granted one hundred acres of land lying upon a great hill, near a great pond, about twelve miles distant from the house of John Eucred, part of which land was formerly planted by Nanalaucet, and Eucred, Webb, and Hinckman of Chelmsford were appointed to lay out the same. Instead of leaving Pennacook and going down the river, in fear of the English, Wonalancet left Pawtucket and went to Pennacook, and being followed to this place he went further away. This would be inferred from the letter of Mr. Eliot, under date of Oct. 23, 1677, in which he says:

We had a sachem of the greatest blood in the country submit to pray to God, a little before the war. His name is Wannalaunset. In the time of the wars he fled, by reason of the wicked actings of some English youth who causelessly and basely killed and wounded some of them. He was persuaded to come in again, but the English having ploughed and sown with rye all their lands, they had but little corn to subsist by. A party of French Indians (of whom some were of kindred of this sachem's wife) very lately fell upon this people, being but few and unarmed, and partly by persuasion, partly by force, carried them all away. One, with his wife, child and kinswoman, who were of our praying Indians, made their escape and came into the English and discovered what was done. These things keep some in a continual disgust and jealousy of all the Indians.

Wonalancet seems to have been at Pawtucket, or Wamesit, whenever Eliot or Gookin visited this place. Mr. Gookin, in his report of a visit made May 5, 1674, says:

According to our custom, Mr. Eliot and myself took our journey to Wamesit, or Pawtucket, and arriving there that evening, Mr. Eliot preached to as many of them as could be got together out of Mat. xxii, the parable of the marriage of the king's son. We met at the wigwam of one called Wannalauncet, about two miles from the town, near Pawtucket falls, and bordering upon Merrimack river. This person, Wannalauncet, is the son of old Passaconaway, the chiefest sachem of Pawtucket [Query.— Was Passaconaway alive at this time?]. He is a sober and grave person, and of years between fifty and sixty. He hath been always loving and friendly to the English. Many endeavours have been made several years to gain this sachem to the Christian religion, but he hath stood off from time to time, and not yield up himself personally, though for four years past he has been willing to hear the word of God preached, and to

MERRIMACK RIVER, BELOW AMOSKEAG FALLS, MANCHESTER.— HIGH WATER SCENE.

keep the Sabbath. A great reason that hath kept him off, I conceave, hath been the indisposition and averseness of sundry of his chief men and relations to pray to God. But at this time it pleased God so to influence and overcome his heart, that it being proposed to him to give his answer concerning praying to God, after some deliberation and serious pause, he stood up, and made a speach to this effect: "Sirs, you have been pleased for four years last past, in your abundant love to apply yourselves particularly unto me and my people, to exhort, press, and persuade us to pray to God. I am very thankful to you for your pains. I must acknowledge, I have all my days used to pass in an old canoe (alluding to his frequent custom to pass in a canoe upon the river), and now you exhort me to change and leave my old canoe and embark in a new canoe, to which I have hitherto been unwilling; but now I yield up myself to your advise, and enter into a new canoe, and do engage to pray to God hereafter."

There is no room for doubt as to the authenticity of this speech, for Mr. Eliot made it a custom to copy down all the confessions made by converted Indians.

What was left of the Pawtucket Indians under Wonalaneet forsook their ancient seat in 1677, and removed to the north. Wonalaneet was at Pennacook in the fall of 1675, as Capt. Mosley, on the 16th of August, was sent to Penny-cook with a company of soldiers to destroy the remainder of his people. When he arrived at Pennacook he found no Indians. It seems that Wonalaneet, either through cowardice or fear of the English, withdrew from the place, and while lying in ambush saw his wigwams and provisions destroyed. This would seem to settle the question in regard to what place Wonalaneet went to escape the war. He evidently left Pawtucket, as stated by Eliot, and came to Pennacook, supposing, no doubt, that he would be safe from harm, it being so far remote from the scenes of the conflict. Finding no safety here, he removed further north, but messengers were sent after him from Wamesit and he was induced to return to Pawtucket, where he remained a short time, and then in September, 1677, went to Canada.

Did the apostle Eliot visit the Indians who came to the Namoskeag to fish? Mr. Potter, in his History of Manchester, assumes that he did, for the reason that Eliot had expressed a strong desire to do so, and employed a man to cut a road from Nashaway to Namaske. One would on first thought conclude, as did Potter, that the work on this path began at the place now known as Nashua. But that was not the case. The only Nashaway of Eliot's time was the Nashaway tribe of Indians located on or near Weshakum pond or lake, about two miles from a white settlement, at Lancaster, Mass. A mission had been established at this place and Eliot went there often to preach, and was at times accompanied by Mr. Gookin. Eliot said it was a round-about way to get to the great fishing place, which he located some three score miles to the north. The man employed to cut the road passed through Souhegan, but through which part is not mentioned. If the path was cut on a direct line from Nashaway to Namoskeag, he would have passed through what is now Amherst. There does not seem to have been any tribe of Indians on the Souhegan, only as they came there on their hunting excursions.

Mr. Potter further assumes that Eliot afterwards came here and established schools and preaching, and he bases this presumption on the statement of Gookin, who says "there were preaching and schools at Namkeke," and Potter says: "Who was there to preach and establish schools here except the Rev. John Eliot?" The difficulty with this presumption is, that Gookin had no reference in any manner to Namoskeag, on the Merrimack, in New Hampshire. Wamesit was also called Namkeke, and Gookin says in the same communication, quoted by Potter, that there were preaching and schools at Namkeke or Wamesit. The Namkeke to which Gookin referred was at the junction of the Concord and Merrimack rivers, in the present town of Tewksbury, Mass. Mr. Potter says: "The Nashuas occupied the lands upon the Nashua, and the intervales upon the Merrimack, opposite and below the mouth of that river," and that Nashua means "the river with a pebbly bottom." The only Nashua Indians, however, that had any existence were, as we have said, on Weshakum lake. They did not take their name from the river near which they resided, as many of the tribes did, but the river took its name from the Nashaway Indians. The name was given to them on account of their location; they were inland or Nipmuck Indians. Nippe, water, was applied to the ponds, and Nipmuck to the tribe

that resided upon or near these ponds. Their location was between the Massachusetts or shore Indians and the tribes that resided upon the Connecticut river. Nashaway is from the Indian, Nsawiwi (pronounced Nansawewe), and means "between," and was applied to this tribe for the reason that they were located between the shore and river Indians. The same word is used to denote the points of the compass, as northwest, northeast, etc.; Pabonki, the north; Waji-nahilot, the east; Nsawiwi pebonkik ta waji-nahilot, northeast, at, to, or from the northeast, literally, between the north and the east.

POLICE STATION, MANCHESTER.

One not conversant with the various prefixes and suffixes used in the Indian language would likely fall into many errors, not only in the orthography, but in the etymology, as has been the case with writers on these subjects. In the Abenaki language, there are eight terminations for the plurals of their nouns, namely: ak, ik, ok, k, al, ol, il, l. It will be noticed that the final letter in the first four is k, and in the other four it is l. They had two kinds of substantives, viz: the names of animate and personified things, and the names of inanimate things; also animate and inanimate adjectives and verbs that are made to agree with the substantive accordingly. These substantives are distinguished by the terminations of the plurals, which are always k for the animate, and l for the inanimate. The languages of the Massachusetts and Narragansett Indians have different suffixes to denote the plurals.

The word au-ke is the one that has caused the most errors in the etymology of places that now bear the Indian name in New Hampshire. Au-ke was a word denoting ground, land, or place on the land. The French orthography of the word was a-ki, pronounced au-ke. The terminations ke and ki are the same. Au-ke was never used in connection with a water location, for which ke and kek were used. It will be noticed that the difference between these is the suppression of the

first syllable au. Kek was used to denote the locality. The final letter k had the force of the prepositions, at, to, or from. In the Massachusetts language et was the termination for the preposition. Au-ke was used in a broader sense for country or region, as Winnepes-aukee, or lake region. Ki or ke was more limited in its application, applying more particularly to a farm, a place, or a definite piece of land, as Wenos-ki, onion land.

Namoskek, and not namos-auke, was the correct way of spelling the great Amoskeag falls. It means "at the fishing place." The kek has a gutteral sound, and is so much like keag that that termination is generally used.

Penacook is from the Massachusetts word penayi (crooked) and tegw, a word used in composition for river. Sepo, or sebo, was river when used independently, but when as a termination for a river, tegw was the word. This, being sounded with the gutteral tone, is so much like cook that it has been supplanted by the termination cook, viz: Penacook, Contoocook, Coaticook, etc. If Penacook means crooked river, than the true Indian orthography would be Penayitegw.

Massabesic is from massa, or, as it is sometimes expressed, msi (large), or mamsi (vast), and nebe (lake or pond), and ik, which gives it its local term.

Unconoonuc is probably from kuneannowet (breast), the termination uc from the plural ok, the breasts.

Cohas brook, from coa, a pine tree, with the diminutive, coas, or cohas, "little pine tree brook."

Our historians have presumed that Wonalancet and his people joined the St. Francis tribe, which were the remnant of the Abenakis tribe that had removed to Canada and settled on the St. Francis river, but this does not seem to have been the fact. The Pennacooks, occupying the Merrimack river valley, and coming from the tribes of Massachusetts, were called by the Abenakis the Patsuikets, the meaning of this being, "those who had established themselves in that locality by fraud." The territory occupied by the Pennacooks was claimed as the hunting and fishing ground of the Indians of Maine, who were a part of the Abenakis family, and they came to the falls to fish in the spring and early summer; they camped on the hill east of the falls. They must have gathered there in great numbers, and were not only prepared to fish, but to fight in case of attack by the Mohawks. This tribe suffered more from the Mohawks than any other eastern Indians, and in preparation for defence they concealed large quantities of arrow and spear points in the ground, many of which have been found in graves, which served as arsenals. On the occasions of these annual fishing excursions they became acquainted with the Penacooks or Patsuikets, and on their removal to Canada continued to treat them as their friends.

When Wonalaneet and his tribe went to Canada, they doubtless located on the shores of Umbagog lake. Pere Maurault, in his "Histoire des Abenakis," gives the etymology of the word, and says it is from the word Nidobakik,—"the lake of my comrades"—from nidoba, friend. This lake was the division between the Abenakis and the Patsuikets. After remaining some eight years on the shores of Umbagog lake, Wonalancet, in 1685, returned to his old seat at Wamesit, poor, disheartened, and old. He received some aid from the colony of Massachusetts, and died about 1700, near the age of eighty years.

Passaconaway's oldest son, Nanamocomuck, who had been at the head of the small tribe of Nipmucks at Wachusett, was living in 1663 at Groton, which was near the seat of Passaconaway. On the 21st of October of that year a tract of land one quarter of a mile square was granted to him. One hundred acres, including the place where he then lived, called his planting ground, was laid out.

He later removed to the Amariscoggin in Maine, and joined the Abenakis remaining on that river. His son Kancamagus, or Hawkins, joined his father at that place, and thus virtually ended the history of the tribe of Indians of the Merrimack.

Before the great epidemic in 1613 made such havoc among the Indians of New England, the Pawtucket tribe, including all those under Passaconaway, numbered about 3000 men. The great sickness destroyed them to such an extent that in 1674 there were only about 250 men beside women and children, and it is said that Wonalancet, when he finally left for Canada, had only eight men that composed his once powerful tribe.

If any of the blood of Passaconaway's tribe

remains, it is mixed with the white blood of the citizens of the Province of Quebec, and if they come back to us, it is not with the war-whoop and scalping knife of their fathers but in peace, to find honest employment in the mighty industries of civilization that have sprung up all along the banks of the profound Merrimack, where beautiful and happy homes have supplanted the wigwams of this peculiar and unfortunate people.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH. — The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Manchester was organized at the Center, East Manchester, in 1829, the second in 1839. In 1840 a chapel was built on the corner of Hanover and Chestnut streets.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

This was removed to the corner of Pine and Merrimack streets. In 1842 the Elm-street building was erected. In 1855 the North Elm street M. E. Society was formed. In 1862 the two Elm-street societies united under the name of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, with Rev. J. M. Buckley, now editor of the Christian Advocate, as pastor. In 1875 the Tabernacle M. E. Church was established, having as successive pastors Revs. J. B. Hamilton, L. E. Gordon, and O. S. Baketel. In 1882 these two societies united, and the present structure and parsonage were built. The following clergymen have been pastors successively since 1840: Revs. John Jones, Silas Green, James Morrow, Samuel Kelly, L. D. Barrows, C. N. Smith, Silas Quimby, Justin Spaulding, Elisha Adams, H. H. Hartwell, Richard Rust, Henry Hill, John Currier, J. M. Buckley, Jonathan Hall, W. H. Thomas, H. L. Kelsey, D. C. Babcock, E. A. Smith, James Pike, C. S. Pitblado, and G. N. Norris. Rev. Mr. Babcock repaired the Elm-street church and Rev. G. N. Norris paid a final debt thereon. In 1879 Rev. E. A. Drew became pastor and May 1, 1882, St. Paul's church, corner of Union and Amherst streets, was occupied. His successors have been Rev. J. M. Avann, J. A. Williams, J. M. Durrell and C. D. Hills. The church and parsonage are valued at $40,000. Improvements to the value of over $2,000 were made in the summer of 1895.

The Quarterly Conference, the highest local authority of the church, is composed of the following: Trustees,— B. F. Piper, president; John Robertson, secretary; O. D. Knox, treasurer; C. C. Babbitt, Miron B. McAllister, George Dearborn, C. P. Trickey, Frank T. Dickey, and George C. Kemp. Class Leaders, — Thomas Grundy, Miss A. Bernette Brown, George E. Cheney, F. R. Vose, M. B. McAllister, A. P. Tasker, J. Edgar Montgomery, Mrs. L. B. Sanborn, F. T. Dickey, George C. Kemp and Mrs. Emma F. Smith. Stewards,— H. M. Woods, Thomas Stafford, O. W. Cushman, C. H. Cushman, G. M. Morey, M. D., F. R. Vose, George A. Young, A. B. Johnson, A. G. Hood, Hugh W. Flack, C. H. Babbitt and George W. Lewis.

REV. CHARLES DUDLEY HILLS, D. D., was born in East Hartford, Conn. There he attended the common schools and the academy, and worked also on a farm and in the paper mill. He spent two years at the Providence Conference

Academy at East Greenwich, R. I., and graduated from the Classical High School of Hartford, and with honor from Wesleyan University, Middletown, in 1863. Mr. Hills joined the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in

REV. CHARLES D. HILLS, D. D.

1865, and the same year married Miss Emma J. Martin of Westfield, Mass. He has had pastoral charges in Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Lynn, Lowell, and Boston. He was for six years in the Troy Conference at Pittsfield, Mass., and Schenectady, N. Y. From Pittsfield he was transferred to the New Hampshire Conference and appointed to St. Paul's church in Manchester.

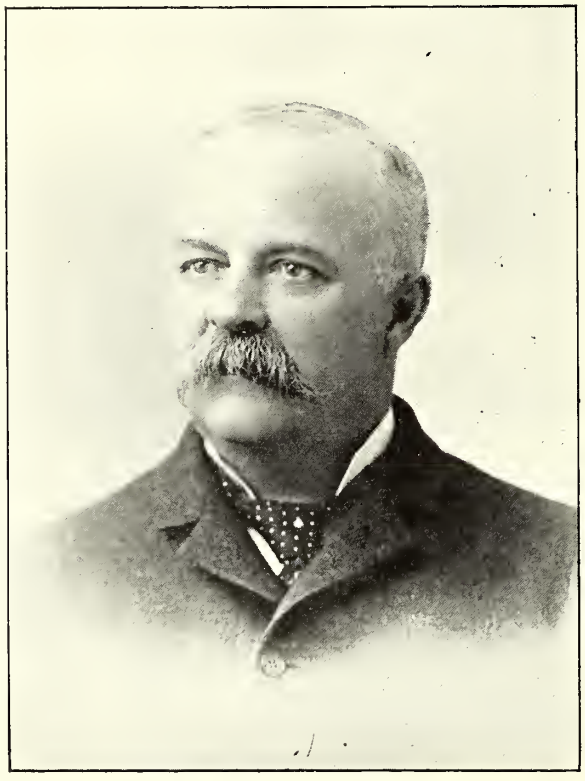
JAMES B. THURSTON was born in Easton, Penn., April 20, 1853, his parents removing to New York city during his early childhood. The common school education which he received was supplemented by diligent reading and study, especially of mathematical and mechanical works. In early boyhood he developed marked talent for mechanics and fitted up a small shop in his father's house, where he built several model locomotive engines of the American type. One of these, which was but five inches long, was complete in every detail, with a tubular boiler exhausting into the smokestack, reverse gear, and link movement. Miniature yachts and steam launches also occupied much of his time, and these he sold in order to purchase tools. When between fifteen and sixteen years of age he became a clerk in the Seventh Ward National bank of New York city, in which institution he rapidly rose, filling various positions, including that of settling clerk at the clearing house, up to assistant receiving teller. But this life became monotonous, and at the age of nineteen years he entered the office of Mahlan Randolph, New York city, where he remained some years and obtained a valuable experience in various branches of engineering work. After

JAMES B. THURSTON.

having become the chief engineer in the office, he resigned and started in business for himself as a mechanical engineer and patent solicitor. He was successful in a high degree, and his business grew so rapidly and made such inroads upon his health

that in 1882 he was compelled to seek a change of climate. After a year's rest in Concord he opened an office there, and early in 1895 removed to Manchester, where he has built up a remarkably fine business, which extends over America and Europe, with branch offices and correspondents in many countries. Being a natural born mechanic, and possessing a wide experience in mechanical engineering and an intimate acquaintance with the intricacies of patent law, Mr. Thurston has been enabled to render great assistance to hundreds of New Hampshire inventors.

JOHN A. McCRILLIS, son of John B. and Mary S. McCrillis, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 11, 1845. One year later his parents



JOHN A. M'CRILLIS.

moved to Manchester, and he has since lived here, being now a member of the firm of J. B. McCrillis & Son. He was married Oct. 9, 1872, to Miss Mary M. Pearson of Newton, Mass., and two children, Belle and John Donald, have been added to the family.

WILLIAM H. MARA, son of Henry and Mary Mara, was born in Cardiff, Wales, in November 1864. His parents coming to Man-

WILLIAM H. MARA.

chester when he was four years of age, he was educated in the common schools of this city and at the New Hampshire Business College. After leaving school he was employed for about a year in the Manchester Print Works, and then he learned the tailoring business with D. A. Plumer, with whom he remained about five years. In March, 1887, he formed a partnership with Richard J. Gallagher, and this relation continued until the latter's death, in May, 1891, since which time Mr. Mara has carried on the business alone. Nov. 28, 1893, he married Miss Pasha Sutton of Manchester, a native of Wales. Mr. Mara is a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, the Elks, and the Knights of Columbus.

HENRY B. FAIRBANKS, son of Hon. A. G. and Harriet A. Fairbanks, was born in Manchester Oct. 10, 1847, and his education was received in the north grammar and high schools of this city. Entering the service of the Daniels Hardware Company at the age of sixteen, he remained there five and a half years and then went to work for the John B. Varick Company. In 1871 he went into partnership with Reed P. Silver in the manufacture of hardware, and on the dissolution of the firm, at the end of a year, he engaged in the stove business with William T. Folsom. This relation continued for five years, or until Mr. Fairbanks became engaged as an auctioneer. He had at last found his true vocation, and it was not long before his reputation as a ready and skilful auctioneer began to spread throughout New England. Mr. Fairbanks occupies large warerooms on Hanover street. He has made a specialty of real estate sales, and some of the heaviest transactions in that line in New Hampshire have been conducted through him. In addition to his auctioneering business, he has for the past ten years been very successful as a conductor of tourist excursions, and his tireless energy and public spirit have made him prominent on many important occasions, such, for instance, as Merchants' Week, when he has often served as chief marshal. He also served as chief marshal at the semi-centennial celebration of Manchester in 1896. As director of the Board of Trade he has contributed much to the efficiency of that organization. Mr. Fairbanks is Past Grand of Wildey Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F.; Past Commander of Grand Canton Ridgely No. 2, Patriarchs Militant; a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of the Amoskeag Veterans; and was commissary sergeant on Major Burnham's staff. In politics he is a Republican, and he has served two terms in the city council from Ward 6. Mr. Fairbanks was married to Miss Fannie M. Daniels of Manchester, and they have had two children: a son, now deceased, and a daughter, Elsie D., who is a student at Wellesley College.

HENRY B. FAIRBANKS.

THE funeral observances of the early settlers were of a character in some respects peculiar. When death entered their homes all work ceased in the neighborhood, and the people gathered at the house of mourning to observe a custom which they had brought with them from Ireland. These wakes often exhibited an incongruous mixture of solemnity and hilarity which we would find it difficult to understand. After the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, liquor would be handed round, and before dawn the joke and the laugh would break in upon the slumbers of the dead. There was always a large attendance at a funeral. Sermons were rarely delivered on the occasion, but before the prayer strong drink was served to the mourners and to the whole congregation. The same was done after prayer and at the grave, as well as at the house after the burial.

MARY SHEPHERD DANFORTH, M. D.

MARY SHEPHERD DANFORTH, M. D., daughter of Charles and Rebecca Farnum (Batchelder) Danforth, was born in Derry May 18, 1850. Her parents removed to Manchester when she was four years of age, and there she attended the public schools, leaving them in 1866, when she entered Pinkerton Academy, from which she was graduated in 1869. A scion of old Puritan stock, her parents' wish was law to her, and she never disobeyed them in the slightest particular until she decided to study medicine. Knowing that neither of them would approve of such a life work, it required far more courage on her part to set aside their wishes than to face the opposition which was said at that time to be so formidably arrayed against the woman physician. With her frail physique and her natural diffidence she seemed poorly fitted to meet the hardships and struggles of a practitioner's life. Her parents had hoped to see her become a successful teacher, but just as they began to realize these hopes she left everything and, in 1871, entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Graduating in 1875, two fields of labor were opened to her, the one as resident physician of a hospital in a Western capital and the other as missionary in Siam. The latter would have been her choice, but realizing how disappointed her parents had been in her studying medicine, she resolved to compensate them in a measure by settling nearer home, and at their wish she began the practice of her profession in Manchester. So averse, however, was she to their choice of her home city that at first she actually did not wish to succeed. Time soon made a difference, however, and if there is anything today of which she is proud, next to her being the first woman member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, it is that she is a practitioner in Manchester. Here her early schoolmates made her welcome. Here her neighbors placed their lives and health in her hands. Here, during the first year, she earned in cash four times the income she could have received in the same city as a teacher. Here, in 1878, without so much as asking for the honor, other women having sought it in vain, she was elected to the Manchester Medical Society and became its secretary, and here also it was announced to her that she had been unanimously elected to membership in the time-honored and conservative old New Hampshire Medical Society, and that too without any petition on her part other than patient, modest, daily toil. From here too she went as a delegate, in 1884, to the American Medical Congress. Here, she has not only practised, but has built a home, and proved that a woman is no less a home-maker

MARY SHEPHERD DANFORTH, M. D.

and a housekeeper for being an active daily practitioner of medicine. Of these two lines of activity she holds to the one as steadily as to the other, demonstrating the fact that they do not conflict but are really co-ordinate in a woman's greatest success. Here, again, she has not only worked for the health of others but she has established her own and acquired therewith unusual powers of endurance, without which wealth and success are but ciphers on the wrong side of the numeral. And last, but by no means least, it was here that her parents gave her their dying blessing, assuring her she had been a hundredfold nearer them because of her devotion to her high calling.

JACOB SAWYER COUCH, the son of John S. and Mary (Brown) Couch, was born in Chester, N. H., July 28, 1828. The lineage of the surname is traced back through grandfather and great-grandfather, Jacob Couch of Newburyport, to a generation of sea captains, one of whom was drowned just off the coast there on returning from his sixteenth voyage. When his vessel was wrecked all the crew perished, except one sailor who was washed ashore on a piece of the deck furniture. Captain Couch had a large sum in gold on his person secured by a belt around his waist, and the weight of the coin dragged him down almost in sight of home. When a young man, Jacob S. Couch worked with his father and brother in the Couch mills in Chester. He had some musical ability, and was a member of the choir in the Methodist church at Derry after removing from Chester in 1856. For about a year he was in partnership with his cousin, Nathaniel Brown, in a store in Derry Lower Village which Charles S. Pettee now occupies. Jan. 18, 1860, he married Catherine Boyer Coolidge, daughter of Charles and Louisa Coolidge of Concord, Mass., and great-granddaughter of Joseph Coolidge of Boston, an ardent Son of Liberty and one of the Boston "Tea Party." She was born April 20, 1830, the second of ten children, in the house in which Ralph Waldo Emerson afterward lived many years. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Couch: Mary Louisa, who married Frank J. Corwin and resides in Haverhill and has one child, a son, born Oct. 21, 1894; Charles C., who died young, and Sarah Howe, who is assistant in the postoffice at the Lower Village. For some years Mr. Couch was engaged in the Horne sawmill, and later he operated the sawmill at the Lower Village now in the possession of W. W. Poor. Toward the close of his life he occupied a store in the village that had been opened by the Howes just opposite C. S. Pettee's. This building was once the vestry-room and school of the Congregational society and

JACOB S. COUCH.

stood by the church, having been moved into the village by A. McMurphy. Mr. Couch was a member of Nutfield Grange for many years and also of St. Mark's Lodge. He was very tender and affectionate in his domestic relations and always considerate of the feelings of others. His death occurred Sept. 18, 1892. Mrs. Couch, who had been an invalid for many years, lingered on, enduring her misfortune and infirmity with much fortitude until April, 1894, when death released her.

CAPTAIN DAVID WADSWORTH.

CAPT. DAVID WADSWORTH was born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 4, 1838, his parents being David Wadsworth, a native of Worcester, and Caroline E. (Metcalf) Wadsworth. He was educated in the common schools of Cambridgeboro and Richford, Vt., in which places he resided during his boyhood. He also attended the high school at Richford and Dr. Crosby's private school at Nashua. On the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted with the third New Hampshire volunteers from Nashua, entering the service as a private and being at once promoted to sergeant. Nov. 16, 1862, he was made second lieutenant; May 16, 1863, first lieutenant; April 16, 1864, captain; and was honorably discharged Sept. 28, 1864. He served in Sherman's expedition through the South and in the Army of the James, taking part in the battles of Ellis Island, Port Royal, Bluffton, Jehasse, James Island, Secessionville, Pocatsligo, Stoney Inlet, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, Wiers Bottom, Petersburg, Hatch's Run, and Deep Bottom. He was wounded slightly at Drury's Bluff.

CAPT. DAVID WADSWORTH.

The captain has a wonderful memory covering the important events of the war, and this is augmented by a concise record book of his company, kept by the clerk of the organization and now held by the captain. He has assisted many a worthy comrade to identify himself with the service and obtain justice by this same record.

Captain Wadsworth is a locksmith by trade and previous to 1877 was employed by the Nashua Lock Company. That year he was appointed jailor for Hillsborough county and removed to Manchester to take charge of the new jail built by the county. This position he has held ever since and he has had remarkable success in managing the prisoners in his custody. He conducts a model penal institution which is a credit to the county. He is a man of wide acquaintance and lasting popularity, strengthened by a social disposition and strict integrity. He was a member of the state legislature from Nashua in 1875-76, serving as chairman of the committee on military accounts. Representing Ward 6, Manchester, in the same body during 1893-94, he was chairman of the committee on county affairs. He has always acted with the Republican party. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, and he is a member of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R.

Jan. 5, 1860, he married Sarah A., daughter of Laban Moore of Nashua; she died June 10, 1866. Jan. 18, 1873, he married Mrs. Mary E. Buel, daughter of Benjamin and Elvira (Duntley) Lund of Milford. They have one daughter, who is Mrs. Carl W. Anderson of Manchester.

THE JOHN McMURPHY GENEALOGY. —Alexander McMurphy, according to the History of Acworth, N. H., and the traditions of Gardner Murphy of Boston, was the son of Squire John MacMurphy, the first justice of Londonderry, and was born July 16, 1717. His father gave him in the Half Mile Range two hundred acres of land, southeast of the East Village in Derry. This land was deeded gratis, or valuable considerations not mentioned, back to the father Aug. 25, 1742. The deed shows Alexander MacMurphy to have been a cabinet maker at that time, and probably unmarried. About this time Squire John MacMurphy was buying land at Massabesic pond and had built a sawmill and gristmill there, and on Feb. 15, 1750 (acknowledged before Robert Boyes March 30, 1751), he deeded the mill property, including three islands in Massabesic pond, to his son, Alexander MacMurphy, in consideration of love, good will, and affection. Alexander MacMurphy married Isabel Craig, and had the following children:

(1) James, who married Margaret Graham of Chester, Jan. 1, 1789, with issue as follows: Betsy 1789, Peggy 1791, William 1793, James Jr. 1797, Alexander 1796, John 1801, Mary C. 1803.

(2) Jane, married James Graham of Chester, with issue as follows: Elizabeth 1784, Alexander, John, Mary 1780 and Sarah; her second husband was Samuel Crombie, by whom she had one child, Samuel Crombie Jr.

(2) John, born in 1756, whose descendants are herewith given. He was the grandfather of Gardner Murphy.

(4) William, who sympathized with the King in the American Revolution, and disappeared.

Alexander MacMurphy's will was proven at probate court June 29, 1763. Robert MacMurphy, James MacMurphy, and James Craige were the witnesses. All the property was left to his wife, Isabel, for the support of the children.

John McMurphy, second son of Alexander MacMurphy, and grandson of Squire John MacMurphy, was born in Londonderry in 1756. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Sarah Graham of Chester, N. H., and moved to Acworth about 1784. Their children were:

(1) William, born 1784; married Laura Shumway of Charleston; moved to Alstead, and was a farmer the rest of his life, dying in 1859. Children of William and Laura Murphy: (a) Sarah, born 1815, married Rev. Giles Bailey, died in 1848. (b) William, born in 1818, married Sophia Walker of Langdon; moved to Boston; was an accountant. (c) David, died young. (d) Caroline, born 1824, was drowned in 1841. (e) Gardner, born 1826, married Hannah B. Flagg of Hollis, N. H.; settled in Boston; a merchant. (f) George S., born 1829, married Sophia Richards of Ellsworth, Me., died 1879. (g) Harriett Maria, born 1832, died 1848, unmarried.

(2) Alexander, born about 1786; was a soldier in the war of 1812; married Esther Chandler of Alstead, where he lived until his death; he was a farmer; he had no children.

(3) John, married Theresa Garfield of Langdon, and had these children: Nancy, John, James, Theresa; none married but James, and all dead; James, who was born about 1824 and died about 1851, was a physician, married Miss Hart of Vermont and settled in Chester, Vt.; their children were: James, dead, and Julian, who took the name of his stepfather, Adams, and is in the government service in Washington.

(4) David, born Dec. 28, 1798, married Mary Goss of Dummerston, Vt., in 1833; lived in Boston; was a State House messenger; died Sept. 26, 1877. His children were: (a) Charles Austin, born Oct. 10, 1834; (b) David, Jr., died at the age of 19; Charles Austin married Mary White Ashley of Salem, June 9, 1870, moved to Groton, Mass., and is a farmer; his children are: (a) Mary Ellen Murphy, born April 2, 1871, a teacher; (b) David Enos, born Nov. 2, 1872, a farmer; (c) Jennie Ashley, born Aug. 30, 1878.

(5) George, born 1801, married Polly Maynard of Orwell, Vt., July 19, 1829, was a carpenter, settled in Claremont, N. H., died Aug. 6, 1881, leaving two children: (a) George, born Dec. 19, 1830, a carpenter, unmarried: (b) E. Darwin, born June 4, 1834, married Frances K. Dane of Claremont, Nov. 5, 1854, is a pattern-maker and has one son, Charles A. Murphy, who was born Oct. 9, 1867, and was married Jan. 25, 1887, to Ida I. Patrick of Danville, P. Q., is a machinist and has one child, a daughter, Marion Dane, born Dec. 5, 1893.

(6) Polly, married Jesse Williams and moved to Theresa, N.Y.

(7) Betsey, married Wales Jewett of Langdon and moved to New York.

(8) Sally, died young.

Children of Giles and Sarah Murphy Bailey: (1) Caroline, died young, unmarried; (2) George W., born March 20, 1848, married Mary Lord of Maine, is a dry goods merchant in Pittsfield, Mass.; has no children.

Children of William and Sophia Walker Murphy: (1) a son, died young; (2) Carrie, who married William E. Hutchins of Cambridge, a lawyer; they have two daughters, May, 11 years, and Helen, 9 years.

Children of Gardner and Hannah Flagg Murphy: (1) Charles E., born 1855, married Marietta Ladd of Boston, is a merchant in Boston, has no children: (2) Frederick F., born 1858, unmarried, a merchant: (3) Gardner E., born 1861, married Louise Emerson of Boston, is a merchant in Boston and has two children: Gardner and Thomas Emerson: (4) Grace E., born 1863, unmarried.

Children of George S. and Sophia Richards Murphy: (1) Hattie M., born 1860, unmarried, lives in Cambridge, Mass.: (2) Laura Louise, born 1862, died 1865.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LONDONDERRY.

IN 1730, twenty years after the arrival of the first settlers of Nutfield, about forty families living in the western part of the town petitioned to be set off as a separate religious society, and on Feb. 25, 1740, the New Hampshire legislature incorporated the West Parish of Londonderry. The first steps toward its organization had been taken five years before, so that the church actually dates from 1735. This division in the original parish was caused partly by the location of the church edifice, which was in the eastern portion of the town, and partly by the dissatisfaction felt by some of the parishioners with Rev. William Davidson, the pastor of the "old church." Rev. David MacGregor, son of Rev. James MacGregor, took the pastoral charge of the newly formed church and society. The house in which he generally preached was on Aiken's Range, west of Pinkerton Academy. He occasionally preached, however, in the Hill meeting-house, about a mile west of Aiken's Range. Although the town was divided into two parishes, east and west, parish lines were wholly disregarded, forty families of the West Parish being allowed to attend and be taxed for worship in the East Parish, and about the same number in the East were allowed to attend and be taxed for worship in the West. This division lasted until the close of Mr. MacGregor's ministry in 1777. For many years these families were accustomed to meet and pass each other on their way to church, and sometimes these meetings were attended with ludicrous scenes. Persons would go miles on foot, carrying their shoes in their hands, and putting them on just before reaching the church. Two or more would use a single horse, each riding a short distance, and then hitching the animal for the other to ride on when he came up. It is said that two lovers, one belonging to the East and the other to the West Parish, though engaged to be married, remained single all their lives and died of old age, because they could not agree which church to attend. The division, continuing nearly forty years, was productive of evils long felt in the town, occasioning animosities between the members of the two societies, and preventing ministerial and even social intercourse between the pastors. But they were Scotchmen, and it was not to be expected that either party would yield. In 1741 Windham was set off as a separate parish from the East Parish. As far as church polity and denominational lines are concerned, the West Parish, now the Presbyterian church, Londonderry, is the lineal descendant of the original Presbyterian church founded in 1719. A new church edifice was begun in 1769. It was located near the schoolhouse in District No. 1, not far from where Frank A. Hardy's residence now stands. Although the exterior was completed the following year, the interior was not finished until 1780. Pews were made in 1787, and sold in the aggregate for more than $5,000. This house stood without much alteration till 1845, when it was taken down and removed to the centre of the town, on the Mammoth road, and fitted up for a town hall. The session house was also removed and converted into a dwelling on the same road, about two miles north of the new church. In the winter of 1836–37, steps were taken for the erection of a new church, the building being completed in the fall of 1837, at a cost of about $4,000. The land for the site, originally laid out to David Morrison, was the gift of Robert Mack. In 1860 the church was repaired at a cost of about $2,000. Rev. David MacGregor, the first minister of the West Parish, died May 30, 1777. During his ministry the session consisted of the following men, who were at different periods consecrated to the office of ruling elder: James McKeen, James Leslie, James Clark, James Nesmith, James Lindsley, George Dunean, John Dunean, James Taggart, John Gregg, Robert Morrison, John Hunter, John McKeen, Samuel Anderson, Samuel Fisher, John Aiken, and James Reed. Shortly after Mr. MacGregor's death the "forty-family quarrel" between the two parishes came to an end, the legislature in 1778 repealing the law allowing that singular interchange of families. Rev. William Morrison, D. D., succeeded Mr. MacGregor as pastor. He was ordained Feb. 12, 1783, and died March 9, 1818, after a pastorate of thirty-five years. Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., who had recently resigned the presidency of Dart-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LONDONDERRY.

mouth College, was the next pastor. He was installed Jan. 15, 1822, and resigned in April, 1826, being succeeded by Rev. Amasa A. Hayes, who was ordained June 25, 1828, and died Oct. 23, 1830. Since that year the pastors of the church have been: John R. Adams, 1831 to 1838; Timothy G. Brainerd, 1840 to 1855; William House, 1857 to 1873; Luther B. Pert, 1875 to 1879; Ira C. Tyson, 1880 to 1883; Henry C. Fay, 1885 to 1888; Frank E. Mills, 1889 to 1892; Samuel F. French, 1893 to the present time. The church, which is now in a flourishing condition, has a membership of 135. The membership of the Sunday school is 107, and of the Christian Endeavor society, 31. In a sermon preached in 1876, Rev. Luther B. Pert, at that time pastor of the church, notes:

That the Presbyterianism of America, through its Scotch original in the church of Londonderry and others of Ulster origin, may be traced in some elements of its history to the primitive Christian church.

That the Presbyterian church of America is not chargeable with anything real or imaginary respecting the antinomian controversy of 1637, nor respecting the witchcraft mania of Salem, culminating about 1692. This latter tragedy was in preparation here nearly at the time when they who founded Presbyterianism in America were defending the faith of Protestantism in the siege of Londonderry, Ireland.

That the Presbyterian Church of Londonderry, N. H., if not the first, was among the very first to found Presbyterianism in this country.

That the present Presbyterian Church of Londonderry, N. H., is the only immediate representative of the Presbyterian founders of the town, since the transference of the East Parish to another denomination.

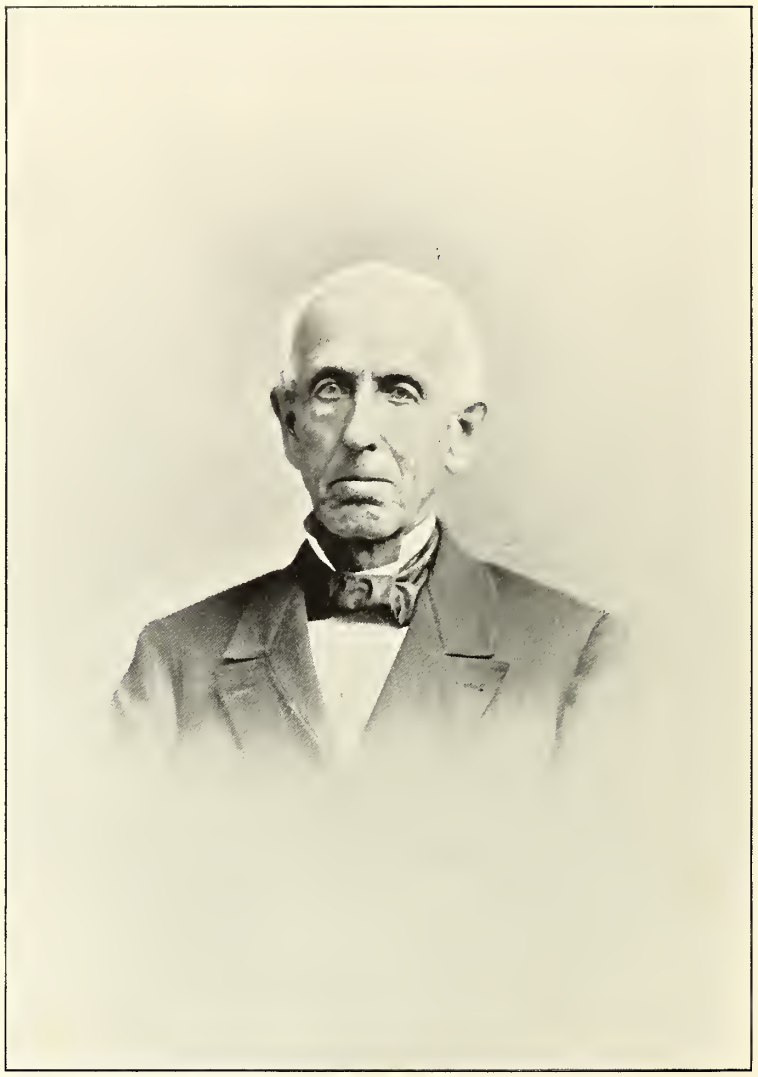
HORACE A. HILL, one of the prominent officials and workers in the Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange, was born Nov. 14, 1839, on the homestead in Derry where he now resides. He is the son of Charles Hill of Chester and Hannah T. Hanson of Brookfield, N. H. His education was obtained in the district school and at Pinkerton Academy. In his younger days Mr. Hill engaged to some extent in the lumber business, but most of his life has been devoted to agriculture. Ever since the starting of the Grange in New Hampshire he has been an active member. He was master of Nutfield Grange and overseer and master of the Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange,— the largest Pomona Grange in New England,— holding each office for two years. He was active in organizing the New Hampshire State Grange Fire Insurance Company, in which he is a director, and he is also a director in the Patrons' Relief Association. He has been the State Grange deputy of the first district for four years, and was assistant marshal three years and chief marshal the last two years of the State Grange fair. Mr. Hill is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, A. F. and A. M. From early boyhood he has attended the old Presbyterian church on the hill in East Derry. In politics he is a Republican and so faithful to his civic duties that he has never missed an election. He has always been a close observer of facts and for years has kept an accurate record of many things, such as the dates of notable storms, unusually hot or cold days, and other meteorological facts of especial interest to a farmer. Nov. 3, 1869, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie H. Fitz, daughter of Luther Fitz of Chester. Mrs. Hill was a teacher in the common schools previous to her marriage, and has served three years on the school board of Derry. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hill are: Luther Fitz, born Oct. 11, 1870, died Nov. 17, 1870; Emma Josephine and Ella May, born June 9, 1874, graduated at Pinkerton Academy June, 1894; Albert Lyon, born March 20, 1882.

COUNTY JAIL, MANCHESTER.

HORACE A. HILL AND FAMILY.

THE LONDONDERRY TORIES.

AT a town meeting held in Londonderry April 29, 1775, it was "voted that a committee of nine men be chosen to inquire into the conduct of those men that are thought not to be friends to the country. Captain Moses Barnett, John McKeen, John Aiken, John Gilmore, Captain John Moor, Ensign James McGregore, George Duncan, Jr., Captain Robert Moor and John Bell were this committee. Voted that the aforesaid committee have no pay." In July, Robert McMurphy, Lieutenant John Pinkerton, John Nesmith, Captain William Alison, James Ramsey and Peter Patterson were added to the committee, making fifteen members in all. The appointment of so large a body shows the vigilance with which the citizens sought to guard against foes at home. There were only about twenty tories in town, most of them living in the English Range, though a few resided near the First Church. Among them Colonel Stephen Holland was the most prominent. He was a gentleman of good Irish family and had come to Londonderry when a young man and married into a family whose connections were rather numerous. He was a tavern-keeper and merchant, educated, wealthy and influential, and had been representative of the town. Holding as he did at the beginning of the Revolution both civil and military offices under the crown, he was early suspected of inclining to the cause of royalty. He was a very shrewd man, however, and so took measures to allay the suspicions of his fellow-townsmen. At a town meeting called for the purpose he made an eloquent speech denying his attachment to the British cause, and succeeded in quieting all fears. By a vote the citizens expressed their satisfaction, and he was invested with new offices of trust. But it was not long before he openly joined the British in Boston, and his estates, including four farms, were confiscated by the act of Nov. 19, 1778. The same act also proscribed and banished Richard Holland, John Davidson, James Fulton, Thomas Smith and Dennis O'Hala, all of Londonderry. There is, however, no record of the confiscation of their property. John Clark, a tory living in the English Range, was sentenced to be confined for a time to his own premises, with liberty only to attend church on Sunday. One day he ventured to step across his lines to pick up a hawk which he had shot, and for this he was heavily fined. During the height of the tory excitement there was a barn-raising on the hill in East Derry, and a conflict was feared between the tories of the English Range and the Pinkertons, Aikens and Wallaces. But friend and foe raised the barn, imbibed the whiskey and departed for their homes in peace. The women of that day had their intense political sympathies as well as the men. It is said that the wife of Dr. Alexander Cummings "wished that the English Range, from its head to Beaver pond, ran ankle-deep in whig blood." After the battle of Bunker Hill many of the tories became ardent patriots. As a class they were elderly men of wealth, education and respectability, some of them holding office under the crown, and it is not surprising that they should hesitate to go at once into rebellion. After the close of the war a question arose whether the tories who had fled from the country and given their aid to England should be allowed to return. The feeling against them was deep and bitter, and the popular sentiment was strong in opposition to their being tolerated in the country. In Londonderry this feeling was peculiarly strong. The citizens learning that, on the adoption of articles of peace, a clause had been inserted at the request of the British plenipotentiaries, that congress recommend that the several states make some provision for the return of the loyalists and refugees, a town meeting was immediately called, "to see if the town will take some effectual measures to prevent those men who have been the cause of so much desolation and bloodshed in the land, to return and dwell among us, and enjoy the blessings of peace and the sweets of liberty." At the meeting thus called, May 29, 1783, a unanimous vote was passed, "to instruct the representatives to use the utmost of their power in the General Court, that the refugees have no liberty to come back to this state," and these instructions were drawn up and adopted by the town, and addressed to Col. Daniel Reynolds and Archibald McMurphy, representatives in the legislature:



Nathan Parker.

Gentlemen. Whereas, by an article in the preliminaries for peace between the United States of America and Great Britain, it is to be recommended by Congress to the several states to make some provision for the return of the royalists or refugees; and we conceive that every state in the Union are to act thereon as they think best, and that nothing therein is binding on the part of the state: and as it is our undoubted right, at all times, to instruct our representatives: we do now solemnly, in town meeting, instruct you to use your influence in the General Court to prevent the return of all or any of the miscreant tories who have gone from this state to the enemy: as the tories have been the principal cause of this long and bloody war. They have murdered our brethren in cold blood: they have burnt our towns, robbed and plundered our citizens, ravished our daughters, and been guilty of every sort of rapine and carnage that can be thought of; and by their lies, continually sent across the Atlantic Ocean, the war spun out to so great a length. We expect that you will use your best endeavors, that nothing may ever be done for those infernal wretches, by this state, further than to provide a gallows, halter and hangman for every one that dare to shew their vile countenances amongst us.

Attest, WILLIAM ANDERSON, *Town Clerk.*

May 29, 1783.

HON. NATHAN PARKER, son of Deacon Matthew and Sarah (Underwood) Parker, was born in Litchfield Nov. 21, 1808. His mother was a daughter of Judge James Underwood of that town. He was the youngest of six children, and his education was obtained at the public schools and in Henniker Academy. Going into business in Merrimack, he remained there until 1840, when he removed to Manchester and began to take a leading part in building up the thriving town, which six years later was to become a city. He and his brother, James U. Parker, raised in Litchfield almost all the $50,000 capital of the Manchester bank, and upon its organization, Feb. 3, 1845, he was chosen cashier, holding that position until 1865, when the bank was closed and the Manchester National bank organized. He became president of the latter institution, in which office he remained until his death, May 7, 1894. The Manchester National bank is an enduring monument to the sagacity and integrity of Nathan Parker and his associates. Upon the organization of the Manchester Savings bank in 1845, Mr. Parker became its treasurer and held that position for nearly forty-eight years. At the time of his death he was the oldest bank president in the United States. Mr. Parker was one of the pioneer railroad men in New Hampshire, taking an active part in many enterprises. He was one of the largest stockholders in the Concord & Montreal railroad, and was treasurer of the old Concord railroad for many years. He was formerly also a director and the treasurer of the Manchester & Lawrence railroad, and for a long term of years a director of the Concord & Portsmouth railroad. Mr. Parker never sought political preferment, but he was elected to the board of selectmen in 1845, the year before the incorporation of the city and the year during which the present city hall was built, the old town hall having been destroyed by fire in 1844. He represented Manchester in the state senate in 1855–56, and might have been president of that body had he so chosen. In 1863–64 he was a member of the house of representatives. He was always a staunch Republican, although not an extreme partisan. Mr. Parker married, in September, 1837, Charlotte M. Riddle of Merrimack, granddaughter of Capt. Isaac Riddle, a wealthy farmer, mill owner, and contractor of Bedford, who built the first canal boat that was floated on the Merrimack river. Mrs. Parker died in 1859, leaving one son, Walter M. Parker, who is now president of the Manchester National bank. One who knew Nathan Parker well thus wrote of him at the time of his decease:

In the death of Nathan Parker, Manchester loses a citizen who has always been assigned a first place among those who have given her an enviable reputation in financial and business circles. He was a quiet, retiring man, who had no political ambition, no relish for show, no desire to be known outside the business in which he was engaged, and he devoted himself entirely and persistently to his calling; but he was widely known, and wherever known he was highly respected. His integrity was never questioned, his sagacity seldom failed, and so successful was he in the management of his own affairs and in the discharge of the numerous trusts that were committed to him, that he came to be regarded by a large clientage as almost infallible. The banks which he established, and which were the objects of his greatest pride and closest devotion, grew under his skilful and conservative direction to be great financial institutions, and the other moneyed enterprises with which he was identified were among the most successful of his time, a time when recklessness and incapacity often wrecked and ruined others. He was a kindly man, and always approachable and always pleasant, but never effusive or profuse in words. He made no enemies.

HIRAM FORSAITH, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Forsaith, was born in Goffstown Sept. 6, 1820. He was educated in the public schools and at Pembroke Academy. Coming to Manchester in 1838, he was a clerk in a store until 1844, and then after two years as bookkeeper at Nashua he returned to this city as clerk and paymaster of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. He remained in this position until 1855, when he went into the hardware business. Six years later, in company with his brother, Samuel C.,

HIRAM FORSAITH.

he started what is now known as the S. C. Forsaith Machine Company. The partnership lasted four years, when they separated, his brother continuing the business and Hiram starting a shop of his own in what was then known as Mechanics' row, where he manufactured wood-working machinery for fourteen years. He afterward travelled for his brother and was for many years connected with the wood-working business and iron industry. He was a member of the common council in 1865–66, being president of that body in the latter year. In 1891 he was a member of the legislature and has served several terms on the board of assessors. He is one of the few surviving original members of the Franklin-Street Congregational Society, and is a member of Washington Lodge of Masons. Since 1857 he has been identified with the Amoskeag Veterans and has been captain of the organization. Feb. 17, 1845, he was married to Frances M., daughter of William and Sophia (Weston) Gregg of Antrim, who died in 1855. Two sons were born to them: Fred S., born May 17, 1850, who married Eliza, daughter of Joseph McIntire of Manchester, and Gregg, born July 17, 1855, died Aug. 15, 1882.

THE BEAR HUNT OF 1807.—The last successful bear hunt in the Nutfield region of New Hampshire took place early in March, 1807. Two men who were out hunting in the northwestern part of Londonderry came upon the track of a bear and immediately started in pursuit, the animal leading them only about two hundred yards. His course was due south, and after following him four miles without bringing him within range of their guns the men relinquished the chase to four or five other hunters whom they chanced to meet. The latter pursued the bear ten miles, when he took refuge for the night in a swamp near Pelham meeting-house. Early the next morning a large party assembled to capture him, but he quickly left his retreat and retraced, in part, his steps of the previous day. Still eluding his pursuers, he passed the second night in a swamp near the Windham meeting-house. On the third morning he started north and ran along the eastern boundary of Londonderry, followed by a crowd of men, boys, and dogs. Towards noon he took to a large pine tree near the site of the old church in Londonderry, and was killed by a shot from a gun in the hands of Deacon John Fisher. The carcass was taken to Daniel Gilchrist's house and dressed, when it was found to weigh two hundred pounds. As fifty men, all told, had been engaged in the chase, four pounds fell to the share of each. The skin was exchanged at Deacon Pinkerton's store for several gallons of whiskey, and the capture of the bear was duly celebrated by the crowd.

THE THREE QUARTER MILE RANGE.

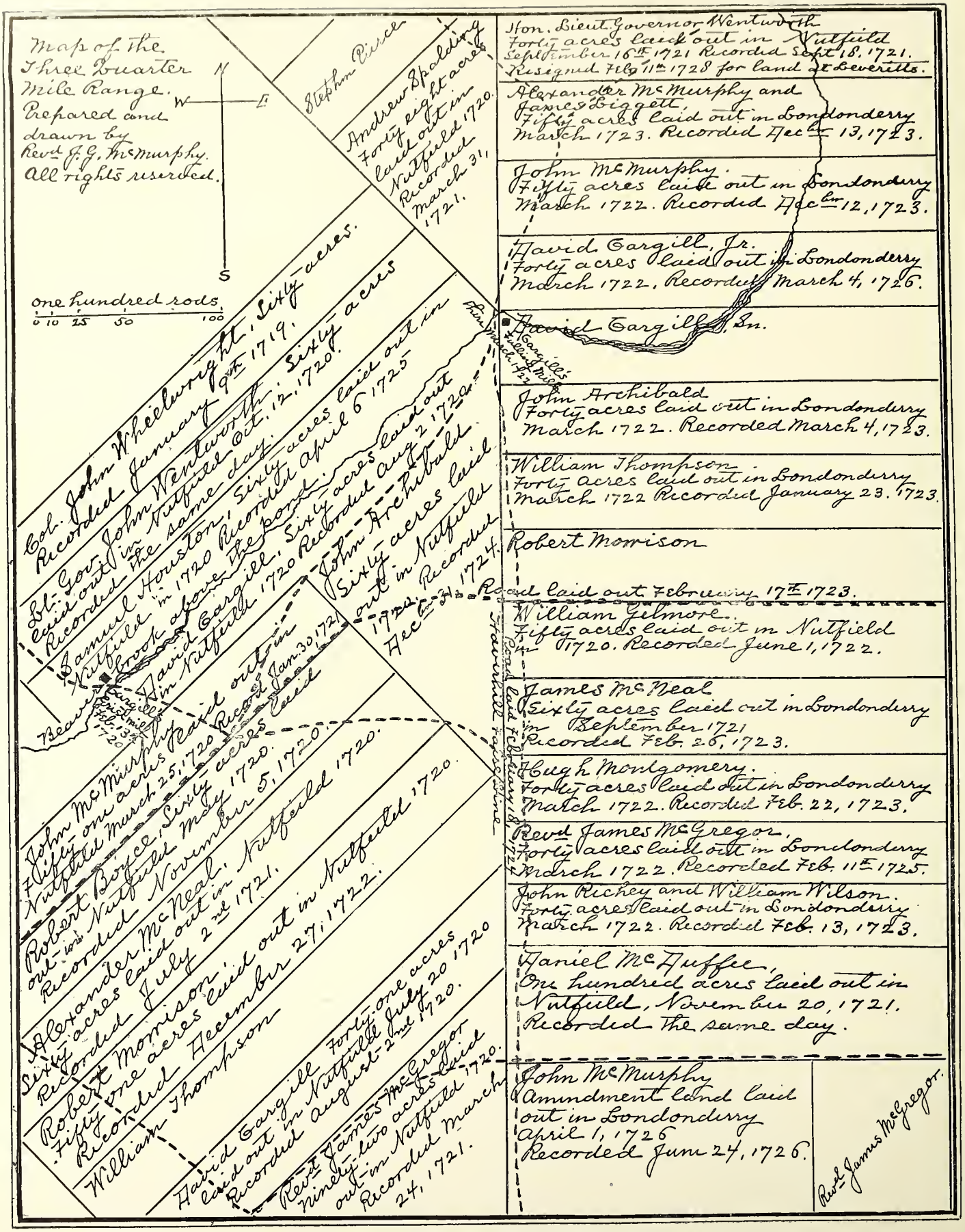
BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

THIS range of homesteads, occupied before the charter of Londonderry was granted, and probably not included in the deed of John Wheelwright to the colony of Nutfield, remained for many years in doubtful ownership, the people of Haverhill claiming it and all that tract of land in the present township of Derry lying east of a meridional line passing through the most easterly corner of the English Range. The beginning of surveys was at the inlay of Capt. David Cargill's fulling mill, and the millpond lay wholly in the disputed territory. An examination of the headlines in the vicinity of this starting place will show the insignificant variations in the course of an imaginary boundary once considered a matter of weighty importance. The origin of the name of the range is found in the dimensions of the homesteads. They were laid out two hundred and forty rods in length and of sufficient width to contain from forty to fifty acres of land. The westerly ends were considered more convenient and serviceable for the proprietors' residences and cultivation, and the easterly ends remained for pasturage and timber. The highway for the accommodation of the range settlers passed along the western ends and was a principal line of communication between Boston, Haverhill, and the settlements lying to the north of them.

At the top of the map is shown a portion of Stephen Pierce's homestead. He was an ancestor of the governor. Adjoining was the homestead of Andrew Spalding, the lots forming an exact isosceles triangle filling the space between the English Range and the Three Quarter Mile Range and the homestead of Samuel Graves. The settlers upon these lots of the Three Quarter Mile Range were disturbed by the people of Haverhill and probably with good reasons, as it appears quite evident the deeds, grants, and charters of the times were conflicting and the actual settlers found themselves involved in seemingly inextricable difficulties, and compelled to fight or surrender without knowing the true cause of their misfortunes. It appears upon the records of the town that Governor Wentworth received and occupied a farm in this range, the first slice taken off the Haverhill claim, and that he formally resigned this land eight years later. Perhaps a transcript of these records may be of interest as fully explaining the transaction. The Governor Wentworth place is clearly identified as the farm occupied afterwards by the Hunters and later by J. T. G. Dinsmore, and now in possession of Robert Rogers, the house next above that of Benjamin Adams:

Nutfield September 16th 1721. Laid out to the Honorable Lieutenant Governor Wentworth forty acres of land it being the second division of land in the above said town bounded as followeth: beginning at a white oak tree at the south west corner. from thence running east two hundred and forty rods and bounding upon Alexander McMurphy's land until it come to a stake & heap of stones, from thence running north twenty eight rods unto a white oak tree marked, from thence running west two hundred and forty rods unto a white oak tree marked, from thence running south unto the bounds first mentioned. James McKeen, James Gregg. David Cargill. John Goffe. Samuel Moore, John Coghran, Joseph Simonds. James Alexander, James McNeal. Committee. Recorded this 18th September 1721.

Pr. JOHN GOFFE.
Town Clerk.



MAP OF THE THREE QUARTER MILE RANGE.

February 11th 1728-9. It is hereby to be known that the Honorable John Wentworth, Esq., Lieutenant Governor in and over His Majestys Province of New Hampshire, doth resign his right and title to the land mentioned in the above record, he having the equivalent of said land laid out on the westerly side of that land commonly called Leveretts Land, etc.

J. WENTWORTH.

I was present when the aforesaid Governor Wentworth resigned the above land. Attest.

per JOHN MACMURPHY,
Town Clerk.

The land reeeived by Governor Wentworth instead of this farm in the Three Quarter Mile Range is identified by deeds in possession of J. Calvin Taylor as part of his farm and deeded by Governor Wentworth to his aneestor (great-grandfather) Matthew Taylor, in 1732.

Alexander MacMurphy, who was granted the lot south of Governor Wentworth, was the great-grandfather of Alexander MacMurphy now living in Derry at the age of eighty-two years.

MRS. BETSY (COBURN) ANNIS. Aged 92 years.

MRS. SARAH (COBURN) MORRISON. Aged 89 years.

Sisters residing in Londonderry, 1894.

No certain information explains the fact that the records show a manifest error in the allotment of these farms. If the record of the Governor Wentworth land is correct, Alexander MacMurphy had possession of a homestead prior to Sept. 16, 1721. The records of deeds at Exeter, N. H., show that James Liggett sold his half of that homestead laid out to him and Alexander MacMurphy in 1722. The second division of Squire John MacMurphy, immediatcly south of Alexander MacMurphy, was laid out to him in March, 1722-3, and yet the description of the land shows Alexander MacMurphy to have occupied before that date. It is possible that Squire John MacMurphy, who was a man of great prudence, the first magistrate and town clerk of Londonderry, recognized the fact that no documents issued prior to the date of the charter could be considered legal or valid. James MacMurphy, the son of Alexander of the Three Quarter Mile Range, sold his interest in the homestead, after his father's death, to his brother Alexander, and bought land of David Morrison in Eayers Range, where his deseendants have lived ever since. The two MacMurphy lots are now owned by Benjamin Adams, and he also owns the lots of the Cargills, his house being just above the original inlay of Capt. David Cargill's fulling mill.

The eastern half of David Cargill's lot was sold to Robert Gillmore at an early date, and March 25, 1724, David Cargill deeded a lot of seventy acres to Robert Gillmore for building him a fulling mill; the lot was north of William Gillmore's farm, hence it is evident the Cargills had bought large tracts of land from the original proprietors at an early date in addition to many grants from the town. The Cargills sold both mills and real estate to John MacMurphy in 1732, and he disposed of them by his will of 1755. James McNeal sold his homestead to James Gillmore April 13, 1722, according to the traditions and papers of the Gillmore family.

There were peculiar means of identifying the Hugh Montgomery lands: the farm in the Three Quarter Mile Range joined upon the farm in a short range southeast of Beaver pond also laid out to Hugh Montgomery. The farm of Hugh Montgomery is not shown in this map but its location was along the side of the homestead of William Thompson. The transcript of William Thompson's homestead is not found, but the following record of Hugh Montgomery's lot will serve several important purposes:

Londonderry March 1720. Laid out to Hugh Montgomery a lot of land containing sixty acres be it more or less which lot is bounded on the west by a white oak tree marked, thence running northeast by marked trees and bounding on Robert Morrison's lot to a stake, bounding on John Archibald's lot and bounding on said Archibald's lot to Haverhill false line, so running north on said line to a stake, and from said stake bounding east on James McNeal's lot to a stake, thence running forty rods south to a stake, thence running west on Mr. McGregor's lot to the aforesaid Haverhill line and bounding south on said line to a white oak tree marked thence running southwest and bounding on William Thompson's lot to a stake, and bounding northwest to the bounds first mentioned; together with an interest in the common or undivided lands equal to other lots in said town. James Gregg, James McKeen, David Cargill, John McNeal, Committee. Recorded this 14th of March, 1723-4.

Pr. JOHN MACMURPHY,
Town Clerk.

It is certain that this was the original order of this short range from the transcript of the laying out of a highway. The highway began at a bridge built by Robert Boyes at the outlet of Beaver pond:

Londonderry July 29th 1723. Laid out by the selectmen a road or street beginning at the bridge at the lower end of the pond called Beaver pond and running up through the Ministerial and through John McNeal's lot and by marked trees to the road now fenced through John MacMurphy's lot and through Robert Boyce's lot and through Alexander McNeal's lot and through Robert Morrison's lot near his house, and running through Hugh Montgomery's lot and through William Thompson's lot and along through David Cargill's lot to the east of his old house where good ground answereth, and so running straight toward Mr. James McGregor's house, or barn, and so by the house to John Richey's house, the said road to be kept and continued clear four rods wide, and the timber of said road to be reserved for the use of said road. Samuel Moore, James Nichols, Robert Boyes, Selectmen. Recorded this 30th of September 1723. Pr. JOHN MACMURPHY, *Town Clerk.*

ELM STREET, MANCHESTER — LOOKING SOUTH.

The positions of some very old houses are indicated by the records, and it seems that David Cargill owned a house that was considered old the next year after the charter was granted to Londonderry. The deed of John Wheelwright, had it been sufficient to establish a clear title, would have included a portion of land that the people of Chester secured under a charter that antedated the charter of Londonderry, and several farms were laid out to the Haverhill line north of Stephen Pierce's homestead. The great farm of Governor Shute was still farther north, and a highway connected it with Haverhill and Boston, the centre of power and authority in the Massachusetts Bay colony. To exhibit the rapid changes in ownership of lands in this part of the town and allow the reader to see the impossibility of constructing a map that will be absolutely free from the charge of anachronisms, another record of a highway is here given:

Londonderry February the 18th 1724-5. Laid out by the selectmen a straight road beginning at the common land lying to the northwest of Governor Shute's lots and running southerly across the said lots and through Samuel Rankin's lot to the line between Thomas Cochran and James Caldwell the two thirds upon James Caldwell's land and the other third upon Thomas Cochran's land, and across William Adams's lot straight to Patrick Douglass's house and to the lean-to, and turning more easterly across Robert Boyes's lot to Governor Wentworth's farm, and so on the said farm to the west end of Alexander MacMurphy's field and across his lot, and across John MacMurphy's second division and David Cargill's to the brook at the Inlay of the Fulling Mill, and as near a south line as ground will allow to John Archibald's house, and straight to William Gillmore's house, and as straight as good ground will allow to Daniel McDuffee's new house, and so to James Adams's house, and so as straight to the easterly corner of John Richey's home lot as ground will allow and then running partly on the second divisions and partly on John Richey's lot as good ground will alllow to the corner of John Barr's lot and so running partly on John Barr's lot and partly on the second divisions as good ground will allow to the line between William Humphrey and John Barr's lot, running on said Barr's land as far as the selectmen have viewed, and then running on said Humphrey's land to the road leading to Haverhill, the said road to be two rods wide. This by order of James Alexander, William Coghran, John Blair, Robert Boyes, Selectmen. Recorded this 27th of February 1724-5. Pr. JOHN MACMURPHY,
Town Clerk.

The lot laid out to the Rev. James McGregor is now owned by Alexander McMurphy and occupied by Charles A. Burnham. The homestead and second division of one hundred acres laid out in one lot to Daniel McDuffee remained many years under his management and ownership, and the name still lives and is perpetuated in the custom of calling some farms by the names of former owners. The McDuffee farm is now owned and occupied by Albert A. Pressey. Daniel McDuffee and Ruth, his wife, lived to a good old age, and their bodies lie in the old burying ground by the First church. A large horizontal slab resting upon four pillars tells the story. From the town records one reads: "Hugh McDuffee, son of Daniel McDuffee and Ruth his wife, was born March 25, 1721," and "John McDuffee, son of Daniel McDuffee and Ruth his wife, was born September 14th 1723." And thus by sure steps the old places are restored and peopled with the shades of the departed.

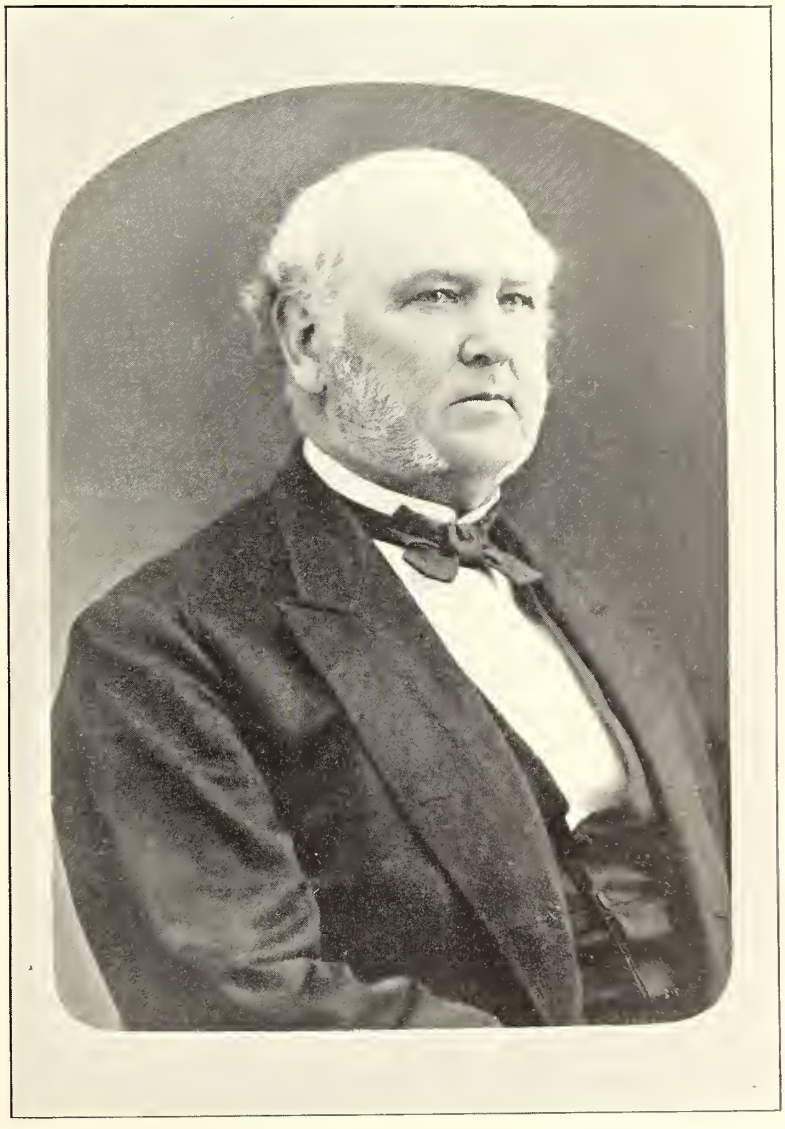
TOWN ACCOUNTS were rigidly audited in the early days of Nutfield. Scrupulously honest as those old Scotch-Irish settlers were, they thought it well that all should know where every penny went. There had evidently been some fault found with the expenditures in 1729, for at the annual town meeting in the following year, "Alexander Nichols, James Aiken and John Morrison were chosen to serve as a committee to the end that the town may be made sensible of the disbursements of their money."

THE FIRST FRAME HOUSE was built in Nutfield (in the present town of Derry) in 1728, for Rev. James McGregor. There were two stories in front and one in the rear, where the kitchen was situated, extending nearly across the house, with ample "dressers," and a sink at one end and a bedroom at the other. Two large rooms were in front, and upstairs were four bedrooms. As late as 1863 this house was occupied as a dwelling by its owner, Joseph Morrison. In the fall of that year, having retained nearly its original form to the last through the vicissitudes of 135 years, it was torn down. (See page 71.)

CHARLES WELLS, M. D., was born in Westminster, Vt., June 22, 1817. His grandfather, Captain Hezekiah Wells, a native of Windsor, Conn., served with distinction in the Revolutionary war and died in 1817. His more remote ancestors were Lamson Wells, born in 1706; Joshua Wells, born in 1672, and Joshua, Sr., born in 1647, all natives of Windsor. Dr. Wells thus traced his lineage through the best of New England ancestry, back to the sturdy Pilgrims. Dr. Wells had but one brother, Dr. Horace Wells of Hartford, Conn., celebrated as the discoverer of anæsthetics. He died in New York Jan. 24, 1848, at the age of thirty-three, while engaged in the introduction of his discovery into general use in surgery, as well as in dentistry, in which he made its first application. A beautiful statue has been erected to his memory in the public park of Hartford. Dr. Charles Wells was educated in the public schools of Bellows Falls, Vt., where the family resided and where his father died in 1829. After academic courses at Walpole, N. H., and Amherst, Mass., he began the study of medicine in 1837 with Dr. Josiah Graves of Nashua, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1840, at the age of twenty-one. He began his professional career at Chili, N. Y., but the field of practice proving unsatisfactory, he removed in 1842 to Manchester, where he continued to reside until his death. Never an aggressive practitioner, but always content with the share of patronage that fell to his lot, he enjoyed in a high degree the confidence and respect of his professional brethren. Such, however, was his success, and such his rare financial skill and judgment, that while still in the prime of manhood he was relieved of the burden of further professional labor, and was enabled to withdraw from active practice and devote the remaining years of his life to the management of his large estate and to those domestic and social enjoyments which were ever the source of his greatest happiness. For more than forty years he was an enthusiastic member of Hillsborough Lodge of Odd Fellows, being the last survivor of the little band who introduced the order in New Hampshire. He was the recipient of all the honors the order could bestow, and was ever a generous contributor to its benevolent work. Never seeking political honors, although they were frequently offered to him, his only public service was as a member of the common council in 1847–48, and as an alderman in 1848–49. He assisted in making the first city report, and the plan suggested and matured by him has been in use ever since. He was for many years vestryman and treasurer of Grace Episcopal church. The ostentatious show of wealth was very distasteful to Dr. Wells. Solid worth and merit alone weighed with him, and no man was ever quicker to recognize the true and the genuine and to denounce shams and humbugs. As citizen, neighbor, and friend, he filled the measure of every expectation, and no resident of Manchester ever departed this life more generally esteemed or more deeply lamented. Of fine physique and of prepossessing appearance, he was gentle, courtly, dignified, and affable in his demeanor. Dec. 21, 1847, he was married to Miss Mary M. Smith, who survives him. Their union, though not blessed with children, proved most felicitous. His death, of which there had been no premonitions, occurred very suddenly of heart disease at his home in Manchester, Dec. 28, 1884.

ONE OF THE QUAINT ENTRIES in the parish records of the First church, Nutfield, reads as follows, under date of Dec. 6, 1736: "Six pounds to Mrs. Clark, remainder of salary due the Rev. Matthew Clark, deceased, which clears the town of his debts from the creation of the world to this day." The parish evidently did not intend to recognize any old unpaid claims which might possibly be presented.

MRS. JANE M. WALLACE, who died in Merrimack Nov. 28, 1866, at the age of eighty-one years, was the eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. William Morrison, who for thirty-five years was the minister of the West Parish, Londonderry. His death occurred in 1818. His epitaph says of him that he possessed "all the virtues which adorn the man and the Christian," and that "as a divine, a preacher and a pastor he held acknowledged eminence." His sermons were said to be "awfully alarming to the wicked."



Charles Wells

EARLY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

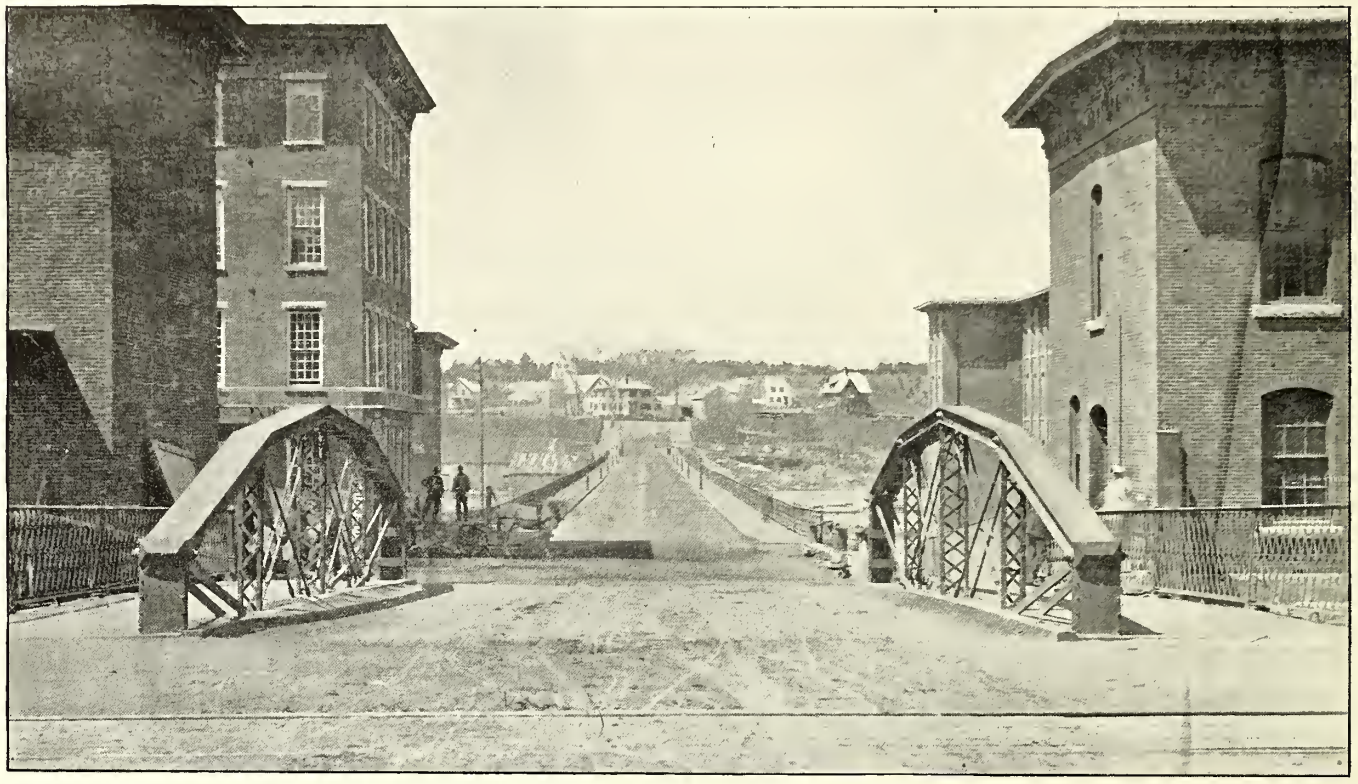
THE Nutfield colony rapidly pushed forward in clearing away the forests around the spots chosen for building log cabins for residences and shelters for cattle. Private roads were temporarily laid out and recorded for the communications of the families. With the demarcation of homestead allotments and the definite arrangement and location of proprietors, concerted action in reference to privileges obtained, and after the early resolution to erect a meeting-house in the centre of population had matured and passed into established materialization in the First church, so called at this day, the inhabitants next turned their attention to the duty of providing a regular means of education for their large households of numerous children. In the unsettled and provisional state of the colony of Nutfield, without guaranty for the possession of the lands on which they had settled, the education of children had been very meagre and confined to the ability of the individual heads of families to engage the services of a tutor or governess. But in the struggles of three years from the time of settlement in 1719, fortune favored the colony in the obtaining of a good and valid charter from Great Britain, and in assured possession the inhabitants, having been called together, and duly organized in a town meeting Jan. 20, 1723, voted for the erection of a schoolhouse in the town; the building to be constructed of logs, the length to be sixteen feet, and the breadth twelve feet, and the side walls to be seven feet in height. In the town there had been several persons of moderate scholastic attainments who had gathered children at their houses for instruction and received remuneration by subscription, but the poorer families not being able to pay anything, it was deemed expedient to make a general provision for the education of all classes. At a general town meeting held at Londonderry March 6, 1726, the town voted to maintain but one school at the public charge for the ensuing year. The provincial statutes required that every fifty householders must be provided with a schoolmaster to instruct the youth in reading and writing, and every community of a hundred households must be furnished with a grammar school. In that year the town was moved to favor the cause of education by a resolution to build a schoolhouse eighteen feet long, clear of the space allowed for the chimneys at one end, where two fireplaces were to be made as large as the house would allow. The wages of a schoolmaster at this time were thirty-six pounds for the year, a salary perhaps not out of proportion with wages in other occupations. March 25, 1732, the town came to the aid of education in a vote to pay the wages of two schools at the public charge.

In searching for the location of these schools maintained at the public expense, it is instructive to note that both were in the same neighborhood, not far from the First church. There were private schools in other parts of the town, under the instruction of young men who afterward became famous. The West Parish was struggling into existence in an unrecognized capacity, temporarily building both churches and schools as the centre of population moved farther away. The Aikens Range, the Eayers Range, and the High Range became powerful influences in establishing other rallying points and eventually led to the districting of the town and the apportionment of a general school tax to the maintenance of a number of schools.

Rev. James MacGregor was an experienced school teacher, and before the wages of his parochial services were adequate to the support of his family he was accustomed to supplement these with receipts obtained from teaching. His son, Rev. David MacGregor, was also a noted teacher and pastor in this town. In both private and public capacity these early teachers deserve such memorialization in history as shall preserve their names in honor. Robert Morrison, Eleanor Aiken, John Barnett, William Harvey, and Archibald Wier had served as teachers as early as 1725. Only ten years later the list of teachers whose names have been preserved was increased by the following: John Wilson, William Wallace, Ezekiel Steele, Thomas Boyes, Francis Bryan, Morton Goodall, Matthew Campbell, Thomas Bacon, William McNeil, and John Eayres were teachers in this town in the year 1736. In the next year were

added the names of Daniel Todd and Mary McNeil.

For more than half a century the town of Londonderry had no established school of higher grade than the common or grammar school, but during this time the higher education was not neglected. There were many young men who had ambition and talent, and obtained by private instruction such knowledge of Greek and Latin as enabled them to enter colleges and prosecuting their curriculum to graduate with honors. As the number of college graduates increased in town, towns. Londonderry must have higher grades. The town was not ready to act as a unit, and influential men moved among the people to obtain subscriptions for maintaining a high school. The common by the First church was the location of the first high school building. It was supposed that other adjoining towns would send pupils to assist in defraying a part of the expenses of maintaining a classical high school under a competent college graduate. Professor L. S. Moor was one of the first teachers. He afterward became an



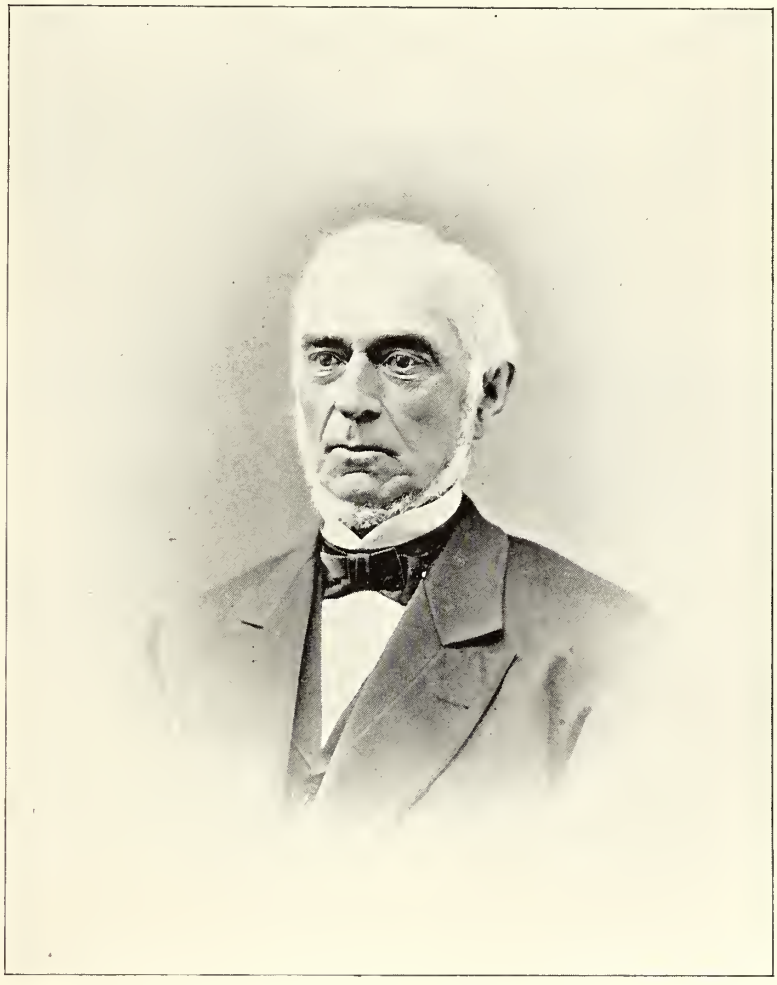
MCGREGOR BRIDGE, MANCHESTER.

the sentiment grew that a fitting school was a necessity. Yearly demands for education at home were made until in the latter part of the century, very soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, there was an immense impulse given to every industry, credit revived, and private fitting schools, or schools of a grade to make both young men and young women proficient in many specialties hitherto not taught in the town schools, were advocated. The young women began to wish for better advantages and went to academies in other

instructor at Dartmouth and later assumed the presidency of Williams and Amherst colleges. Several teachers succeeded for short periods, until Professor Samuel Burnham, a man of collegiate attainments and some executive ability, took the management of the school and for nearly a quarter of a century maintained financially and educationally a very successful classical institution. The year 1814 saw the establishment of Pinkerton Academy, a history of which is given elsewhere in the present work.

HON. JACOB FRANKLIN JAMES.

HON. JACOB F. JAMES was born in Deerfield July 9, 1817, son of Moses and Martha (Young) James, being one of a family of eight children. When he was very young his family removed to Candia, where his boyhood was spent in farming and in improving such neeessary cduea-



HON. JACOB F. JAMES.

tional advantages as the district school afforded. When fourteen years of age he went to Lowell, Mass., and beeame an operative in one of the earding-rooms of the Lowell Manufaeturing Company. After four years of this employment, aided by the savings he had aeeumulated, he entered the Old Baptist Seminary at New Hampton, where he studied for two years. In April, 1837, he returned to Lowell and was made overseer of the eard-room in whieh he had formerly worked, holding the position for three years, when he resigned to enter the employ of the Massachusetts Corporation of Lowell as superintendent of carding. In February, 1842, he aceepted an invitation to eome to Manehester and take eharge of two carding-rooms in No. 1 mill, Stark Corporation, and in less than two years his abilities were such that he was made superintendent of the whole system of earding in that corporation, and retained this position until he followed the natural bent of his mind by devoting himself to making surveys and eonveyances, this being a part of his studies at sehool whieh he had followed with enthusiasm. Mr. James took an aetive part in the early politieal history of the city. In 1845 the Whig party eleeted him as a representative to the legislature, and re-eleeted him the following year. In the spring of 1847 he was chosen mayor, serving continuously until 1849, and was again elected in 1856, serving to 1858. In 1877, on the resignation of Mayor Ira Cross, he was eleeted by the eity eouneils to fill the vaeaney, but deelined the proffered honor. He was ehief engineer of Manchester fire department in 1851 and 1855, and as long as his life lasted his interest in the firemen never ceased. In 1862 he served as second member of the eommittee having eharge of the eonstruetion of the high sehool building, and devoted a great deal of time to the superintendence of the work. For six years he was a member of the board of eounty eommissioners for Hillsborough eounty, being elected in 1864 and re-elceted in 1867. He was one of the trustees of the Amoskeag Savings bank, and a member of the city committee having the public eemeteries in charge from 1867 until his death, and gave mueh attention to their eare. In 1840 Mr. James married Harriet, daughter of Charles Priest of Lancaster, Mass., who is still living, but none of the three children now survive. He became a member of Hillsborough Lodge, I. O. O. F., on

January 8, 1844, and passed the chairs in 1847. In 1844 he was initiated in Wonolanset encampment and passed the usual chairs in 1856. He was made a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in 1859. His death occurred April 15, 1892. Mr. James was an ideal type of an honest man and enjoyed in a remarkable degree the confidence of the people.

PLEASANT VIEW CEMETERY.— This cemetery, situated upon the west side of the Mammoth road in North Londonderry, has been in use but a few years. There repose, however, the remains of some departed citizens of earlier years that have been removed from older yards, notably those that have been taken from the Baptist Cemetery. The following is an alphabetical arrangement of the inscriptions to be found in Pleasant View Cemetery at the present time:

ADAMS, George (son of Nathan and Elizabeth J. Adams) died Aug 31, 1874, aged 22 yrs 8 mos; Gertrude (dau of Nathan and Elizabeth J. Adams) died Nov 19, 1883, aged 13 yrs 10 mos; Rowena (dau of Frank and Alma E. Adams) died Aug 15, 1881, aged 4 mos 13 dys.

AUSTIN, Joshua born Oct 17, 1800, died May 27, 1861.

BARKER, Samuel C. born Oct 15, 1812, died Aug 16, 1893; Hannah D. (wife) born March 27, 1818.

BLODGETT, Isaac died Jan 11, 1858, aged 50 yrs 7 mos 16 dys; Celestia A. (dau of Isaac and Bethiah Blodgett) died Oct 14, 1863, aged 13 yrs 11 mos; Isaac Joshua (son of same) died April 6, 1854, aged 2 dys.

BOYCE, Ladd born Sept 21, 1835, died Aug 2, 1883.

BOYDEN, Joseph, Co F 29 Reg Mass Vols, died July 7, 1893, aged 66 yrs.

BARKER, Affie and Effie (twin daughters of David C. and Eliza J. Barker) died Sept 21, 1860, aged 3 mos.

CHASE, Elijah G. born March 22, 1819, died April 19, 1893; Phebe M. (wife) born July 20, 1822; Nathan P. born June 13, 1812, died Oct 5, 1893; Mary P. Whidden (wife) born Sept 1, 1820; Trueworthy D. born Sept 11, 1828, died Feb 24, 1872; Nancy M. Pettingill (wife) born July 6, 1832, died Sept 6, 1892; Frank E. born Nov. 21, 1862, died Feb 21, 1884; John H. born May 29, 1864, died Aug 29, 1864; child, Dec 30, 1866; child, Jan 3, 1868; Hannah died March 30, 1890, aged 56 yrs 11 mos.

CORNING, Mary (dau of William and Hannah Corning) died Jan 23, 1879, aged 17 yrs 5 mos; Nathaniel born July 17, 1804, died Aug 14, 1869; Mary McMurphy (wife) born April 4, 1808, died April 1, 1893; George W. (son of Nathaniel and Mary M. Corning) born Aug 21, 1843, died Sept 5, 1844; Nathaniel, Jr, born Feb 9, 1839, died June 9, 1878; Alexander M. (son of same) born April 25, 1833, died Dec 12, 1893; Anna J. (dau of Alexander M. and Roxana Corning); Almira N. (dau of same).

FARRELL, Potter died Oct 11, 1890, aged 60 yrs 8 mos.

FLING, John W., stone; Mary A. (wife) born Feb 16, 1837, died June 10, 1890; infant (son) born March 17, 1869, died April 5, 1869.

FROST, Edgar, (no date).

FURBER, J. S., 1819-1891; Elbridge W., 1863-1881; John W., 1846-1885.

GREELEY, George W. died Aug 3, 1888, aged 67 yrs 10 mos; S. Arvilla died Jan 3, 1882, aged 31 yrs 8 mos.

GUTTERSON, Eli S. born July 19, 1818, died May 19, 1863.

HALL, Robert and Henry R., monument; Nancy E. (wife of Robert Hall) born March 30, 1819, died Feb 16, 1868; Ella M. (wife of Henry R. Hall) born Jan 23, 1856, died July 18, 1890; Elsie L. (dau of Henry R. and Ella M. Hall) born Feb 18, 1887, died June 7, 1889. On same monument.

HALE, Etta M. (wife of Samuel C. Hale) born Dec 6, 1851, died Aug 22, 1891.

KIMBALL, Isaac born April 10, 1821, died March 10, 1890; Rebecca J. (wife) born Dec 24, 1832, died March 3, 1892.

MCGREGOR, George F. born Jan 9, 1841, died Jan 20, 1891; Rhoda A. (wife) born Aug 16, 1842; Augusta M. (wife of Wm R. McGregor), 1860-1889; Gracie, 1887-1894.

NESMITH, Jonathan Y. and Lucian H., stone; Oreal (son of J. Y. and A. A. Nesmith), 1859-1863; Cyrus, 1801-1881; Lydiah (wife), 1807-1876; Luzetah J. (dau of Cyrus and Lydiah), 1841-1842; Capt Thomas, 1791-1861; Nancy B. (wife), 1795-1880.

NORCROSS, Joshua L. died Sept 1, 1862, aged 34 yrs 4 mos; George N. died July 1, 1861, aged 3 yrs 11 mos.

NOYES, Freddie (son of J. M. and A. P. Noyes) died Sept 29, 1876, aged 2 yrs 11 mos 20 dys; Eva F. (dau of the same) died Jan 4, 1889, aged 9 mos 7 dys; Mary (wife of Joseph T. Noyes) died March, 1885, aged 47 yrs 3 mos 20 dys; Sylvester C. (son of Benning and Mary B.) died May 21, 1856, aged 12 yrs 7 mos; Ella L. (dau of same) died Nov. 11, 1869, aged 12 yrs 5 mos.

PAGE, Leonard died June 15, 1886, aged 67 yrs 12 dys.

SMITH, Nathan S., stone; Lizzie A. Choate (wife) died Jan 15, 1890, aged 50 yrs 4 mos 2 dys; Elisha died May 26, 1887, aged 86 yrs 4 mos 9 dys; Rachel Sanborn (wife) died March 28, 1893, aged 83 yrs 23 dys.

WHIDDEN, John P. (son of J. W. and E. R. Whidden) died March 14, 1884, aged 5 dys; Ellen Maria (dau of John P. and Alice) died Dec 3, 1857, aged 5 dys.

WHITCOMB, Harriet C. (wife of H. B. Corliss) born Dec 17, 1826, died Feb 11, 1892.

WHITE, Reuben died March 31, 1858, aged 63 yrs; Rachel Corning (wife) died March 25, 1885, aged 83 yrs 5 mos; Ruel B. (son) died Sept 23, 1883, aged 41 yrs 1 mo 22 dys; Samuel G. (son) died Dec 1, 1892, aged 67 yrs; Nelson (son) died May 24, 1851, aged 17 yrs 5 mos; Elisa A. (dau) died Nov 11, 1838, aged 1 yr 5 mos.

WILLEY, Jacob N. born Feb, 1804, died Jan 29, 1867; Rachel T. (wife) born May 18, 1822, died Aug 31, 1886.

SAMUEL CALDWELL FORSAITH.

SAMUEL C. FORSAITH was born in Goffstown, Sept. 29, 1827, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Forsaith. His father being a farmer, he spent his early life upon a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his native town. When a mere boy he manifested a remarkable aptitude for mechanical work, and at the age of eleven years had constructed and set up a miniature sawmill, complete in all its parts, and in running order. At the age of seventeen he came to Manchester and entered the Amoskeag machine shop as an apprentice. There he remained until thrown out of employment by a destructive fire, which led him to seek a situation in the Stark mills machine shop, where he continued until Sept. 1, 1850. He then removed to Milford, where for eight years he had charge of the repair shop connected with the mills in that town. He left Milford to assume charge of the Saco Water Power machine shop at Biddeford, Me., holding this position for two years. In 1860 he returned to Manchester and went into business on his own account, beginning in a room which he rented in the shop of the Manchester scale works, his announcement to the public being that he was prepared to do all kinds of job work, and thus the present and extensive plant operated by the S. C. Forsaith Machine Company had its early beginning.

SAMUEL C. FORSAITH.

Mr. Forsaith's success was such that at the end of the first year he was employing four assistants and was obliged to enlarge his workshop. At this time he purchased a patent machine for folding newspapers, which was so defective that it was of little practical value. Here was an opportunity for the display of his rare genius as a mechanic, and he at once applied himself to the perfecting of this machine with such success that he eventually received large orders to supply newspaper establishments throughout the country with his improved folder. While manufacturing these folders he was also building sawmills, mill gearings, water-wheels, etc., and the number of his employees increased from four to twelve. In 1863 he leased the entire scale works plant, and in 1867 built a new shop which proved to be the nucleus of the set of buildings now owned by the company which bears his name. In 1872, William E. Drew, a former employee in the shop, was taken into partnership, and the business continued to grow until 1884, when the ownership was merged into a stock company with a capitalization of $275,000. In the winter of 1884–85, while Mr. Forsaith was on a trip to the Bermuda Islands and the southern states, he was stricken with apoplexy and died at Philadelphia, March 23, 1885.

Mr. Forsaith will long be remembered as a pioneer in the machine business in Manchester, his genius as a machinist, indomitable perseverance, and great energy overcoming the most unfavorable conditions. He was one of the most companionable of men, was prominent in Masonry and

Odd Fellowship, and was an officer in the Amoskeag Veterans. In politics he was a Democrat, and on several occasions received the enthusiastic support of his party as a candidate for the New Hampshire state senate. Feb. 20, 1848, he married Nancy W. Pierce, who died April 20, 1871. These children were born to them: Frank P., George B., and William, the first named now deceased. Dec. 23, 1875, he married Clara J., daughter of Col. J. C. Smith of Salisbury, her mother being Clara Johnson. The issue of their marriage was three children: Samuel C., Jr., born Dec. 16, 1876; Clarence S., born Feb. 19, 1879; and Darwin J., born Oct. 19, 1880.

ON HOLLAND'S MAP of New Hampshire, published in London in 1784, the only house indicated in the old town of Londonderry is Samuel Thompson's. He was a Revolutionary soldier who enlisted in the first company that went from Nutfield, immediately after the battle of Lexington. The Thompson homestead was in the possession of Charles Hurd in 1865. In the town of Merrimack the only residence noted on the map is that of Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, an English gentleman of education and fortune who left the country on the breaking out of the Revolution. Rev. Edward Lutwyche Parker, for forty years pastor of the First church in Derry, was named for him.

RAISING THE FIRST CHURCH.—It must have been a royal time which the old worthies had at the raising of the First church in Nutfield in 1769, when a new meeting-house was built, for the records state that the parish voted "that the Committy buy four hundred weaight of Cheas, and two thousand Bisket, and three Barl of Rum & five Barl of Syder for the meeting hous raising." Curiously enough, the erection of the house of worship was immediately followed by a season of great religious awakening.

LOWELL STREET, MANCHESTER.— 1885.

REV. O. G. TINGLOF, pastor of the Swedish Evangelical Mission church, Manchester, was born in Sweden in 1856. His parents were in humble circumstances, and although they were

REV. O. G. TINGLOF.

not professing Christians they taught their son to respect the established religion of the country. After becoming acquainted with the religious movement outside the state church of Sweden, Mr. Tinglof was converted to active Christianity in 1874. He ascribes his further enlightenment in religious matters to a book entitled, "The Lord is Right," published the following year, and written by Rev. P. Waldenstrom, D. D., a member of parliament. Some years after his conversion, Mr. Tinglof began to take part in Christian work. Coming to America in 1882, he settled in Boston, where he worked in a machine shop, and preached the gospel to his compatriots on Sundays. In 1888 he returned to Sweden and took a two years' course at Christinehamn in a college supported by the Swedish Evangelical Covenant. In the spring of 1890, while still in college, he accepted a call from the American Congregational Home Missionary Society in Massachusetts to engage in missionary work among the Swedes in that state, and began the work in August of that year. In the spring of 1892 he was called to Manchester by the Swedish Evangelical Mission church. This church was organized Dec. 9, 1889, with twenty-five members, its church polity and creed being similar to that of the Congregational body in the United States. From the start it was partly supported by the Congregational Home Missionary Society of New Hampshire, but in 1892 it became self-supporting, and its work has been prospering and its numbers increasing until now the membership is 115. The First Congregational church opened its chapel for the first services of the little congregation, but as it was necessary to have a place of worship where several meetings could be conducted during the week, a room was hired for that purpose in the City Mission chapel, and the meetings are still held there. Since 1893 the church has been working hard to erect a house of worship of its own, and for that purpose a lot of land on Orange street was purchased in the spring of 1893. In the early part of 1895 this land was sold, and another lot, situated on the northwest corner of Pine and Orange streets, was bought for

PROPOSED SWEDISH MISSION CHURCH.

$4,100. The society intends to build a church there the present year, and the people of Manchester are generously aiding with their contributions. The first pastor of the society was Rev. P. E. Dillner, who came to Manchester in 1889 and organized the church.

HON. ALFRED G. FAIRBANKS.

HON. ALFRED G. FAIRBANKS was born in Francestown, Jan. 16, 1822, and is the son of Deacon Bucknam and Cynthia (Downs) Fairbanks. He was educated in the common schools and academy of his native town. His earliest work was performed on his father's farm, where he laid the foundation of a strong and vigorous manhood. He came to Manchester in 1843, and began his independent career as a blacksmith in the employ of the Amoskeag Corporation. He had learned the trade in his native town. In 1857 he went into trade for himself, and after several years of success purchased a farm in what was then called 'Squog, on the Mast road toward Goffstown, and lived there about seven years, engaging in various mercantile pursuits meanwhile. Hillsborough county built a new jail at Manchester in 1862–63 and Mr. Fairbanks was appointed deputy sheriff and jailer in 1864. This position he held nearly ten years, until New Hampshire chose a Democratic governor and other political affiliations were wanted. General business engaged his attention for several years, and finally he formed the partnership with F. L. Wallace, mentioned elsewhere. In every position Mr. Fairbanks has made warm friends and always held the highest respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, among whom he has been a prominent factor for advancement.

HON. ALFRED G. FAIRBANKS.

Mr. Fairbanks has always taken a lively interest in the politics of the city and state, being first a Whig and later an ardent Republican, and filled various official positions with honor to himself and advantage to the community. In 1881–82 he represented ward 4 in the state legislature, and was one of the commissioners of Hillsborough county for a period of six years beginning in 1883, being chairman of the board two of those years. He was a member of the state senate in 1892–93 from the seventeenth district, serving on the committees on finance, state prison, insane asylum, and soldiers' home. It has been gracefully written of him in this connection:

> Senator Fairbanks, though one of the oldest members of the senate, is one of the most vigorous. His long experience in public affairs enables him to secure a prominent position in the proceedings of the senate. As a conscientious and faithful legislator, Senator Fairbanks stands pre-eminent. His voice is seldom heard in debate, but is never heard without respect and influence. Constant in his attentions upon his public duties, he wins the esteem of his constituents, and faithful in his guardianship of their interests, he adds to his reputation for integrity. In the city of Manchester, where Senator Fairbanks has resided for nearly fifty years, he is justly regarded as one of her leading citizens in all good works. His charity is unostentatious, yet liberal; his friendship not boastful, but cordial. Thrown constantly into association with all classes of society by reason of his business duties, Senator Fairbanks has developed the most sterling qualities of manhood, sympathy, and tact.

Mr. Fairbanks was married to Harriet A. Dodge of Francestown in 1844, and to them three children have been born: Henry B., a prominent business man in Manchester; Ellen Cynthia, who lives at home; and Anna Frances, some years ago deceased. Mrs. Fairbanks died in August, 1891, at the family home on Wilson hill, where Mr. Fairbanks was one of the pioneer settlers twenty-one years ago. He is a member of the Amoskeag Veterans and was quartermaster fifteen years. He is also a member of the Franklin-Street Congregational church, joining soon after its organization in 1844.

ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY.—Although this institution no longer exists, having been merged into the public school system of Derry in 1887, during its life of nearly two thirds of a century it was one of the chief educational centres of New England. Being the first incorporated female academy in the state, and among the first in the country in which a regular course of studies was prescribed, the school may justly be called a pioneer in the cause of woman's education in America. There had been a female department in Pinkerton Academy, but the trustees deemed it expedient to separate the boys from the girls, and a female seminary was opened in the building originally erected for an academy. Jacob Adams, who died in 1823, bequeathed about four thousand dollars of his property to endow a female academy, "to be located within one hundred rods of the East Parish meeting-house, in Londonderry." The school was accordingly established, and in April, 1824, went into operation under the charge of Miss Z. P. Grant, who had been a pupil, and was then an assistant, in the seminary of Rev. Joseph Emerson. She was aided by Miss Mary Lyon, who subsequently became distinguished as a teacher at Mt. Holyoke Seminary in carrying out the plan of female education originally adopted at Adams. Under the superintendence and instruction of Miss Grant and Miss Lyon, the academy soon attained a high reputation and attracted pupils from all parts of New England, the attendance reaching one hundred. In 1827 circumstances led the two teachers to sever their connection with the school and open an academy for young ladies at Ipswich, Mass. They were succeeded by Charles C. P. Gale of Exeter, a graduate of Yale, who remained principal for ten years. One of Mr. Gale's pupils has paid this tribute to his character: "He was a magnetic man, full of candor, hope, and all high ideals. He attracted everybody towards him, made lasting and loving friendships, and rarely failed to create among his pupils strong personal loyalty and affection. Our lessons in Paley's Theology and Evidences were often only texts for eloquent and suggestive lectures, quickening and kindling our thoughts, so that when we left his presence we were glowing with a new life." On Mr. Gale's resignation, John Kelly of Atkinson was appointed principal, and remained in charge three years, being succeeded by Miss Laura W. Dwight, who also remained three years. Edward L. Parker, the next principal, resigned in 1848, after a four years' service, and during the next twelve years the academy had nine different principals, as follows: Rev. Eli T. Rowe, Henry S. Parker, Miss Abby T. Wells, Nathaniel E. Gage, Miss E. C. Rubies, Nathaniel J. Marshall, Miss Jennie M. Bartlett, Miss Mary A. Hoyt, and Benjamin F. Warner. In 1860 the trustees were fortunate in securing the services of Miss Emma L. Taylor of Derry, youngest sister of Dr. Samuel N. Taylor of Phillips Andover Academy. Under her management the school prospered greatly, and the course of study was much extended. She remained in charge many years, her assistants at different times being Miss Mary F. Rowly, Miss Mary E. Burnham, Miss Elizabeth Train, and Mrs. William Crawford.

The fiftieth anniversary of the academy was celebrated July 1, 1873, the occasion bringing to Derry the alumnæ from many states of the Union. A very interesting feature of the event was the presence of Mrs. Bannister of Newburyport, the first teacher of the school. She was in her eighty-second year, and had not visited the school since leaving Derry, forty-seven years previously. There were addresses by Rev. Mr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Deriner, Mr. Edward L. Parker, and at the collation which followed in the town hall speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Wellman, Hon. E. H. Derby, Dr. Hooker of Boston, and several others.

In the list of graduates or former pupils of

the school are the names of the first wife of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the two sisters of N. P. Willis, the poet, one of whom became widely known as "Fanny Fern," the Penhallows and Salters of Portsmouth, the Cilleys of Nottingham, the Derbys of Boston, the Bells, Aikens, Frenches, and Richardsons of Chester, the Tuckers, Thorns, Taylors, Greggs, MacGregors, Farrars, Dows, Parkers, Prentices, Pattens, Adamses, Choates, and Eastmans of Derry and Londonderry. Miss Lucinda J. Gregg, a graduate of the school, read the poem on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary.

With such a long and honorable record of usefulness, the academy, to the great regret of its friends, closed its separate existence in 1886. During the last few years the attendance had been very small, owing to various causes, and the trustees felt that the purpose for which the institution was founded could be better carried out by its union with the common school system of the town. Steps were accordingly taken to bring this about, and in October, 1887, the General Court approved the "Act to Establish the Adams School District in Derry." After defining the boundaries of the district and specifying its officers, the act provides that:

The duties of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the district, of the clerk to keep all records of the district, and of the joint board and of the treasurer to receive any money paid by the trustees of the will of Jacob Adams, late of Derry, deceased, or any other money properly paid to him for school purposes.

The authority of the town under the laws of 1885, chapter 43, as to assessing and collecting taxes in said Adams School District and appropriating the same for school purposes shall continue as if this act had not passed. When it shall be decided by the courts of this state, upon application made, that the real estate and the income of the personal property, now in the hands of the aforesaid trustees, can be used and appropriated by said trustees for educational purposes in connection with the district school in the said Adams School District, then the said president, clerk, and treasurer shall constitute a joint board to act with the town school board in selecting a teacher and fixing the compensation, and it shall then be the duty of the board of education of said town to contract with said trustees and pay a reasonable rent for the use of the school building now held by said trustees, with the assent of said joint district board, and any scholars from other parts of the town district may attend the school in said Adams School District free of tuition with the consent of the town board.

Such sum as shall be paid for rent, together with the income of any fund in the hands of said trustees, shall be appropriated as nearly as may be for the education of females, together with all school children of said district, and for increasing the efficiency of the district school at a location according to the will of said Adams.

JOHN MOORE seems to have given the early settlers of Nutfield no little trouble. Sickness had brought on poverty, and there was no appropriation for the support of the poor. Accordingly, in the warrant for the annual town meeting in 1730 the eighth article read: "To see what the town will do about John Moore." Providence, however, interfered before the meeting was held and saved the town from its embarrassment, for the record says: "8th article deferred by reason John Moore is dead."

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, MANCHESTER.

James F. Breggs

THE HIGH RANGE AND MOOSE HILL.

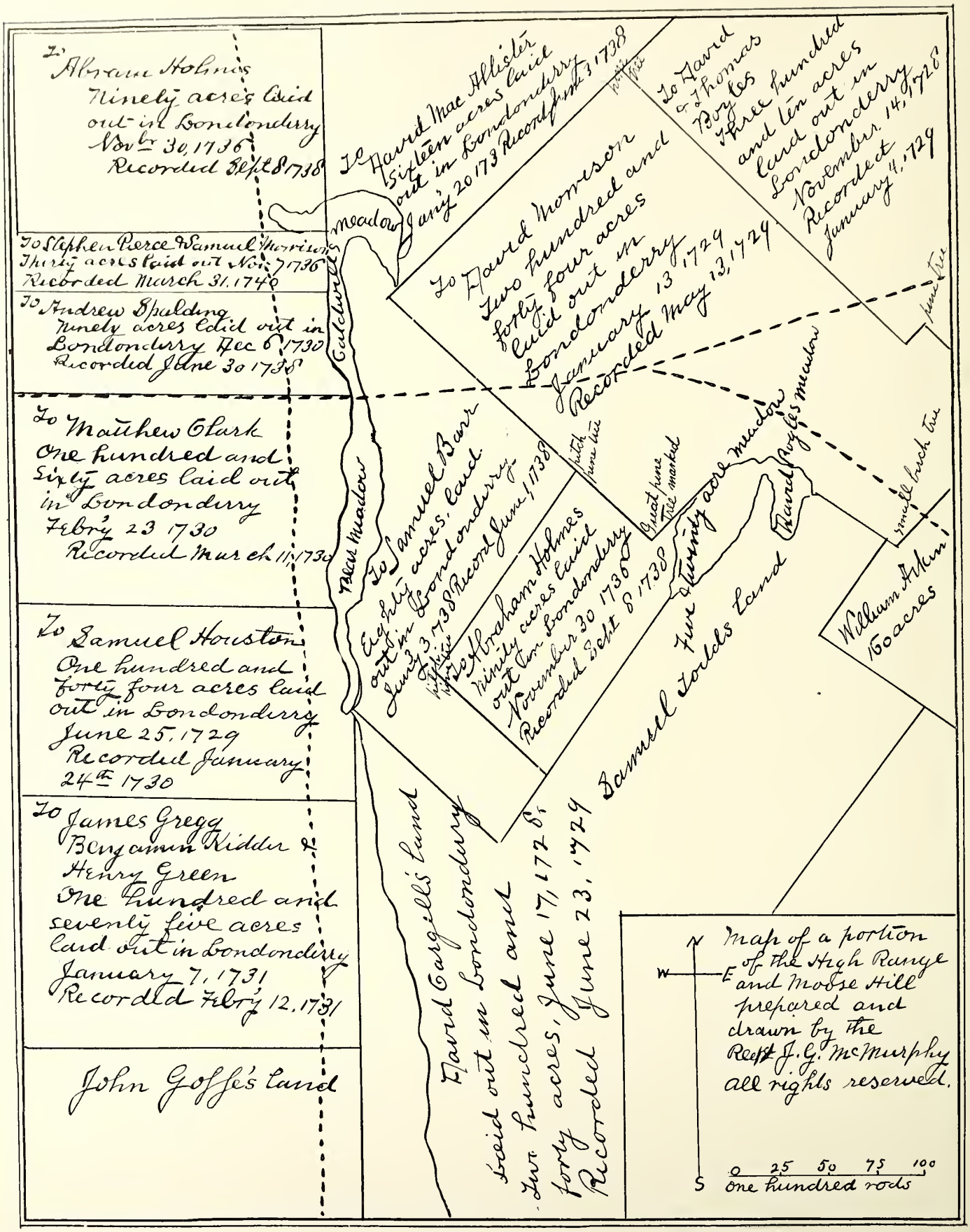
BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

THE importance of a range is not estimated by the quality of the soil, but by the characteristics and persistent economical habits of the people. The most refractory and inhospitable portions of the township have yielded to sturdy and repeated attacks of the husbandman through many years of working days not limited to ten hours, nor even measured by the rising and setting sun. Every settler was a proprietor at the beginning, and probably few among these proprietors had any money for the hire of assistants. The greater part of trade consisted in the exchange of products of the land for necessary imports.

An examination of the records of the town of Londonderry in respect to the original occupation of the High Range and adjoining lands discloses the fact that while the allotments were not made until the town had been settled nearly twenty years, the same names appear in the schedule. Some of these proprietors appear to have considered the acquisition of territory a source of revenue, and the wisdom of their judgment is generally manifested in the long continuance of the ancestral name in the community. As an instance of this characteristic and of this persistence of name, it may be noted that Abram Holmes was the proprietor of a homestead of sixty acres of land in the Eayers Range, and for his second division he received a farm that was called forty acres, more or less, and measured eighty acres, being one hundred and sixty rods long and eighty rods wide; also one acre and one hundred and forty-five rods of meadow at Bear hill, just west of Samuel Morrison's lot; also a meadow of thirty-five rods near John McClurg's lot; also seventy rods of meadow between the lots of John Wallace and John Givean; also thirty rods of meadow between John Wallace's and David Morrison's lot. These meadows were scattered widely and must have been harvested with considerable difficulty. Under date of Oct. 28, 1720, there is upon record the statement that Abram Holmes had not complied with the homestead conditions and had requested the committee of public affairs to allow him until the first of January to make a settlement upon his lot. Permission was granted, with the understanding that he must settle then or the lot would be disposed of to others ready to make immediate settlement:

Londonderry November 30th 1736. Then laid out to Abraham Holmes ninety acres of land for twenty eight acres of good land which is thirteen acres of amendment land, said land lieth north of Bear meadow in said town: beginning at a pine tree marked standing at a meadow that goes by the name of Caldwell's meadow, then west one hundred and sixty three rods to a maple tree marked, then north one hundred and three rods by marked trees to a stake and stones, then east one hundred and sixty three rods to a pine tree marked J. H. then south to the bounds first mentioned. Note there are four acres of land in said bounds reserved for a highway to the town where they see cause to lay it out, in said land, and this with some land in Canada is full satisfaction for the amendment land of the aforesaid Holmes. Note: all the corners are marked J. H. John Archibald, James Rogers, John Wallace, committee. Recorded this 8th of September, 1738. Pr. JOHN WALLACE.
Town Clerk.

At a meeting of the proprietors of Londonderry June 1st 1738, the foregoing record was read and approved of by the proprietors aforesaid for the aforesaid Abraham Holmes' benefit and his assigns forever. Attest per JOHN WALLACE.
Town Clerk.



MAP OF A PORTION OF THE HIGH RANGE AND MOOSE HILL.

Londonderry, November 30th 1736. Then laid out to Abraham Holmes ninety acres of land for twenty two acres of good land which is for eleven acres of amendment land, said land is situated and lieth in Londonderry aforesaid south west of the five-and-twenty acre meadow, beginning at a pitch pine tree marked standing on the line of David Morrison's land from thence south-west-by-south one hundred and sixty six rods by marked trees to a pitch pine tree marked J. H. from thence south east eighty two rods by marked trees to pitch pine tree marked J. H. and bounding on the common land, thence north-east-by-north to the five-and-twenty acre meadow to a stake and stones, then up said meadow bounds thirty nine rods to said Morrison's land, then southwest about twenty five rods to a pitch pine tree marked, then northwest to the bounds first mentioned. Note that there are four acres of land in said bounds reserved for a highway to the town where they see cause to lay it out. Also note that the laid out meadows in said bounds are reserved to their owners. John Archibald, James Rogers, John Wallace, Committee. Recorded this 8th of September 1738.

Pr. JOHN WALLACE,
Town Clerk.

At a meeting of the proprietors of Londonderry June 1st 1738 the foregoing record was read and approved of by the aforesaid proprietors for the aforesaid Abraham Holmes' benefit and his assigns forever. Attest pr JOHN WALLACE,
Town Clerk.

In the allotment of land to Abram Holmes the reader is made acquainted with a common feature of the records. There were other proprietors who received much more land, but this is an average amount, and the name has remained to the present. The farm of ninety acres laid out to Abraham Holmes at the north end of the High Range at this present time is divided into several parts and owned by Plummer, Greely, Gage, and McAllester. All except Daniel Gage of Lowell are townspeople. Jonathan McAllester, a lineal descendant of David McAllester, owns a portion and lives near by on his ancestral domains east of Bear meadow on the road leading to the High Range over Moose hill. David Morrison was a brother-in-law to David McAllester, and within ten years of the time the two hundred and forty acres were laid out to him, or about the period of his brother-in-law's settlement in Londonderry, conveyed a large portion of this land to him, and there the name of McAllester has remained for more than a hundred and fifty years.

The farm next south of Abraham Holmes, laid out to Stephen Pieree and Samuel Morrison, is owned by George Plummer. Stephen Pieree, who was the grandfather of President Franklin Pieree, as a proprietor under the charter, received a homestead between the English Range and the Three Quarter Mile Range.

The farm assigned to Andrew Spalding has been divided into many portions. One portion was known as the Dismoor farm. Bennett, Hurd, and Greely about cover the limits of the original lot. Matthew Clark was a large landholder and left his sons many farms in various parts of the town. His homestead was located in the English Range. He was drowned accidentally at Amoskeag Falls, May 28, 1731, and his estate passed to his heirs soon after this lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land was assigned to him.

The present owners of the Matthew Clark lot are Lowd, Miller, Towns, and Farley. Samuel Houston's lot descended to the Caldwells, and Bolles, perhaps, although it is not always clearly evident that certain boundaries are original, and the former lines of division cannot be ascertained without actual surveys.

It is traditionally affirmed that Charles S. Pillsbury occupies the original lot of James Gregg and Benjamin Kidder. At the date of the laying out of this lot of one hundred and seventy-five acres to Gregg and Kidder the southern boundary was recorded as touching on John Goffe's land. The clerical ambiguity is permitted to remain in the spelling of the name, as no person can identify the owner at the present time, and the land was soon afterward assigned to John Woodburn and John Senter, two persons whose histories are indelibly impressed upon the lives and memories of many generations.

The highway leading southward across the easterly ends of the High Range farms was a very important line of communication before the construction of the Mammoth road. It connected at the south end with the old Dunstable path, now known as the Nashua road from Derry.

The lot of eighty acres laid out to Samuel Barr came into the possession of the family of Peter Patterson and remained a long time in their name. They also obtained a part of the Cargill land, the upper portion, and Thomas Patterson died there a few years ago. The greater part of the Cargill land was eventually converted into

farms, and by patient industry became the cultivated and valuable homesteads of the Boyds. Col. Calvin and Mason Boyd, making extensive improvements on their farms, erecting large buildings, raising large families, and dying at an advanced age, are worthily remembered and honored by their townsmen.

There was at the date of the allotment of land a large area of meadow. Some of these meadow areas are represented on the map with names, but ten times the number are recorded in the Proprietors' Book. Among these meadows perhaps the five-and-twenty aere meadow is a fair speeimen. It was divided into innumerable parts, and the early settlers living several miles distant were anxious to have even a small portion of a few square rods in this meadow. Sometimes these meadows were four or five miles in length, extending throughout the whole eourse of a river, brook, or creek, and only a few rods wide at the widest, and for some portions of the stream the width was ineonsiderable.

SCHOOLHOUSE IN DISTRICT NO. 1, LONDONDERRY.

Some eare has been taken to indieate the eorner bounds of these old allotments of land, as adding an interest in the map to those who have had any experienee in surveying, or derive pleasure from the perusal of old deeds, or enjoy the reeognition of a landmark that was old in the days of their grandfathers. The piteh pine tree was a common bound in the rcords of this section of the country in 1730, and if credence is to be given to the reports of some of the oldest residents of that part of the town, those pitch pine trees marked with initials of owners on one or more sides stood a long time, in fact were of longer duration than the generation that saw them marked and registered.

As stated, a portion of David Morrison's lot was deeded to David McAllester, and upon that Jonathan McAllester now lives. The two parsonages and churches on the Mammoth road, and the soldiers' monument and Glenwood cemetery, are all located on the Morrison land. The two houses and other buildings of the Maeks are on this tract, with the greater part of their farms. The Maek farms inelude a portion of the lot granted to Andrew Todd, and among the relies found in Robert C. Mack's antiquarian collection is a powder horn pieked up in the woods near his house, with sueh engravings and letters traeed in the horn that he believed it to have been the property of Lieut. Andrew Todd.

It has been noted that this part of the town was allotted nearly twenty years after the settlement, but it remains to point out to the reader that the meadows were appropriated as early as any land in the township, and probably were cut and harvested for more than forty years before the Nutfield eolony thought of seeuring a claim upon them. The people of Haverhill continued to

maintain their rights to meadows in the easterly part of the town, and the people of Draeut, Tyngsborough, and Dunstable contended for the west and the south for many years after the eharter of King George I. granted a township to this eolony in the name of Londonderry.

July 28, 1723, there was laid out to James Blair one aere and ninety rods of meadow in the upper end of Bear meadow, bounded by the upland and by stakes that bounded some meadow of James Leslie. As James Blair lived in the English Range, he must have travelled twelve miles, eounting both ways, for a day's work harvesting hay in that meadow, unless he sold his right to others. The same day there was laid out and reeorded to James Leslie one aere and seventy rods of meadow in Bear meadow bounded by stakes between James Blair on the north and James Lindsey and Matthew Clark on the south. Looking at the reeords again, it is seen that James Lindsey had for his share one acre and a half of the meadow at Bear meadow at the lower end and bounded on Leslie and Clark by stakes. Sir James Leslie lived in the English Range, as did also James Lindsey and the others. On the same date there was laid out to Matthew Clark at Bear meadow one acre and a quarter of meadow bounded by stakes on Samuel Houston and James Lindsey, and thus every reeord adds a new name to the list of owners to a small meadow that not one of the proprietors lived within six miles of, and in a region not appropriated or platted into farms for many years afterward. This was an unsettled region and the bear, moose, and wolves, with other smaller beasts, still elaimed the privilege of pieking berries, or browsing upon the tender shrubs, and other benefaetions of nature not yet claimed by man.

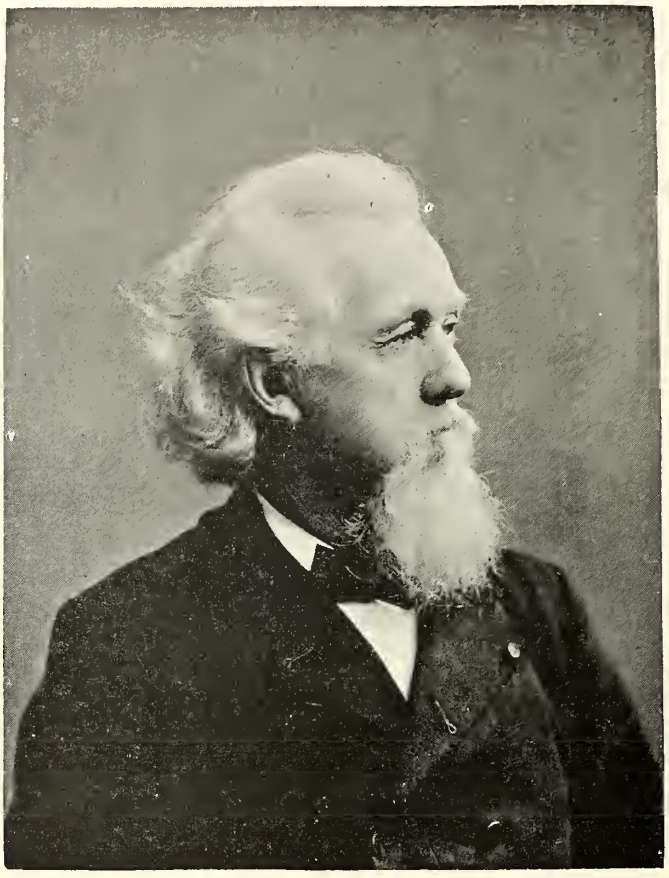
It is quite probable that John Goffe is the earlier form of a familiar name. And it is alleged on good authority that John Goffe was a refugee in this country prior to the settlement of the Nutfield colony, being one of the three famous regieides of history (Wheaton, Whalley, and Goffe) that were coneealed in Conneeticut for a time. John Goffe may have been a squatter or a homesteader on the theory of oecupation eventually securing a title, for it appears that the old book of reeords, ealled erroneously, perhaps, the Proprietors' Book, contains these entries, subjoined for the deleetation of those who are interested in searehing out the footsteps of marked individuals: "John Goffe, Jr., was born Mareh 16th, 1700; Hannah Goffe was born Feb. 4th, 1705-6; Sarah Goffe was born Aug. 19, 1709; Mary Goffe was born April 12, 1711." At the time these ehildren were born to John Goffe, neither Londonderry nor Nutfield was here, but with the families of Butterfield, and Smith, and Graves, and Phillips, and others, they were here in antieipation.

THRIFT AND SORROW do not seem to be neeessarily ineompatible. It is related of one of the early settlers of that part of Nutfield ealled Kilrea, that she was a very industrious woman and that her natural bent of eharaeter was shown at her husband's funeral. While the eorpse was awaiting the rites of burial, she ealled out, impatient of delay: "Hand me the spinning wheel, and I will draw a thread while the erowd are gathering." Just as philosophieal as she was Old Mellows, who lived north of the eemetery on Graveyard hill. His wife had gone on a visit to Beverly, and on returning in a riekety old ehaise she was thrown out and her neek broken. At the funeral, two days later, the afflieted husband remarked that had it not been for "the little delay at Beverly, Betsey would be with us on this great oecasion."

COURT HOUSE, MANCHESTER.

HON. JOHN GAULT CRAWFORD.

HON. JOHN GAULT CRAWFORD, son of Hosea W. and Caroline M. (Gault) Crawford, was born in Oakham, Mass., April 21, 1834. His ancestors, who came to America in 1713, were among the first settlers of Rutland, Mass. Aaron Crawford, the first of that name in this country, and his wife, Agnes Wilson, were Scotch-Irish. The family is descended from Alexander, the second son of Sir Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny, Scotland, the fifteenth in descent from Johannes de Craufurd, who lived about the year 1140, and is the first one of the name of whom there is any record. John G. Crawford is of the twenty-sixth generation from Johannes. His great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. His grandfather also served in the Continental army for a time near the close of the struggle for independence. John G. Crawford's early educational advantages were limited to the district schools of his town, with a few terms at the academy. In the spring of 1855 he went to Kansas, when the territory was first opened to settlement, and took an active part in the struggle with the border ruffians, serving with General Lane and John Brown. Returning to Massachusetts in 1856, he resumed his studies and in 1859 entered the law office of J. M. Gorham of Barre, Mass., continuing his legal studies and teaching winters until the spring of 1861, when he went to Michigan on a visit. A few days after his arrival there Fort Sumter was fired on, and Mr. Crawford immediately began addressing war meetings and raising volunteers. Enlisting in September as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry, he was appointed sergeant major and later was commissioned lieutenant and detailed as battalion adjutant by Philip H. Sheridan, who was then colonel of the regiment. Returning to Michigan in 1863, he raised a company for the tenth cavalry and was commissioned captain by Governor Blair. He was in twenty engagements and was twice wounded. In 1864 he was elected to the Michigan state senate and served two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 at Pontiac, Mich., and to the United States court in 1867. Removing to Lancaster, N. H., in 1870, he practiced law until 1881, when he was appointed by President Garfield United States consul at Coaticook, Canada, holding that office three years and winning a reputation as one of the most efficient consuls in the service. He came to Manchester in 1890 and has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. Mr. Crawford has been on the stump in every campaign since 1856, and being an eloquent and earnest advocate of Republican principles, he has rendered incalculable service to his party. His reputation as a public speaker is by no means confined to New Hampshire, for he has been in great demand as a campaign orator in Michigan, Massachusetts, Vermont, and other states. The voters of 137 towns have listened to him, and many close districts have been carried for his ticket by his masterly presentation of the issues. April 16, 1863, Mr. Crawford married



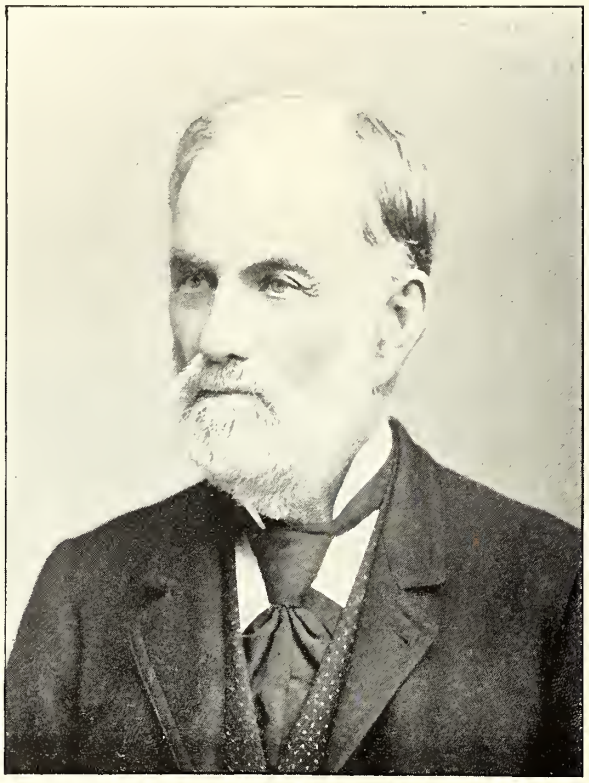
HON. JOHN G. CRAWFORD.

Emma Tindall in Michigan; after her death he was married, June 30, 1867, to Abbie T. Stevens of Franklin, Mass., and on April 30, 1885, his second wife having died, he was united in marriage to Mary A. Harrington of Worcester, Mass. He has one daughter, Carrie E., born Sept. 30, 1870. Mr. Crawford is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R. He attends the Hanover-Street Congregational church.

COL. ANDREW C. WALLACE was born in Antrim Oct. 26, 1820. He is a great-grandson of Deacon Isaac Cochran, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war and who was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Deacon Cochran built the first two-story house in the town of Antrim, where he settled in 1785. Col. Wallace lived in his native town until he was seventeen years of age, when his father, who was a carpenter, removed to Bedford. Here he worked at his father's trade until he became of age, and coming later to Manchester he was in the employ of Baldwin & Stevens until 1848, when he purchased their machinery and started in business for himself, manufacturing sash, doors, and blinds. He was burned out in 1852, and he then removed to Littleton, where he remained about a year engaged in business. Returning in the spring of 1853, he established himself on Main street, where he has ever since been located and where he carries on a large business in the manufacture and sale of lumber. He has erected several business blocks and is a large real estate owner. Col. Wallace has always been greatly interested in the fire department and in the state militia. From 1848 until 1882 he was a member of the fire department, and for eight years was on the board of engineers. He was an active member of the old Stark Guard, and a charter member of the Amoskeag Veterans, being major commanding of

COL. A. C. WALLACE AND HIS LUMBERMEN.

the latter organization when it visited the centennial exposition in 1876. In politics, Col. Wallace has been one of the most efficient workers and wisest leaders of the Republican party, and his efforts have many times enabled that party to carry the city. He was a member of the board of aldermen in 1857–58 and in 1881–82, and of the state legislature in 1856, '71, and '72. Other honors have frequently been urged upon him, but he has declined them all. Since its organization he has been a valued member of the water commission.



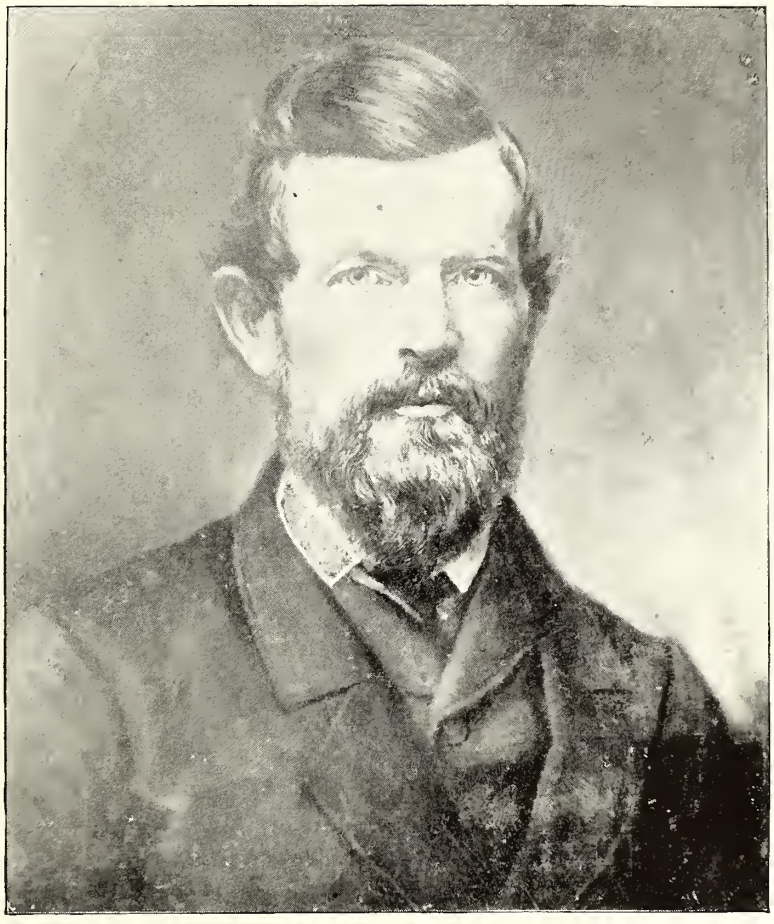
COL. A. C. WALLACE.

As a breeder and owner of blooded road and trotting horses, Col. Wallace is one of the best known men in New England. Few men possess such excellent judgment concerning horses as he, and his opinion is frequently sought. For years he owned the noted stallion Ned Wallace, whose record was 2.25, the fastest trotter of his day in New Hampshire. Col. Wallace was president of the Manchester Driving Park Company for several years and has perhaps done more than any other one man to promote the interests of the trotting turf in this vicinity.

HORACE GREELEY'S VISIT.— Horace Greeley visited Londonderry in the autumn of 1832. He was then about twenty-one years old, tall, pale, and thin, somewhat awkward, but dignified and manly. Making the home of John Dickey his headquarters for more than a week, he visited his relatives and old acquaintances in the neighborhood, starting out in the morning and returning at night. His evenings were spent in reading or telling stories in his quaint and pleasing way. Sometimes sights and incidents of New York life were the subjects of his conversation, but his greatest delight was in relating anecdotes of settlers on the western frontier. He always fascinated both young and old. During his stay he attended a militia muster of the old eighth regiment on the field of John Pinkerton. Although not much interested in military affairs, he started off with high hopes of meeting some friends whom he had not yet seen. Rain, however, spoiled the day's enjoyment, and he soon returned, and expressed a rather indifferent opinion of New Hampshire militia musters, declaring that "they weren't much of an institution, after all." After partaking of the hospitalities of all his relatives in Londonderry, Manchester, and Windham, he departed for the scene of his labors, and in a few months started his first newspaper, the New Yorker. He was in town again in June, 1840, on his way to the Harrison convention at Concord, and he subsequently made frequent visits to Londonderry, twice being accompanied by his wife, and on three occasions he made public addresses in town. In 1847 he spoke at Derry, Exeter, and Chester, and while at the latter place was the guest of Hon. Samuel Bell, whom he ever afterward spoke of as resembling his ideal statesman, Henry Clay. At the time of Greeley's death there were 119 residents of Londonderry who were of his kith and kin.

DEER-KEEPERS, "to see that the dear should not be destroyed," were chosen annually by the town of Londonderry as late as 1768. Deer were frequently seen within the limits of old Nutfield in the early years of the present century, but they were not so numerous as to require the services of a keeper.

JOHN PLUMER, son of Deacon John and Mary (Ferson) Plumer, was born in Goffstown April 29, 1821. He received the common school education of the place, wrought faithfully on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, and then came to Manchester, with only pluck, honesty, and a good name, to earn his living. He first found employment in the furniture store of John B. Goodwin, in the building called the "Ark" (which also migrated from Goffstown), on the spot now occupied by Dunlap block. Soon leaving that business, however, he entered the clothing trade, and finally purchased, about 1844, the stand then numbered 60 and 61 on Elm street. From that time until his death he conducted a most successful and honorable business, for the most part in his own name, but also as a member of the firms of Gilbert & Plumer and Plumer & Bailey. His native goodness, his honesty, his genial and kindly nature, made him many friends, and there are those yet living who bought of him years ago and who purchase their garments at the same stand from the force of old associations. The daily press of the city bore testimony to the character of Mr. Plumer as a man of scrupulous integrity, universally beloved for his kind and amiable disposition and the gentlemanly courtesy he manifested to all. Mr. Plumer married, Dec. 2, 1851, Lucy A., daughter of Jesse and Alice (Steele) Cheney. They had two children, neither of whom are now living.



John Plumer Jr.

NOAH S. CLARK, son of Noah and Mary (Wood) Clark, was born in Quincy, Mass., May 17, 1830. His father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Chester and his mother in Auburn. Having graduated from the Manchester High School in 1848, he began his mercantile career as a clerk, and by his industry and strict attention to business paved the way to the eminent success which he has since achieved as a merchant. After a clerical service extending over several years in Manchester, Boston, New Haven, Chicago, Cincinnati, and New York, he returned to this city in 1856 and engaged in business for himself in a building situated at the corner of Elm and Hanover streets, known as the "Old Ash." He remained there for a year and then removed to Hanover street, where he was burned out at the time of the great fire. He then removed to his present location, the famous "Big Six" store, and was in business alone until 1884, when he took Joshua B. Estey into partnership. Since then the business has been conducted by the firm of Clark & Estey. Mr. Clark has performed valuable public service as member of the board of aldermen, and also as a member of the Manchester police commission. He has been for many years a director in the Manchester National bank and in the Concord & Montreal railroad. In his religious affiliations he is connected with the Franklin-Street Congregational church, and he is a member

of the Derryfield Club. Ranking among the most successful merchants of the state, Mr. Clark's opinion at all times carries weight in mercantile and financial quarters, and he is held in high esteem by the community at large. Mr. Clark

NOAH S. CLARK.

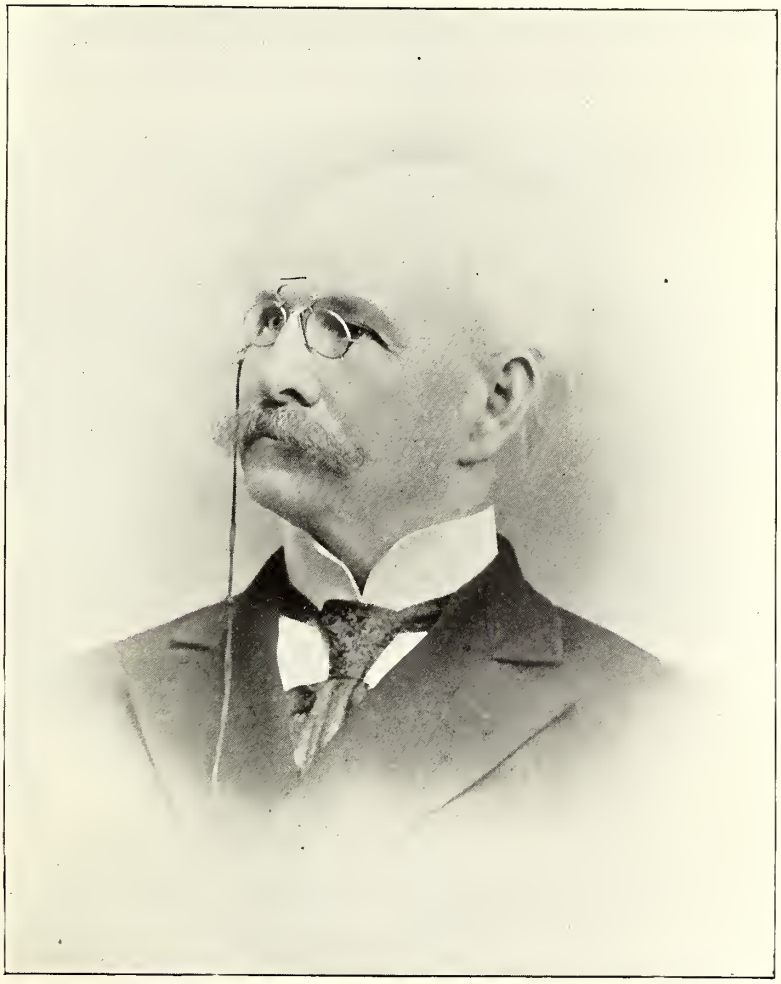
was married to Eliza M., daughter of Gordon and Mary (Barr) Atwood of Bedford. His children are: Edward W., a commercial traveller residing in Boston; Clara Belle of Somerville, Mass.; George Matthews, a carpenter, and Helen W.

COL. JOHN S. KIDDER was born in Manchester May 31, 1811, being, on his mother's side, a direct descendant of Gen. John Stark, whom he often saw in his boyhood. His father owned a large farm bounded by Lowell and Harrison streets and extending eastward to the Amoskeag company's ledge, and here his early life was passed. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1831, at the age of twenty, began business for himself by opening a general store in Piscataquog. In 1834, during President Jackson's administration, he was appointed postmaster of that place and held the office until 1840. He served as police officer in Manchester before its incorporation as a city, and he was a member of the first common council from Ward 1. In 1833 he was made quartermaster of the third division of the militia, with the rank of colonel, and he was a member of the old Piscataquog engine company, whose pump was the first piece of fire apparatus in this vicinity. Col. Kidder was chosen president of the Amoskeag bank in 1852, and the same year was made a director in the Concord railroad. In 1857 he went to Washington, and for two years was interested with Col. Franklin Tenney in the management of the National Hotel. Returning to Manchester in 1859, he was in the flour and grain business until 1880, and three years later he retired from active life. Col. Kidder joined the Masonic order in 1849, and, excepting that of Grand Master, has held all the high offices in the Grand Lodge of the state. For forty-one years he was treasurer of Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chap-

COL. JOHN S. KIDDER.

ter, and he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1843. Col. Kidder is an old-line Democrat, having cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1832, and since then he has never missed voting at a presidential election.

ALONZO H. WESTON, son of Samuel S. and Roxana (Bell) Weston, was born Mareh 4, 1832, in New Hudson, N. Y. He is a grandson of Jonathan Bell of Goffstown, who served in the Revolution and fought at Bunker Hill under Gen. Stark. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Goffstown, and here his boyhood days were passed in attendance at the village schools and in learning the blaeksmith's trade in his father's shop. Having a taste for mercantile life, he went to Rushford, N. Y., where he was a elerk in a general store for two years. He came to Manchester in 1852 and was employed as elerk in the dry goods stores of William Putney and William White until 1859. The following year he started in the same business for himself in Granite bloek, remaining there until 1864, when he bought the elothing business of Jaeob Morse, loeated at No. 836 Elm street. After several years of successful business life and inereasing eares, he admitted Arthur E. Martin to partnership, constituting the firm of Weston & Martin. Mr. Weston has always aimed to do business on an honorable basis, earning for the firm its high reputation for integrity and fair dealing. He was a member of the first board of trade in 1860 and is a member of the present board. In 1895 he built a large block at the corner of Lowell and Chestnut streets, known as Weston Terrace (see cut of block on page 246). In politics he is a Republican, and he attends the Unitarian ehureh. He is a member of all the various bodies of Masonry, ineluding the Knights Templar, the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and the Mystic Shrine. Jan. 14, 1856, Mr. Weston married Miss Letitia Morse Richards, daughter of Darius M. and Elizabeth (Morse) Richards of Cambridge, Mass. Two children have been born to them: Lill Anna, now the wife of George L. Jenks, treasurer of the Waterville Cutlery Company, of Waterville, Conn., and Maude Riehards, born Dee. 10, 1866, died Oct. 19, 1873.



ALONZO H. WESTON.

D. H. YOUNG was born in Manchester May 10, 1833. Two years later his parents removed to Londonderry, and he was edueated in the eommon schools of that town, returning to Manehester in 1852 and attending school on Manehester street. Having worked at the shoe business and also at the mason's trade for a few years, he started in business for himself in 1856, and continued until 1869 Sinee 1868 he has been in the real estate business, and at the present time he owns and eares for in person more than sixty tenements in different parts of the city. For five or six years he was engaged in the lumber trade in addition to his real estate interests. Mr. Young is a man of great business ability, having derived profit from every enterprise in which he has embarked, and he has always invested nearly all his earnings in real

estate, believing it the safest and in the end the most lucrative form of investment. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is also a member of the Odd Fellows, of the Amoskeag Grange, and of

DAVID H. YOUNG.

the Amoskeag Veterans. Mr. Young is a strong Democrat, and in 1880 was a delegate to the national convention. In 1878 he was the candidate of his party for railroad commissioner.

WILLIAM HERON, JR., who since 1880 has been principal of the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Manchester, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., where he lived until coming to this city. He was educated in his native city and at Troy. The institution at the head of which he has been for so many years is one of the oldest and best known commercial colleges in the Eastern states and ranks with the best schools of its class in the country. It has been, since its establishment in 1865, a most important factor in the commercial and mercantile life of the city and state, having numbered among its pupils many who subsequently achieved distinguished success in the business world. Having enjoyed the best of training and being a thorough commercial scholar, Mr. Heron has all the qualifications which enable him to maintain for his school the high position which it has won. There have been enrolled upon its register the names of more than 5,800 students since it was founded, and the institution has received the hearty indorsement of all the leading business men of the city. Mr. Heron is thoroughly abreast of the times, and has gradually added to the school new courses and new facilities for instruction, until now the curriculum includes all the branches of a business education. The secret of Mr. Heron's success may be told in one word — thoroughness. His pupils learn that whatever is worth doing at all

is worth doing well, and that of itself almost constitutes an education. He was married in his native city, and four children have been added to the family. (See cut of school building, page 326.)

DR. GEORGE L. WAKEFIELD was born in Plymouth, Vt., Oct. 18, 1846. His parents moved to Claremont, N. H., where he lived until the war broke out. His father, Harvey M. Wakefield, was a machinist who worked at his trade until 1861 and then enlisted in the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. He died in July, 1862, from injuries received while at work on the famous Grapevine bridge which Col. Cross, with his Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, built across the Chickahominy river, near Richmond. His mother's name was Mary Ray, a daughter of

DR. GEORGE L. WAKEFIELD.

Reuben Ray, who was a soldier under Gen. Washington during the Revolution. Young Wakefield received his education in the public schools and at the Claremont Academy until the time of his enlistment, which was in his graduating year. News came of his father's death, July 25, 1862, and he enlisted the following day, being mustered into Company G, Ninth New Hampshire Regiment, at Concord, Aug. 13, two months before his sixteenth birthday. He served every day with his regiment until Oct. 1, 1864, when his right elbow was shattered by a minie ball, which necessitated his removal to the hospital. Previous wounds received in the service, together with the fact that he was obliged to care for himself for several days before reaching the hospital at Alexandria, so depleted his strength that his life was despaired of, and he was at once placed in the ward with the fatal cases; but he held tenaciously to life. Wounded in his head, in his body, in his shoulder and elbow, and elsewhere, he was obliged to stand on his feet for three months. Then he began to convalesce and soon obtained a furlough. Returning to the hospital, he was ordered to the Invalid Corps, which was not all satisfactory to the old soldier, and he was transferred to the Manchester Hospital and subsequently to Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, whence, after a rough and unpleasant experience, he returned to his regiment March 19, 1865, remaining with his company and doing duty with his right arm in a sling until the close of the war. He was mustered out as sergeant June 10, 1865, having shared the vicissitudes of the Ninth Regiment in more than twenty sanguinary battles and having been wounded four times. He was commended for his coolness in emergencies, his bravery in action, and his rigid adherence to every demand of duty.

While in the service he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. J. Moulton, a comrade in his company. In March, 1866, he went to Pepin county, Wisconsin, where he continued his studies with Dr. T. M. Sims of Durand, and began the practice of medicine in 1870. Later he took a special course in gynecology under Prof Ludlum at the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago. Although political honors were frequently offered him in Wisconsin, he always declined them, preferring to use his influence in the "third house" in securing the passage of bills to improve the highways in Pepin and Pierce counties. As chairman of a committee of river improvements elected by the people of his town, Dr. Wakefield urged upon Congress the establishment of a harbor of refuge at Stockholm, Wis., and pushed the work to a successful issue. The residents of the Wisconsin side of Lake Pepin will long remember the doctor's work in securing the passage of the harbor bill. Besides attending to a large medical practice, the doctor conducted a drug store and

acted as agent of the St. Louis & St. Paul steamboat line. He also represented several commission houses, thus keeping the trade at home and contributing toward the rapid building of the town of Stockholm. In 1884 he was selected by Gov. Rusk, with nineteen others, as a guard of honor to attend the funeral of Gen. Grant in New York, and in the same year he was a delegate to the national encampment of the Grand Army. He was first commander of Chas. Coleman Post No. 82, department of Wisconsin, and twice after was commander, and a very active G. A. R. member.

In 1888 Dr. Wakefield returned to New Hampshire, where he has since quietly pursued the practice of medicine. He is an earnest student of his profession and attends special clinics in Boston in diseases of women, in which specialty he has achieved great success, and he is a valued member of the New Hampshire Homœopathic Society. The doctor has been president, necrologist, and is surgeon of the Ninth New Hampshire Veteran Association at the Weirs. As a member of the publishing committee of the Ninth Regiment History, he rendered most valuable services in the compilation of that inestimable work. He has been senior vice commander of Grimes Post No. 25, G. A. R., member of the council of administration of the department of New Hampshire; colonel commanding, Command No. 3, U. V. U.; second deputy commander, department of New Hampshire, and in 1892 was a member of the national encampment of the U. V. U. at Boston.

Dr. Wakefield was married Jan. 1, 1870, to Miss Sarah Ann Conger, who bore him three children, two of whom are now living: Electa E., born June 21, 1872, a graduate of the Durand High School, and George H., born Dec. 24, 1874, a carpenter by trade, who resides with his parents.

WESTON TERRACE, CORNER LOWELL AND CHESTNUT STREETS.—(SEE PAGE 243.)

FRANK P. KIMBALL, son of John H. and Mary Kimball, was born March 18, 1852, in Chelsea, Mass. After attending the public schools of Jamaica Plain and graduating from Comer's Commercial College in Boston, he had two years

FRANK P. KIMBALL.

of mercantile experience in a dry goods house in that city. Coming to Manchester in 1869, he learned the trade of stone mason and was employed for ten years by the Amoskeag company and by Moses D. Stokes. Returning to mercantile life in 1880, he entered the clothing store of C. J. Senter, where he remained until 1885, when he purchased Hiram Tarbell's clothing stock and went into business for himself. The following year he bought Mr. Senter's stock and showed his enterprise by disposing of it at a great profit. Since then his business has developed rapidly and to such an extent that in 1894 he leased the Weston, Hill & Fitts block for a term of years and moved into what is considered one of the finest stores in the state. He employs about twenty salesmen, and his stock is always one of the largest to be found in New England. Mr. Kimball is captain of Company B, Amoskeag Veterans, and is active and prominent in fraternal organizations, being a member of Washington Lodge of Masons, Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, and Trinity Commandery, also member of Manchester Lodge of Elks, and of the U. A. M. He is also a member of the Derryfield Club. Mr. Kimball's business career in Manchester has been enterprising and prosperous.

B. F. McDONNELL was born Dec. 17, 1866, in Manchester. After graduating from the Lincoln-street school in 1883, he took a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and then was employed for a time as bookkeeper for the firm of O. P. Stone & Co. In 1885 he decided to learn the art of fresco painting and interior decorating, and became an apprentice under C. J. Schumacher, the well known painter of Boston.

B. F. MCDONNELL.

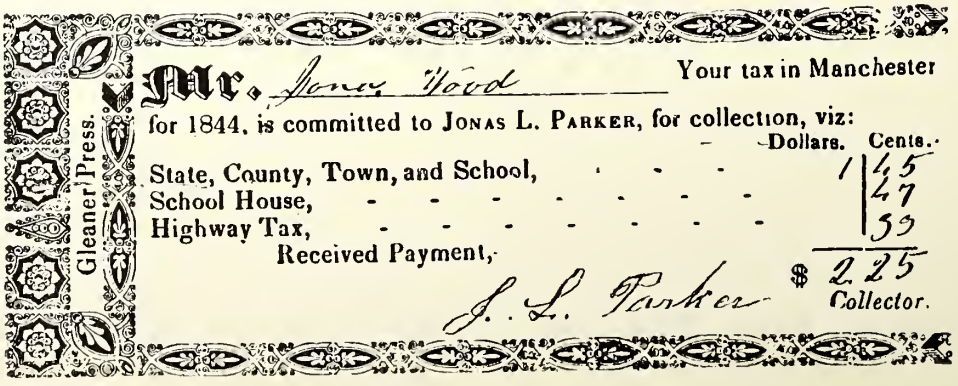
Having mastered the art, he went into business in Manchester in May, 1891, establishing the firm of McDonnell & Foster, and since March, 1892, has been in business alone. His place is at 839 Elm street.

AUGUSTUS A. E. BRIEN, M. D., son of Alfred and Louise (Genest) Brien, was born at St. Simeon, P. Q., Oct. 10, 1859. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the country in

DR. A. A. E. BRIEN.

which St. Simeon is located, his father having been a well-to-do merchant at that place. Dr. Brien was educated in the public schools of his native place and at St. Hyacinthe College, St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., being a student at the latter institution about two years. In 1879 he was graduated at the Jacques-Cartier Normal School at Montreal, after which he studied medicine in the office of E. R. St. Jacques, M. D., and attended lectures at the Victoria Medical College, Montreal, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D., and was awarded a diploma in 1883. Immediately following his graduation he located at Suncook, where he practised ten years, and engaged in a general drug business in which he still retains an interest. In 1892 he opened an office in Manchester, where his success has been of a decided character. While residing at Suncook he served the town five years as its official physician. He is a member of the staff of Notre Dame Hospital. Dr. Brien was united in marriage Nov. 20, 1889, with Heloise Langelier, daughter of Theophile Langelier, a wholesale merchant of St. Hyacinthe, and Victorine (Laflamme) Langelier. Two children have been born to them: Armand, May 10, 1890; Helene, Jan. 25, 1893.

OLD TAX RECEIPT.—Mrs. S. A. Stearns of East Manchester is in possession of a well preserved copy of a tax receipt, made out to her father, Jonathan Wood, bearing the signature of Jonas L. Parker, who was murdered in Manchester March 25, 1845. The receipt is herewith reproduced. (See "Chapter of Tragedies," p. 249.)


Gleaner Press.

Mr. Jonas Wood — Your tax in Manchester

for 1844, is committed to JONAS L. PARKER, for collection, viz:

	Dollars.	Cents.
State, County, Town, and School,	1	45
School House,		47
Highway Tax,		33
Received Payment,	$	225

J. L. Parker Collector.

A CHAPTER OF TRAGEDIES.

FOR a community of cosmopolitan character, Manchester, both as a town and a city, has been comparatively free from crimes of a serious nature. Before Manchester began to take on the first signs of becoming a manufacturing place, the peace and dignity of the town was looked after by sheriffs and constables, but on Oct. 26, 1839, the citizens of the town voted to establish a system of police, the selectmen appointing a board of police consisting of Mace Moulton, Jacob G. Cilley, James Wallace, Henry S. Whitney, Nehemiah Chase, Joseph M. Rowell, and Stephen C. Hall. Upon the incorporation as a city, a police court was established and a city marshal annually elected thereafter. The "lobby," as it was termed in the early days, was for many years located in one corner of the basement of the city hall, the city marshal having an office on the first floor, and the police court being held in a room in Riddle's block until 1857, when it was held in city hall building. The present police station (see page 194), corner of Manchester and Chestnut streets, was built in 1885 at a cost of about $30,000, and the police department of the city ranks high for its efficiency. Until 1894 the department was controlled by the mayor and aldermen, but in that year the police commission was appointed by the governor. The first justice of the police court was Samuel D. Bell, and his successors up to the present have been: Chandler E. Potter, Isaac W. Smith, Samuel Upton, Joseph W. Fellows, John P. Bartlett, Nathan P. Hunt, and Isaac L. Heath. The first city marshal of Manchester, elected in 1846, was George T. Clark. Succeeding marshals up to the present, are: 1847, Daniel L. Stevens; 1848–49, Robert Means; 1850, Joseph M. Rowell; 1851–52, D. L. Stevens; 1853–54, William H. Hill; 1855, Samuel Hall; 1856–57–58, Henry G. Lowell; 1859, I. W. Farmer; 1860, John L. Kelly; 1861–62, William B. Patten; 1863, John S. Yeaton; 1864, Henry Clough; 1865, Benj. C. Haynes; 1866, Henry Clough; 1867–68–69–70–71–72, William B. Patten; 1873, Gilman H. Kimball; 1874–75, Darwin A. Simons; 1877, C. C. Keniston; 1878, Daniel R. Prescott; 1879–80, H. W. Longa; 1881–82, A. D. Stark; 1883–84–85–86–87–88–89, Melvin J. Jenkins; 1890–91, H. W. Longa; 1892, Michael J. Healy. The first board of police commissioners consisted of Isaac L. Heath, Noah S. Clark and Frank P. Carpenter. Upon the resignation of I. L. Heath, who succeeded N. P. Hunt as judge of the police court in May, 1895, David Perkins was appointed his successor on the police commission.

It is a remarkable fact that in a half a century and more Manchester has been startled by only two premeditated murders. Other serious crimes have been few and far between. The first known murder by a citizen of Manchester was committed on April 4, 1821, when Daniel D. Farmer assaulted a woman of hard character, named Anna Ayer, at a house in Goffstown, by striking her on the head in a fit of anger. The woman died nine days later. Farmer was arrested, tried the following October, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was hanged Jan. 23, 1822.

Sept. 24, 1829, Jeremiah Johnson, a member of the Manchester Rifle company, was killed by Elbridge Ford in a fracas at the annual Goffstown muster. The soldiers had offended some gamblers on the muster field, a fight ensued, during which Ford struck Johnson on the head with a club, fracturing his skull. Johnson died the next day. Ford was tried for manslaughter in October, 1840, sentenced to state prison for five years, but was pardoned after three years.

The most noted tragedy in the history of Manchester was the Parker murder, which was committed on the evening of March 26, 1845. Jonas L. Parker, who had been tax collector the year before, lived on Manchester street, near Elm. Late in the evening named a man called Parker to his door and said that a Mrs. Bean wanted to see him at Janesville on urgent business. Parker accompanied the man up Manchester street to the Old Falls road, then on the outskirts of the town. Soon after cries of murder were heard, but no attention was paid to them. The next morning the dead body of Parker was found near the corner of Manchester and Maple streets. There were evidences of a terrible struggle. Parker's throat was cut, and a butcher knife and razor lay by his

side. His pocketbook containing a large sum of money was taken. All signs indicated that two persons had been concerned in the murder. The town offered a reward of $500 and the state $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers, but no tangible clues were obtained until 1848, when Asa and Henry T. Wentworth, brothers, who formerly kept a tavern at Janesville, were arrested in Saco, Me., and charged with the murder. After a long examination, both were discharged. In May, 1850, they were re-arrested, together with Horace Wentworth of Lowell and one William C. Clark. They

ELM STREET, MANCHESTER.—LOOKING NORTH.

were ably defended by Gen. Franklin Pierce and other noted counsel, and after a searching examination, Horace Wentworth and Clark were discharged, and the two brothers held in $5,000 bonds for trial. The prosecution soon after decided that the evidence was not strong enough to warrant holding them, consequently the grand jury found no bill, the Wentworths were discharged, and the slayers of Jonas L. Parker remain unknown to this day.

The city was remarkably free from tragedies from this time until 1872, when two murders took place. On Jan. 22 of that year, Dennis Shea, who lived in a block at 511 Elm street, struck his wife on the head with a flatiron, fracturing her skull, and causing her death two days later. Immediately after assaulting his wife Shea cut his throat with a razor and died in a few moments. The tragedy was caused by a family row.

On March 17, 1872, John Burke and his wife became engaged in a drunken dispute in their house, corner of Elm and Park streets, during which he struck her on the head with a piece of cordwood, causing her death soon after. Burke was tried at the court session in Amherst, found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to fourteen years in state prison.

Aug. 30, 1880, a tragedy occurred in a house on Belmont street, East Manchester. Edgar F. Colburn, a young married carpenter, and William E. Beauregard, aged seventeen, were indulging in friendly sports, playing tramp and chasing each other around the house. In a thoughtless moment Colburn grabbed an old musket supposed to be unloaded, aimed it directly at Beauregard's throat, and fired. The gun was loaded and the victim

fell dead in his tracks. Colburn was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree, recommended to the mercy of the court, and sentenced to one year in state prison.

Sept. 30, 1880, Pierre Edward Powers, aged eighteen, flung a ragged-edged, broken bottle at John Blanchard, aged twenty-three, which resulted in the latter's death in twenty minutes. Powers and some companions jostled against Blanchard, who pushed Powers down. They had some words, a bottle in Powers's pocket broke and neck was hurled at Blanchard, striking him in the jugular vein. Powers was at once arrested, held for manslaughter, and sentenced to state prison for five years.

Fifteen years elapsed before the fair fame of Manchester was again blotted by a crime in which a life was lost in consequence. In the evening of March 3, 1895, a drunken row took place at 34 Middle street between James, commonly called "Slasher" Welch, and John O'Brien, a Milford man. Both visited the house of Welch's brother-in-law, where the tragedy occurred, and in the melee Welch threw O'Brien down stairs, jumped upon his body, fractured his skull, and inflicted injuries from which he died during the night. Welch was indicted for murder, but pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced, May 23, to eight years in state prison.

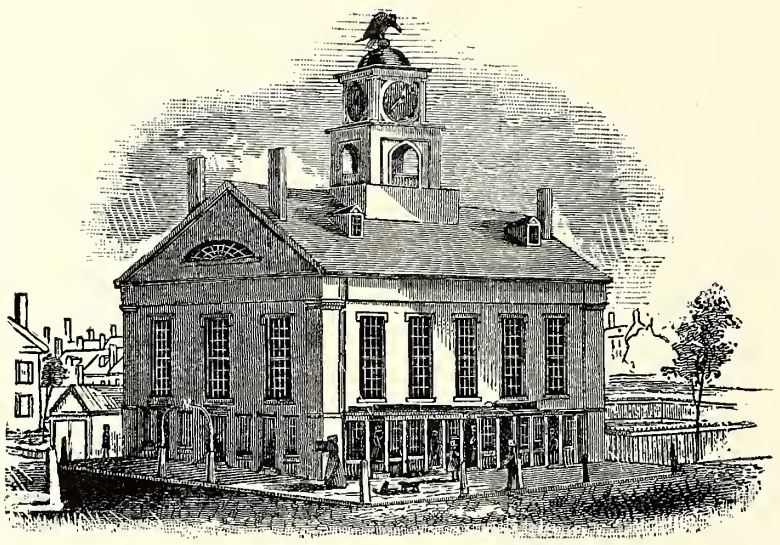
The most cold-blooded tragedy since the famous Parker murder was enacted in the watch room of the police station at 11 o'clock in the night of May 21, 1895, when ex-Patrolman Fred A. Stockwell deliberately fired five shots at Sergeant Henry McAllister of the police force, three bullets hitting him and causing death in a few seconds. Stockwell had resigned from the force a week previously rather than suffer an investigation for neglect of duty, and had been drinking heavily and making threats against Sergeant McAllister, whom he suspected of reporting him for his misdemeanors. Stockwell had also been mixed up with several women, claiming that he was unmarried, and he charged McAllister with informing his wife concerning his infidelities. He had openly threatened, in the presence of police officers, to take the sergeant's life, but little attention was paid to him. His threats were regarded as the freaks of a high temper and not considered as serious. After the murder, Stockwell coolly said he was glad of it. He is now confined in the county jail awaiting trial. The line of his defence will be on the ground of insanity. The murderer is twenty-seven years old.

WILLIAM T. MORSE was born in Chester Aug. 14, 1857. He received his education in that town, graduating at Chester Academy under Prof. Jacob T. Choate. He then taught school two years in Belmont, resigning his position

WILLIAM T. MORSE.

to accept a clerkship in C. S. Wilcomb & Son's store in Chester. In November, 1885, he married Miss Mary Little Currier, a granddaughter of David Dustin of North Salem. She is the sixth in direct descent from the noted Hannah Dustin. They have two children, Marian Ida, born November, 1886, and Louis William, born November, 1889. In May, 1889, Mr. Morse became literary editor of the Derry News, for which paper he had worked as general agent and correspondent from its inception. In the spring of 1889 he built a residence on Mt. Washington, near Derry Depot, where he and his family still live.

MANCHESTER TOWN HOUSE OF 1841. —This building, begun in 1841 and completed the following year at an expense of $17,000 including the cost of the lot, was a brick structure with stone trimmings. Its dimensions were ninety feet on Elm and sixty feet on Market street. It was the second building used for town business, the previous one being an old structure at East Manchester, altered from a meeting-house and subsequently changed to a dwelling, which is still to be seen near the cemetery in that locality. The site originally selected for the town house was at the northwest corner of Merrimack common, but a change was afterward made to Elm and Market streets, as being more central for town business. The postoffice was located in the southeast corner of the building; three stores and a printing office were also on this floor, with the main entrance and vestibule on Elm street as now changed in the present building. On the second floor were two law offices and the town clerk's office, the remaining space being taken up by a fine hall sixty-three by seventy feet. The armory of the Stark Guards was in the attic. On the land north of the building, where the Patten block now stands, was a flourishing vegetable garden in which pole beans, corn, and cucumbers were cultivated with profit to the owner.



OLD TOWN HOUSE, MANCHESTER.

This old town house, a most substantial structure, had an existence of only about three years, for it was destroyed by fire in August, 1844. The day before the fire the military company occupying the attic had been on parade, and two of the younger members were detailed to clean the muskets and store the remaining ammunition. About the noon hour the boys, in playing with some of the cartridges, marked figures on the floor with a train of powder and flashed them with matches. They had been gone from the building scarcely an hour when smoke was seen coming from the attic windows and an alarm of fire was sounded. The day was hot and dry, and the building was destroyed within an hour. It was surmised that the flashing powder, communicating with shavings beneath the single floor of the attic, had smouldered there until the heat forced the fire into an open and rapid flame. The walls being of brick and the roof slated, the first crash was caused by the falling of the tower, with the bell, clock, and gilt eagle, the whole coming down at the same instant, straight into the cellar. The present building was begun soon after, and completed in 1846. It has done good service for forty-nine years. The view of the old town house, herewith presented, was engraved by H. W. Herrick in 1844 from a sketch made in the autumn of 1843.

IN the original charter granted in June, 1722, to the town of Londonderry in the name of George III. by Gov. Samuel Shute and the council was a provision requiring the "men and inhabitants to render and pay for the same, to us, our successors, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, the annual quit-rent or acknowledgement of one peck of potatoes, on the first day of October, yearly, forever." The charter did not say what was to be done with the potatoes, but for several years they were turned over to Gov. Shute's representatives. Finally the payment was neglected, and there are now many bushels of potatoes due, according to the charter, from the town to some one. In 1863 some wag created a small panic by starting the rumor that in consequence of its long neglect the town was to be deprived of its charter. The panic, however, was of short duration.

WEST MANCHESTER IN 1768.

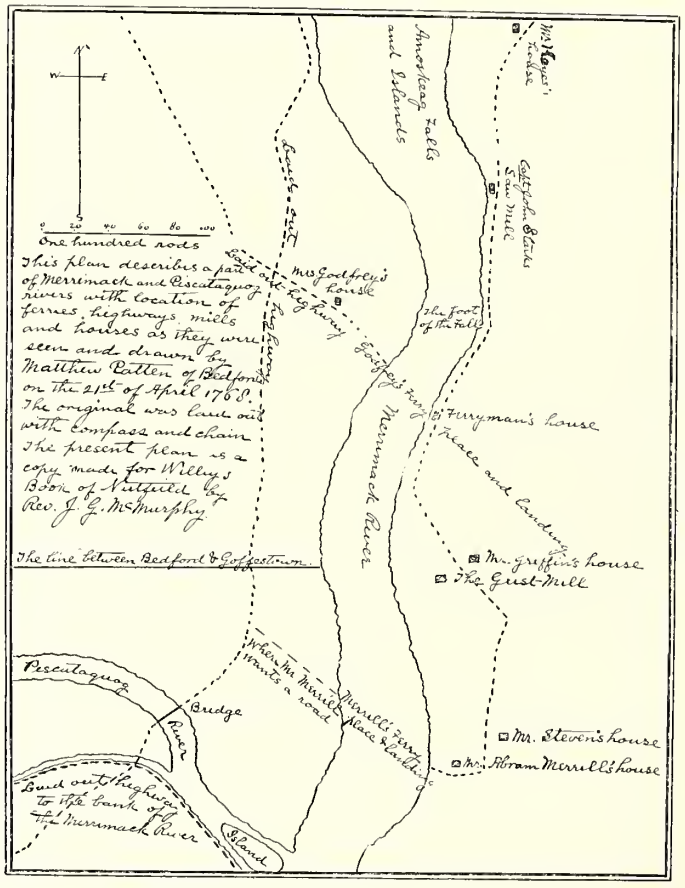
BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

THE old Indian trails from camping grounds to fishing stands, and from tribal villages to distant hunting regions, gradually became the white man's lines of communication. After the period of foot travel the same paths, with slight changes, were used for more frequent saddlebag traffic, and eventually were laid out as highways, two or four rods wide, and fenced for stages and other vehicles. From the earliest settlement of white people on the Massachusetts Bay, almost exactly a hundred years before the occupation of Nutfield, it was known that well defined paths led from the coast inland toward the northwest. There were famous sites for fishing along the Merrimack river, and several tribes of Indians lived at intervals throughout the course of this abundant storehouse of nature. Beyond, and farther toward the setting sun, were immense tracts of country abounding in deer, moose, and buffalo. With the increasing population of the Massachusetts Bay colony and the destruction of game in the forests and fish in the streams, the Indians moved farther from the coast, but their trails were followed closely by the aggressive settlers. The Indian villages became trading posts and for some indefinite period presented the singular appearance of being inhabited by both Indians and white people. The old Indians, incapable of earning a subsistence by hunting or fishing, preferred to trust to the clemency and favor of the white population rather than to go farther inland with their tribes and probably perish of starvation and neglect. Many of the white men of adventurous habits became allied with the tribes, and others stood in friendly relations that permitted them to settle upon waste or unoccupied lands quite apart from the laid out lands. Consequently the records of towns and counties abound in references to older settlers whose names do not appear in any charter. Some of these prior settlers were expelled forcibly, but generally a compromise was resorted to and the occupant allowed to hold for life.

The old Indian trail from the coast through Haverhill and Nutfield by Amoskeag Falls into the Connecticut valley was familiar to the colonists before the charter of Londonderry was issued. The Amoskeag path became an established and laid out highway as soon as the land along its course was allotted under the charter. The inhabitants of the town learned from the Indians of the abundance of fish at a place upon the Merrimack river known as Amoskeag Falls, and so important became the privilege of fishing in that vicinity that the shores of the river were parcelled and sold for stands, designated by certain names in some way characteristic. The following transcript of such a document may be of interest to the reader:

Know all men by these presents that I Alexander Macmurphy of Williamsburg in the county of Hampshire and commonwealth of the Massachusetts, Gentleman, for and in consideration of the sum of five pounds lawful money to me in hand before the delivery hereof well and truly paid by Archibald Macmurphy of Londonderry in the county of Rockingham in the State of New Hampshire, Esq., the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have given granted bargained and sold and by these presents do fully, freely and absolutely give grant, bargain, sell and convey and confirm unto him the said Archibald Mac-

murphy his heirs and assigns forever. all my right, title, interest, claim, challenge or demand which I have in the fishing place in Amoskeag Falls in Merrimack river, hereafter mentioned (viz) one fourth part of a place being between a place called the Pulpit and Sullivan's point on the easterly branch of the said river, and also one sixth part of a fishing place on the westerly branch of said river commonly called the Puppy Trap or Eel place, said fishing places are on an island in said falls. To have and to hold the said interest in said fishing places and all appurtenances thereto belonging to him the said Archibald Macmurphy his heirs and assigns to his and their proper use and improvement forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 29th day of September A. D. 1787.



LOCATION OF OLD FERRIES AND HIGHWAYS.

N. B. Before signing the words (in Amoskeag Falls in Merrimack river) in one place and in another place the word (place) and in another place the words (his and) were interlined.

ALEXANDER MACMURPHY.

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of Elizabeth Patten Matthew Patten.

Hillsborough Ss. Bedford September 29th 1787. Alexander Macmurphy above named personally appeared and acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed.

Before MATTHEW PATTEN, *Justice Peace.*

The positions of these fishing places are quite clearly defined in the deed. The grantor had occupied land along the shores from a much earlier date. He granted lands to Capt. John Stark in 1760 and to Isaac Godfrey in the year 1768, the date of Matthew Patten's survey.

Referring to the map copied from the plan made by Matthew Patten, April 21, 1768, it will be noticed that the fishing places were located immediately above the site of Capt. John Stark's sawmill, and that the road passing south by the sawmill was the old river road coming in from Hooksett, following the course of the river about the line of the Boston & Maine railroad to the site of the old ferryman's house not far from the station. It will be noted that this ferry of Godfrey's was on the line of the highways that led from Chester and Londonderry to Goffstown by the falls. South of the ferry the river road turned eastward from the river and lost the older name in being called the Nutt road.

The Stark mills occupy the approximate site of Capt. John Stark's sawmill and lumber yard. The Jefferson mills are between the house of Robert Boyes and the river. On the west side of the river where only one house was marked in the plan, the laid-out highway of 1768 is easily recognized as the present Main street of West Manchester. The line between Bedford and Goffstown which came to the river then has ceased to exist, the adjoining parts being absorbed in the city, but it serves to locate the position of the old gristmill on the opposite side of the river and the miller's house. Abraham Merrill's ferry formerly connected Derryfield and Bedford by a shorter route that became convenient and necessary with the growth of Bedford, being superseded eventually by a bridge.

Whatever traditions people may have concerning the location of any of these old sites, the reader is advised to make use of scale and compass and ascertain exact relations rather than accept the authority of mere reports. The author of this plan of 1768 was a resident of Bedford and his descendants have given names to buildings in Manchester.

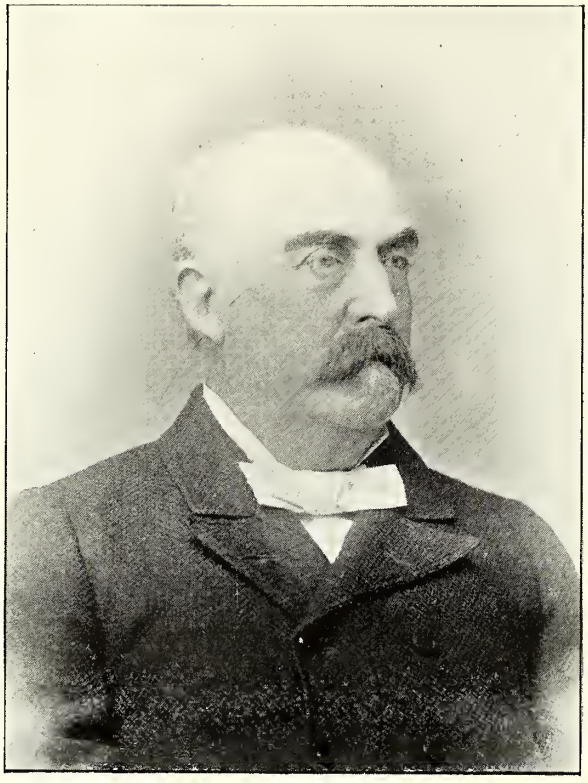
Matthew Patten was a justice of the peace and surveyor, widely known for his interest in

public affairs, his hospitality, and his cultivation of literary tastes in the preservation of facts coming under his observation from day to day in the form of a diary that was published after his decease. He was born May 19, 1719, and died in Bedford Aug. 27, 1795. He was married to Elizabeth MacMurphy of Londonderry, July 16, 1750. She was a daughter of Squire John MacMurphy and was born Sept. 3, 1728. There were born to this marriage the following ten children whose histories are important in Bedford and adjoining towns: Susanna, who married Thomas Taggart: John, unmarried, killed in Canada war; James, killed in Indian war in Ohio; Betsey, married Hugh Tolford, her cousin; Robert, married Jane Shirley; David, unmarried; Mary, unmarried; Alexander, married Lydia Atwood; Jane, unmarried; Sarah, unmarried.

When old Squire John MacMurphy of Londonderry died in 1755 he left a will disposing of much property, both real and personal, besides that settled upon his heirs during his life. Among other items of the will are the following two: "My will is that my beloved son Alexander MacMurphy shall have twenty-five pounds new tenor paid him out of my estate in one year's time after my decease and apples sufficient to make five barrels of cider yearly and every year for the space of five years, and to my son-in-law Matthew Patten the same quantity of apples for the aforesaid time of five years after my decease and liberty to make each of them their apples into cider at my press."

LADIES' PARLOR, I. O. O. F. HALL, DERRY DEPOT.

FRED LEONARD WALLACE, son of Frederick and Margaret Ann (French) Wallace, was born Jan. 23, 1839, in that part of Manchester known as Piscataquog, then a portion of Bedford. His father, one of the pioneers of the city of Manchester, was employed in many important capacities for the great manufacturing corporations in their early years. He was also prominent in politics, being a member of the board of aldermen in 1847. The son attended the city schools in his boyhood, and at the age of sixteen went to work in David McColley's bookstore, one of the well-known institutions of the day. Later he was appointed assistant postmaster under David J. Clark, brother of Hon. Daniel Clark, and during his term of office, from 1861 to 1865, the system of free delivery was established in Manchester. In 1869 Mr. Wallace entered the service of Charles S. Fisher, the city undertaker, who at the time was the only one in that business within a circuit of twenty miles. The city undertaker was then annually appointed by the board of aldermen as one of the regular municipal officers, the city owning the hearse and other property pertaining to the business. In company with Moses O. Pearson, Mr. Wallace bought out Mr. Fisher in 1872, and the firm of Pearson & Wallace began its successful career. Upon Mr. Pearson's death, Hon. Alfred G. Fairbanks became a partner, and the firm name was changed to F. L. Wallace & Co., its present style. Mr. Wallace has always been a progressive man, seeking to develop the possibilities of his calling. Fitted by nature for its delicate and difficult duties, that require for their proper fulfilment not only kindness but tact, he has been a friend and comforter in many a bereaved home, while he has also introduced into the undertaking art many improvements and practices that have become universal among undertakers. In a word, he has kept Manchester ahead of sister cities in all that pertains to his profession. Mr. Wallace was married, in 1861, to Josephine, daughter of Joel Fife of Pembroke, and four children — Fred A., Lulu B., George P., and Cyrus W. — have been added to the family, all of whom are living except the last, who died at the age of four years and six months. Mrs. Wallace died in 1871, and in 1875 Mr. Wallace married Sarah E. White of Manchester, daughter of Capt. William White of Portsmouth. He is a member of the First Congregational church, of Agawam Tribe of Red Men, and the Royal Society of Good Fellows, and is, withal, one of the most popular and progressive men of the Queen City.

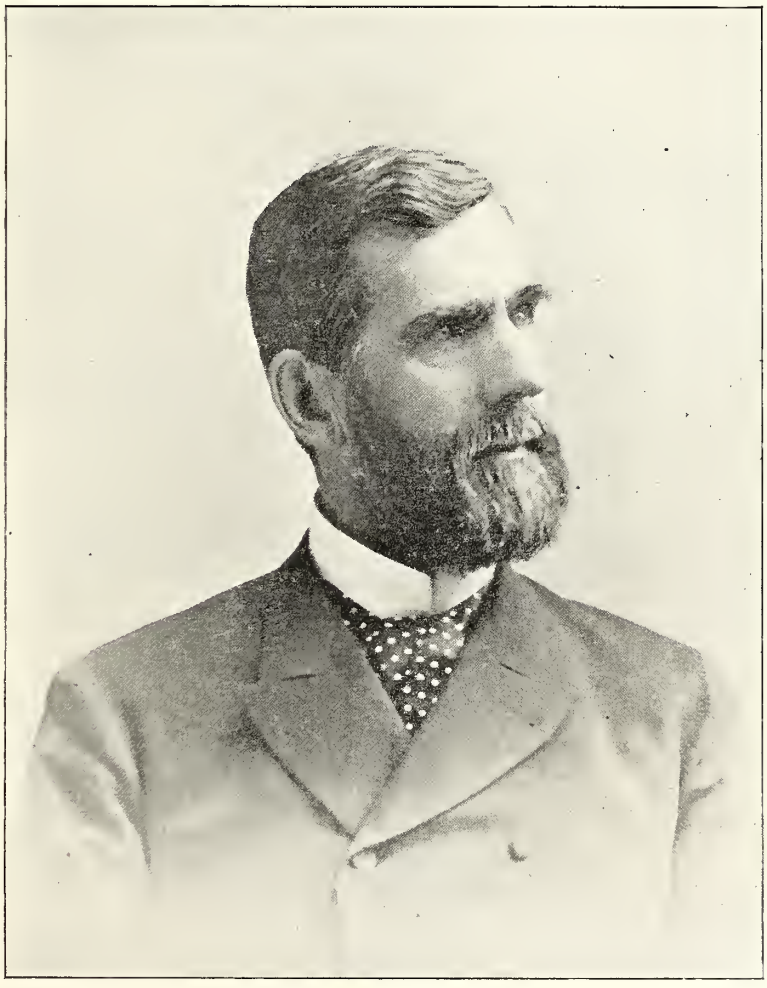


FRED L. WALLACE.

A RELIC of the stone garrison built in Nutfield in 1723 is to be found in the underpinning of the house owned by Joseph Gregg in Derry Village. On one of the stones constituting the foundation of the house were engraved a vine and an hourglass, and between them was: "17. G. 23." Until within a few years the inscription was plainly visible, although the emblems — whatever they may have signified — have long since been effaced. The letter and figures indicate the initial of the builder's name, Capt. James Gregg, and the year of building. The stone was originally placed over the doorway of the stone garrison.

HON. PERSON C. CHENEY.

HON. PERSON C. CHENEY was born in Holderness (now Ashland), N. H., Feb. 25, 1828, the sixth child of Moses and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney, his father being one of the pioneers in the manufacture of paper in New Hampshire. In 1835 the family removed to Peterboro, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1866, receiving his education in the common schools and academy there, at the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution, and at the Parsonsfield, Me., Academy. Following the business of his father, that of a paper manufacturer, he became, in 1853, a member of the firm of Cheney, Hadley & Gowing, subsequently purchasing his partners' interest. In 1853–54 he was actively engaged in politics, being a member of the state legislature from Peterboro. Entering the army in 1862, he was appointed quartermaster in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, commanded by Col. A. F. Stevens. In January, 1863, while at Falmouth, before Fredericksburg, he was taken so seriously ill that his life was despaired of, and by command of the surgeons was sent on a stretcher to Washington, where he was sick for three months. His weak physical condition necessitating his resignation, he manifested that patriotism which is one of the ruling traits of his character by sending a substitute to take his place. In 1864 he was elected by popular vote as a member of the railroad commission for three years, and in the fall of 1866 he removed to Manchester to enter the waste and railroad supply business, at the same time engaging in the manufacture of paper at Goffstown, under the firm name of Cheney & Thorpe, the business office being located in Manchester. He is now at the head of the well-known P. C. Cheney Paper Company. Shortly after coming to Manchester he became prominent in the Republican party and was elected mayor in 1871, one of the marked features of his successful administration being the introduction of the fire-alarm telegraph system. He declined a renomination, but was chosen governor in 1875 and 1876, wresting the state from the democratic party. In 1872 he was elected a trustee of Bates College, and founded a scholarship in that institution. At the close of his gubernatorial service, Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Gov. Currier appointed him United States senator in the fall of 1886, to fill out part of Senator Austin F. Pike's unexpired term, and in 1888 he was one of the delegates at large to the Republican national convention. Chosen a member of the Republican national committee to succeed Hon. E. H. Rollins, he was re-elected in 1892, and is still in that position. In December, 1892,



HON. PERSON C. CHENEY.

President Harrison appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland, at which post he remained until June 29, 1893. Mr. Cheney was one of the directors of the Peterboro bank when he came to Manchester, and has been president of the Peoples Savings bank of Manchester since its organization. He is a member of Altemont Lodge, F. and A. M.; of Peterboro Chapter No. 12, R. A. M.; of Peterboro Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.; of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R.; of the Massachusetts Loyal Legion, and of the Army of the Potomac. Although he has always been a liberal contributor to many religious organizations, his membership is with the Unitarian society. May 22, 1850, Mr. Cheney married Miss S. Annie Moore, daughter of Samuel Morrison Moore of Bronson, Mich. She died Jan. 7, 1858, leaving no children, and June 29, 1859, he married Mrs. Sarah White Keith, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Goss) White of Lowell, Mass. One child has been born to them, Agnes Annie, now the wife of Charles H. Fish, agent of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company of Dover. Mrs. Cheney is probably better known than any other woman in New Hampshire, having for a long time been a prominent figure in the social events of state and nation. She possesses great dignity of bearing, has been a leader in Manchester society for years, and both her public and her private charities are innumerable, she having been for several years president of the Woman's Aid and Relief Society of Manchester. Her distinguished husband is everywhere recognized as one of nature's noblemen, genial and social in his intercourse, a man of large charities and a loyal friend.

HON. JAMES FRANKLIN BRIGGS was born in Bury, Lancashire, England, Oct. 23, 1827, son of John and Nancy (Franklin) Briggs. When he was fourteen months old his parents took passage in an emigrant ship for America, and after a rough voyage of seven weeks landed in Boston, March 4, 1829. His father found employment in a woolen factory at Andover, Mass., and later at Saugus and Amesbury, until the fall of 1836, when he, with two brothers, bought a small woolen factory in Holderness (now Ashland), N. H. At the age of nine James F. had begun work with his father, the family being in such circumstances as to prevent his obtaining much schooling. At fourteen he was able to attend an academy at Newbury, Vt., and afterwards at Tilton, N. H., working in the factory part of the time to pay his expenses. He pursued his studies in this way until 1848, when he arranged to study law with Hon. W. C. Thompson of Plymouth. But that year his father died, leaving eight children, six of whom were younger than James. He was then obliged to go to work again to assist his mother, but borrowed books and studied law during his spare time with Hon. Joseph Burrows of Ashland. The next year the family removed to Fisherville (now Concord) and he succeeded in completing his law studies with Hon. Nehemiah Butler and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He married, in 1850, Roxannah, daughter of Obadiah and Eliza Smith of New Hampton. They had three children: Frank O., educated at West Point and served four years in the army, but now engaged in manufacturing in Trenton, N. J.; Mary F., wife of D. Dudley Felton of Manchester, and Sarah F., married George E. Tewksbury, and died recently. Mr. Briggs practiced at Hillsborough Bridge until 1871. He was a member of the legislature from that town in 1856–57 and in 1858, being a Democrat until the Civil War broke out, when he changed his views and ever after affiliated with the Republican party. When the Eleventh Regiment was organized he was appointed quartermaster on the staff of Col. Walter Harriman, and served through the battle of Fredericksburg, the military operations in Kentucky, and in the Mississippi River expeditions which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg. After a year's service he was prostrated by the malaria of southern swamps and was obliged to resign and return to Hillsborough. In 1871 he removed to Manchester and formed a law partnership with Henry H. Huse, which continued about fifteen years. He served as city solicitor one year, and in 1874 was elected to the legislature from Ward 3. In 1876 he was elected state senator and the same year was a member of the constitutional convention. His ability as a servant of the people attracted attention and admiration, and in

1877 he was nominated as a candidate for congress and elected by a large majority. In 1878 and 1879 he was re-elected to the national house. In the forty-fifth congress he served as a member of the committee on patents, in the forty-sixth on naval affairs, and in the forty-seventh he was chairman of the committee on war expenditures and a member of the committees on judiciary and reform in the civil service. In congress he was a faithful and hard working member, tireless in his efforts to serve his constituents and always ready to do a favor for the veteran soldiers. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889. He is still engaged in law practice, having one of the largest legal patronages in the city. Mr. Briggs is a Unitarian, a member of Hillsborough Lodge of Masons, of Wood's Chapter, and of Trinity Commandery.

CLARENCE MONROE DODGE, M. D., was born in New Boston, May 28, 1847. He is the son of James Monroe and Lucy Jane (Philbrick) Dodge. His father died on his way to California in 1849. He attended the public schools of his native town and Goffstown. In order to give him better educational advantages, his mother removed to Mont Vernon, where he attended the public schools and Appleton Academy (now McCallum Institute). They afterward removed to Nashua, where, on Nov. 20, 1872, he married Estella G., daughter of Orin and Maria M. Rawson of that city. The issue of their union was one child, Clara Linda, born Dec. 6, 1874, died July 1, 1879. Dr. Dodge began the study of medicine with Dr. Josiah G. Graves of Nashua in 1872. Graduating from the University of New York in February, 1877, he immediately began the practice of medicine at Amherst, remaining there for two years, and then removing to Manchester, where he has since remained, leading a very busy life except for about a year of much needed rest, spent in travel. Being of a retiring disposition, he has never sought or even been willing to accept any public emoluments, although often invited. He takes a lively interest in the development and prosperity of the city. Dr. Dodge is a member of the New Hampshire Medical society, of Lafayette Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, Adoniram Council, Wildey Lodge,

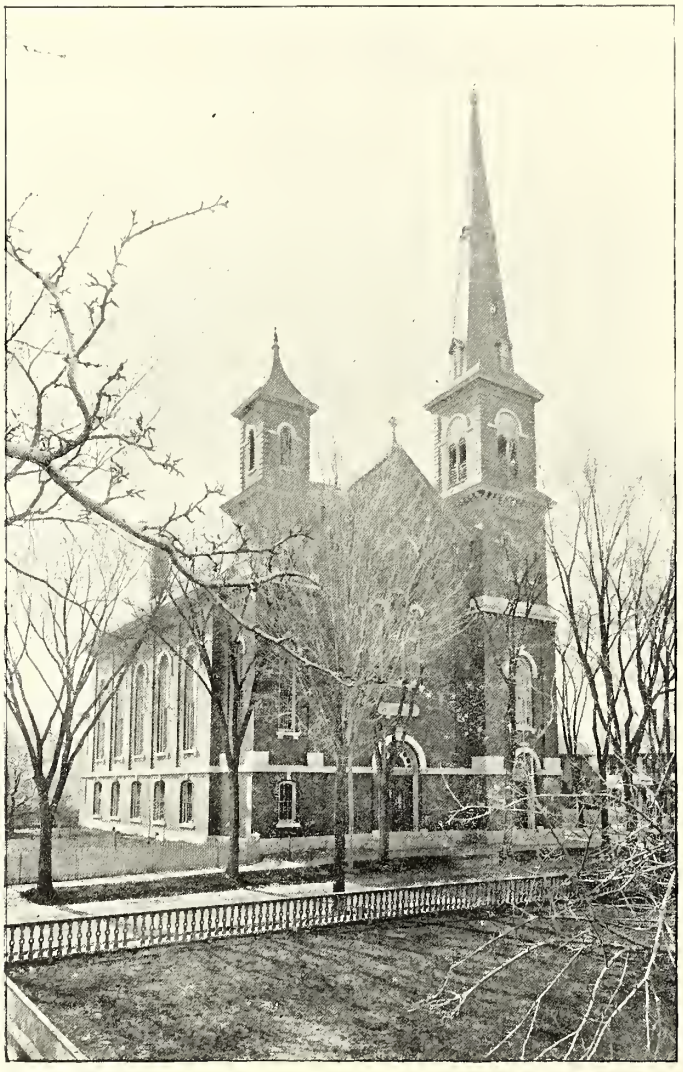
CLARENCE M. DODGE, M. D.

I. O. O. F., Wonalancet Encampment, Grand Canton Ridgely, Merrimack Lodge, K. of P., and Passaconaway Tribe of Red Men. He is a member of Grace Episcopal church.

THE LONGEST COURTSHIP on the records of Nutfield is that of Gabriel Barr and Rachel Wilson, who "kept company" forty years and finally died unmarried. Love laughs at locksmiths, but not at religious differences. Gabriel belonged to Rev. William Davidson's parish, and his sweetheart to Rev. Mr. McGregor's, and they could not agree which of the two good Presbyterian churches they should attend, the feud between the two parishes being extremely bitter. The Scotch blood that ran in the veins of the lovers made it impossible for either to yield, and hence the long courtship, ended only by death.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

ON the first page of the old church records, under date of July 26, 1835, is the following: "The Baptist church in Goffstown voted this day to acknowledge us whose names are here enrolled, the Amoskeag branch of the Goffstown church, authorizing us to engage our minister and reward

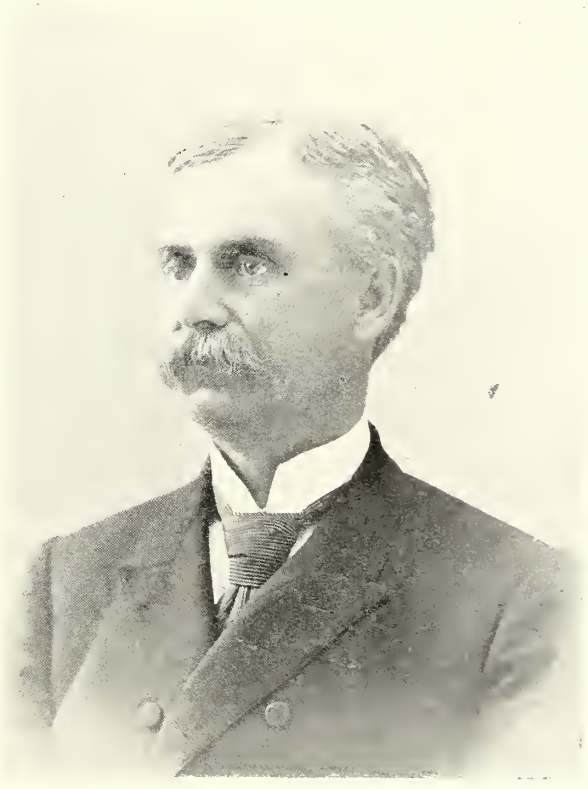


FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

him, to receive members and dismiss them, and to enjoy the communion, to wit: Elder John Peacock, Daniel Gooden, Mary R. Peacock, John Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Hopy Tewksbury, Betsy Tewksbury, Elizabeth McIntyre, Zilpah Guild, Abigail Rider,"—ten in all. For a year and a half services were held in various places, often in private houses, Rev. John Peacock serving as pastor and Daniel Gooden first deacon. Jan. 4, 1837, with the godspeed of the mother church, they became an independent body and were publicly recognized by a council of neighboring churches. The place of meeting was soon after changed to the east side of the river, and in 1840 a commodious brick edifice was erected on the corner of Manchester and Chestnut streets. At a meeting held Sept. 22, 1840, it was voted "that this church shall hereafter be known as the First Baptist church in Manchester." July 8, 1870, the church edifice was burned. Steps were at once taken to rebuild, resulting in the erection of the present edifice on the corner of Union and Concord streets, costing about $80,000, which was dedicated April 30, 1873. In October, 1845, letters were granted to thirty-five persons to form the Merrimack-Street Baptist church of Manchester. Jan 25, 1855, a society was organized in connection with the church to conduct its financial interests, and Otis Barton was chosen first president; Joseph B. Clark, clerk; Ebenezer Clark, treasurer; Joseph E. Bennett, Orisen Hardy, George A. Barnes, A. D. Burgess, Peter S. Brown, C. W. Baldwin, Charles Brown, directors. Rev. John Peacock served the church only ten months after it became an independent organization. He was succeeded by Rev. Ephraim Bailey, who ministered three years and five months. Rev. John Upham followed, remaining one year. Rev. Benjamin Brierly was pastor two years and six months. Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln remained four years; Rev. Isaac Sawyer, three years and seven months; Rev. B. F. Hedden, two years; Rev. George Pieree, eight years and six months; Rev. N. C. Mallory, four years and seven months; Rev. A. C. Graves, D. D., five years and nine months; Rev. William H. Leavett, five years; Rev. C. H. Kimball, three years and nine months. The present pastor, Rev. W. C. McAllester, D. D., began his labors June 19, 1887. The church has sent out five young men into the ministry and several persons to engage in home and foreign missionary work. In February, 1887, sixty-eight persons were granted letters to form the Tabernacle Baptist church of the city, and in October, 1891, with the hearty consent of the mother

church, fifty-seven persons, fruits of a Swedish mission which had worshipped in the vestrics for three years, were dismissed to form the First Swedish church in Manchester, the first church of this nationality in New Hampshire. The present church membership is 448. The church is entirely free from debt, has a flourishing Sunday school under the superintendency of J. Trask Plumer, is interested in many missionary enterprises, and ranks as a leading church in the Baptist denomination in New England.

Rev. William C. McAllester, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, was born in Essex county, N. Y., June 19, 1849, son of Edwin and Louisa B. McAllester of Keeseville, N. Y. His ancestors are traced back to Alister Whor, Lord of the Isles and Kintyre in 1284, who opposed the claim of Robert Bruce to the Scottish throne and who died a prisoner in the castle of Dundonald. On the overthrow of that dynasty in the reign of James IV. the Macallisters became an independent clan. Alexander Macallister of Loup was a loyal subject of King James and served in the royal army in Ireland against William of Orange. The McAllisters who settled in America came from Argylshire, Scotland, and three families of that name settled in New Hampshire. Robert McAllister removed from New Boston to Antrim in 1793, and was a carpenter, school teacher, and farmer. He died in Newbury, Vt., in 1862. Jonathan McAllister married Charity Chatman of Haverhill, and died in Willsborough, N. Y., in 1862. His son was Edwin, father of Rev. W. C. McAllester, who is also a lineal descendant of Col. William Prescott of Bunker Hill fame. He studied at Madison University (now Colgate) at Hamilton, N. Y., in the class of '75, and received the honorary degree of M. A. in 1883 from that institution. He settled as pastor of a Baptist church in Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1878 and remained till 1887, when he accepted a call from the First Baptist church of Manchester. While pastor at Moriah, N. Y., his first settlement, he built a new church; at Plattsburgh he was very successful in building a new church edifice and also raised funds to buy a parsonage for the society. Since coming to Manchester he has succeeded in paying off a debt, mortgage and floating, of over $8,000 and has added nearly 250 members to the church. He has been settled longer with the First church in Manchester than any pastor except one. No sensational features are introduced into Dr. McAllester's pulpit, so often the case with so-called popular clergymen of the day. His sermons show careful study, are delivered in a scholarly and dignified, yet pleasing style, and reflect the best thoughts of a studious and thoroughly Christian mind. His language is incisive, his points clearly made, and his sermons interesting. His church, since he became pastor, has grown to be

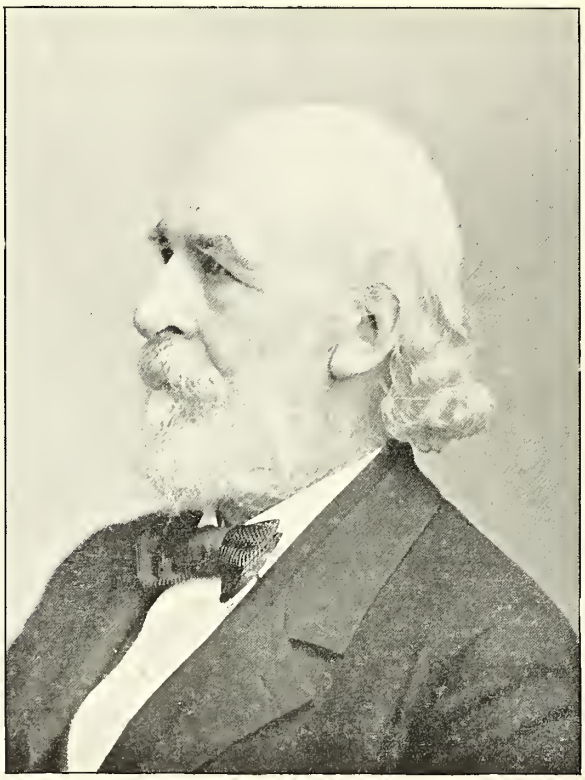


REV. W. C. MCALLESTER, D. D.

one of the largest and most influential in the state. The degree of D. D. was bestowed on him in 1895 by Olivet College, Mich. He married Nov. 20, 1873, Angela M. Brownson of Elizabethtown, N. Y. They have three children: Lillian A. aged twenty, student at Vassar College, class of 1896; Ralph W., aged seventeen, just entering Harvard College, and Grace E., aged nine. Dr. McAllester is a forceful writer and has been for twenty years a valued correspondent of the Watchman of Boston, and Examiner and Independent of New York, and an occasional writer for a large

number of periodicals. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. A highly prized adornment of the walls of his library is a coat-of-arms of the original MacAlister family of Scotland. It is safe to say that no clergyman was ever settled in Manchester who was more highly esteemed as a preacher, citizen, or neighbor than Rev. W. C. McAllester.

WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT, son of John Williams and Rebecca (Hartshorn) Elliott, was born in Londonderry Sept. 5, 1821, both his parents being natives of New Hampshire. Having received his education in the public schools, he learned the watch business at an early age, and



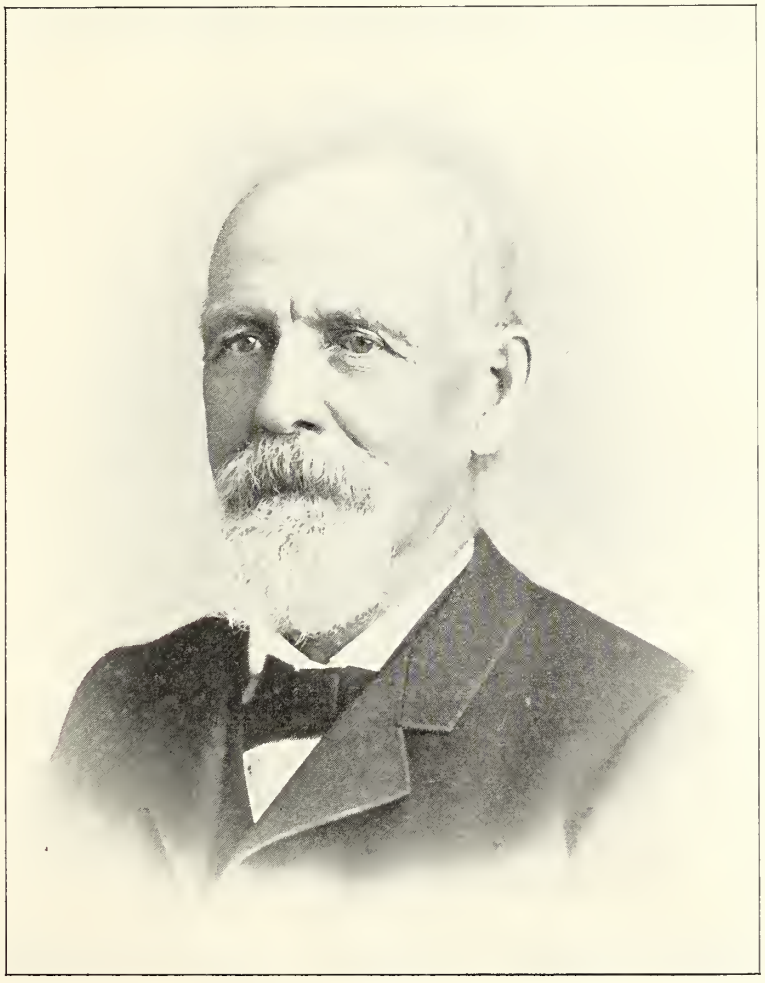
WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT.

soon became very proficient and skilful. Coming to Manchester in 1840, he opened a store on the premises which he now occupies, and in which he personally manages the largest business of the kind in the state. The building in which Mr. Elliott began his business career was at the time the best on the street, and the only one which made any pretence to large glass windows, the panes, 32 by 46 inches, being regarded as unusually fine. There was no building at all on the west side of the street. Mr. Elliott raised his first sign in September, 1840, and his name has been continuously up on Elm street for more than fifty-five years. His portrait accompanying this sketch was taken in his seventy-fifth year, and he is still hale and hearty. For many years, in addition to his business as jeweler and optician, he has been engaged in the sale of pianos, organs and musical goods, in which he has built up an extensive trade. Mr. Elliott was married in 1842 to Miss Serena F. Cilley of Hopkinton, and their golden wedding was celebrated in 1892. Their union has been blessed by eight children, three of whom now survive: Dr. George H. Elliott of New York city; Rev. Charles F. Elliott, a Unitarian clergyman of Chicago, and Ida F., married to Arthur B. Smith of Haverhill, Mass. There are seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild. In 1845 Mr. Elliott built the house at the corner of Concord and Walnut streets, at that time the finest private residence in the village, and quite modern even now. He occupied this house for twenty years, and in 1870 he built a residence at the corner of Myrtle and Maple streets, which at the time of its erection was also the finest in the city, and the first in which plate glass windows were used. He also built the twenty-tenement block at the corner of Pearl and Chestnut streets. Mr. Elliott has never had political aspirations. He attended the Universalist church for more than twenty years, and was for a long time president of the society and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of Washington Lodge, of Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar.

THE SPECTACULAR in religion was not wholly neglected by those simple-minded old Scotch settlers of Nutfield. In 1741 the West Parish voted, "that the selectmen raise as much money as shall be sufficient to build a pulpit equivalent to Dunstable (now Nashua) pulpit." And they raised about $500.

HON. ALPHEUS GAY.

HON. ALPHEUS GAY, son of Alpheus and Susannah (Scobey) Gay, was born in Francestown May 14, 1819, his father being a native of Dedham, Mass. Having acquired an education in the district schools and at the Francestown academy, at the age of fifteen he began working at the carpenter's trade with his father. Three years later he taught school in New Boston, and followed teaching in that place and at Francestown for several winters. Coming to Manchester in 1841, he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1850, when he became a contractor and builder. He has built many of the best and largest business blocks, public buildings and churches in the city, including the city library, court house, jail, industrial school, the High, Ash, Lincoln, and Franklin-street schoolhouses, St. Joseph's cathedral, Grace church, and also many private residences. In 1886 he was appointed superintendent of the construction of the government building, which was completed under his care and direction. Mr. Gay has been a life-long Democrat, and has the high honor of being one of the few Democratic mayors of the city, having been elected to that position in 1875. He has been a member of the board of water commissioners since its organization in 1871, and for many years has been president of the board. He is also president of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association and vice president of the Bank of New England, and has held other similar positions of responsibility. Recently he was a member of the building committee of the new state normal school at Plymouth. Mr. Gay is past master of Lafayette lodge, A. F. and A. M., a member of Trinity commandery, K. T., and of the Mystic Shrine. He attends the Unitarian church, and is a member of the Granite State club. Nov. 25, 1845, Mr. Gay married Miss Theda G. Fisher, daughter of Richard and Pauline (Campbell) Fisher of Francestown, who died Aug. 17, 1885. They had four children, two of whom survive: Anna M., who resides with her father, and Frank A., of the engineering firm of Bartlett & Gay, Manchester.



HON. ALPHEUS GAY.

MAKING too much money.—Lawyers were evidently making too much money in Nutfield as long ago as 1778, for the following article is to be found in the town warrant for that year: "To see if the town will instruct their representatives to use their influence that there be a revision of the table of fees. It appears to us that the attornies' fees should be cut down at least one-half; they would not then be so fond of business, and people would find time to breathe.'

JOHN C. RAY.

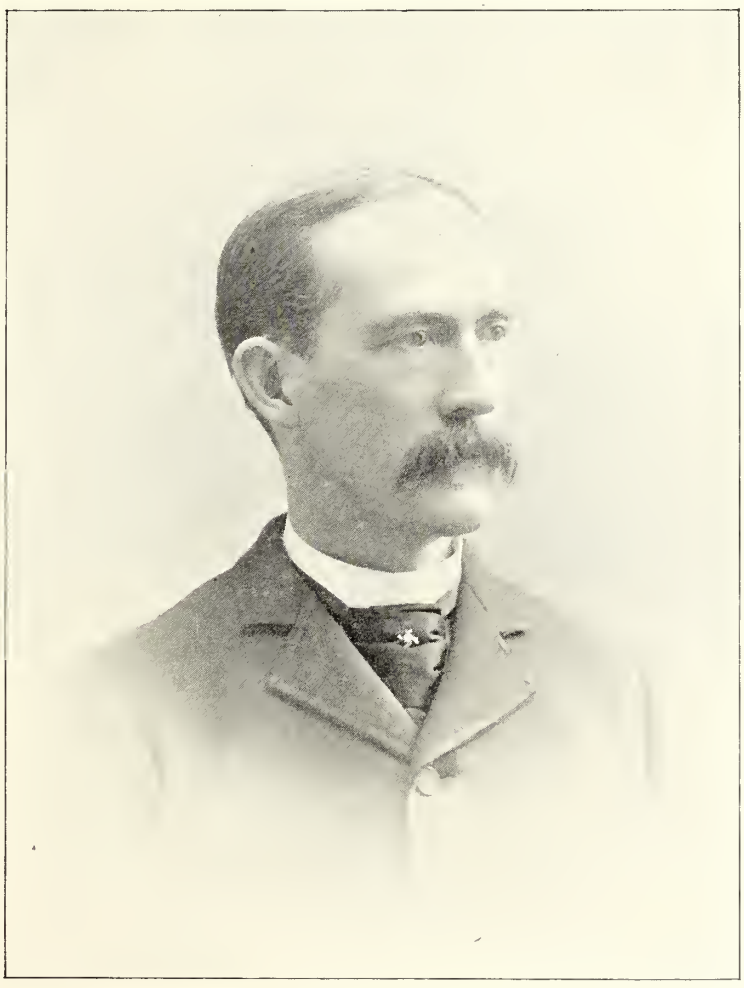
JOHN C. RAY, son of Aaron and Nancy Ray, was born in Hopkinton sixty-nine years ago, his parents removing a few years later to Dunbarton, where he grew to manhood and became one of the leading citizens of that town. At the age of twenty-one he was elected to represent the town in the state legislature, and was re-elected for the two following terms. With one exception he was the youngest member of the house when he first took his seat, but he speedily became one of the most influential members of that body. He was subsequently chairman of the board of selectmen and superintendent of schools in Dunbarton. July 2, 1874, he became superintendent of the State Industrial School in Manchester, and has filled the position so acceptably that year by year he has been unanimously re-elected, notwithstanding his oft repeated desire to retire from the position. Mr. Ray's dealings with the wayward youth entrusted to his care have been characterized by great kindness united with unflinching firmness, while his management of the farm and the industries of the school has been successful in the highest degree. Under his direction the school has taken rank in the forefront of similar institutions in this country. In 1881–82 he was again a member of the legislature, representing Ward 2. Many years ago he was one of the trustees of the Normal School at Plymouth, and has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs. In 1893 Mr. Ray was nominated by acclamation for councillor by the second district Republican convention, and was elected by a large majority. His popularity extends far beyond the limits of the political party with which he is identified, and he is held in high estimation by all his fellow citizens. In 1857 Mr. Ray was married to Miss S. A. Humphreys, and two children have been added to the family.

JOHN C. RAY.

IT cost £12 1s. 10d., or more than $60, to ordain Rev. William Morrison, Feb. 12, 1783, and set him apart "to the work of the gospel ministry, to take charge of the second parish in Londonderry." This is the itemized bill of expenses, as found in an old account book: "Four gallen of Rum, £1 16s.; half a pound of allspice, 5s.; 19 pounds Chise, 19s.; 3 pounds raisons, 4s.; 1 quarter pepper, 2s.; Cinnamon, 1s. 6d.; Nutmeg, 1s. 6d.; Wine 2 gallons, £1 4s.; 1 pound tea, 12s.; 12 pound shugar, 12s.; 2 quarts molasses, 2s. 6d.; Brandy, 5s. 4d.; 16¾ pounds butter, £1 10s.; journey to Newbury, £1 1s.; 2 bushels and a half of wheat, £1 10s.; Sousc, Syder, Bread, salt, pork, trouble of house and Woman's labor, £1 16s." With all that allspice, pepper, einnamon, and nutmeg, and with the brandy, rum, eider, and wine, that ordination must have been both spicy and spirited.

OLIVER E. BRANCH.

OLIVER E. BRANCH was born in Madison, O., July 19, 1847. His paternal grandfather served seven years in Washington's command, from whom he received a "badge of merit" signed by Washington on the disbanding of the Continental army. His mother was Lucy J. Bartram, a native of Connecticut and a descendant of Roger Williams. His father was Hon. William W. Branch, for many years a judge of the court of common pleas, and prominent in the early history of railroads in northern Ohio. Mr. Branch was of a family of nine children, born on a farm and trained in the school of industry and self-reliance. Having finished his preparatory studies at Whitestown (N. Y.) Seminary, from which he graduated in 1868, he entered Hamilton College the following year and graduated with the finest record of the class of 1873, winning the three oration prizes. After two years as principal of the Forestville (N. Y.) Free Academy and Union School, he entered Columbia College Law School, taking the two years' course in one, and graduating in 1876 with the degree of LL. B. He then taught one year in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in 1878 joined his brother in the practice of law in New York city. The firm did an extensive business, and Mr. Branch was pushed to the front in the trial of causes and arguments of questions of law in both state and federal courts. In 1883 he moved to Weare to engage in literary work, soon becoming active in local politics and being elected to the legislature in 1886. During the session of 1887 Mr. Branch became widely known, and his reputation as lawyer and orator was established by his remarkable speeches on the "Hazen bill." He was a member of the judiciary committee. Re-elected in 1888, he was the candidate of his party for speaker, and during the session of 1889 he was again upon the judiciary committee and added to his reputation by his efforts on the floor, particularly by his advocaey of the "Australian Ballot" bill, which he then introduced. In the fall of 1889 he resumed the practice of law in Manchester and has had a large and lucrative clientage, being engaged in the most important causes that have been tried in the central part of the state, achieving many signal victories. As counsel for the Boston & Maine and Manchester & Lawrence railroads he has secured a wide reputation. In the argument of questions of law he has no equal in the state, and is in the front rank of jury lawyers. Mr. Branch is a gentleman of fine scholarly and musical tastes and literary accomplishments. As an orator he is particularly brilliant, and his command of graceful language is as remarkable as it is pleasing. He received the



OLIVER E. BRANCH.

degree of master of arts from Hamilton College in 1876, and the same degree was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1895. In 1894 he was appointed United States district attorney for New Hampshire. He was influential in establishing the Congregational church at North Weare, where he resides in summer. In winter he occupies his pleasant home on Prospect street, Manchester, and is a regular attendant of the Franklin-Street church. Mr. Branch was married to Miss Sarah C. Chase of Weare in 1878, and has a family of three sons and one daughter: Oliver Winslow, born Oct. 4, 1879; Dorothy Witter, born Dec. 6, 1881; Frederick William, born Sept. 18, 1886, and Randolph Wellington, born Nov. 26, 1890.

THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE in Nutfield was built in 1723. It was of logs, and was only sixteen feet by twelve, but it afforded accommodations for the twenty odd pupils. Robert Morrison was one of the first, if not the first teacher. The building was situated on the common, near the meeting-house. In 1725, £36 4s. was appropriated for schools. In 1727 the town "votted to build a school house eighteen feet long besides the chimney — that there should be two fireplaces in one end, as large as the house will allow — to be seven foot in the side in height — of logs — to be built at the meeting house." These specifications may not seem very definite, but doubtless they were understood by the contractor.

EDWIN THOMAS BALDWIN, whose name is such a familiar and honored one in the musical circles of New Hampshire, and even far beyond its borders, was born in New Ipswich July 9, 1832. The following year his father removed to Nashua, then the busiest town in the state, and there the subject of this sketch passed most of his childhood years. His studies were pursued in both public and private schools in Nashua and Manchester, and even in later years, after taking up his residence in the latter city in 1851, he divided his time between these two places because of his close identification with the musical enterprises of both. Of musical taste and ability he inherited a double portion, for his mother, youngest daughter of Thomas Moore of Nashua, was possessed of a good degree of talent in this direction, while his father, although an energetic business man, devoted many leisure hours to the pursuit of music and encouraged the development of it in his young son. Lessons began at an early age, and under most competent instructors, first of the piano-forte, and afterward of the organ and harmony. Prominent among these instructors were Edward A. Hosmer and George J. Webb of Boston. From a very small boy he was full of enthusiasm for a brass band, and has, since the days when he so persistently followed them about the streets of the city, himself played all sorts of instruments and drilled and led many such organizations. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he and most of the members of his band enlisted as privates in Company C, First N. H. Regiment, and "Baldwin's Cornet Band" was the first to leave the state, and the first to play in the streets of Baltimore after the attack upon the Massachusetts Sixth had so nearly annihilated its Lowell band. In 1861 Mr. Baldwin married Miss Sarah C. Kendrick of Nashua, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, to whom he in turn transmitted the love of music which he had himself inherited. Edwin K. Baldwin, the elder son, is now a well-known organist and choir master in Lowell, Mass., as well as a successful business man, and Thomas C. Baldwin, the younger son, who died Sept. 3, 1890, was much sought after in musical circles as a violinist and singer, being also widely known as one of the chief promoters of the Y. P. S. C. E. in the state. The daughter is married and is now living in Quiney, Mass. As a teacher Mr. Baldwin has always been in the front rank, and from the exceedingly large class of pupils which always surrounds him, he has sent out many who have an enviable reputation as pianists and organists. His recitals are anticipated by music lovers as most enjoyable occasions where only the best of music will be heard and that conscientiously interpreted and creditably performed. As a composer, especially of selections for church choirs, he is also well and favorably known. As a director of choral classes and societies he early demonstrated a peculiar fitness, and many have cause to

thank him for their introduction to the great oratorio works and for the foundation of a taste for choral harmonies. He has always sustained an organized chorus in the church where he was engaged, and in former years was leader of large city choruses in both Nashua and Manchester, notably those participating in the great peace jubilee in Boston. He proved his devotion to the cause by asking no remuneration save the faithful and enthusiastic pursuit of the task in hand by those whom he led. Mr. Baldwin is keenly alive to any note of progress, only asking to try new spirits to determine of what manner they may be, and is a man abreast of the times in both practical and musical affairs. In a recent trip across the Atlantic he made a special study of the music in the English cathedrals and on the continent, having enjoyed together with the musicians with whom he travelled unusual opportunities to see and hear famous composers and organists, with the best of trained choirs. Many excellent offers to locate elsewhere have been refused by Mr. Baldwin and he seems to have decided wisely, for time has not lessened his hold upon his position as an esteemed teacher and musical authority in this city which now holds out inducements to many rivals in the profession. To all such Mr. Baldwin extends a ready welcome, and all find him a true friend and sympathizer. The New Hampshire Music Teachers' Association elected him as their president for three successive terms, and since his resignation of that office he has been retained on the official board in some other capacity and has contributed largely to the success of that organization. Nowhere has Mr. Baldwin been more highly valued than in the First Congregational church of Manchester, probably the largest church in the state, where he has for nearly forty years been organist and music director, and where he has ever sought to maintain a dignified and worshipful musical service. Music has always been to him a high and sacred art, to be intelligently pursued and not lightly treated as a pastime, and he greatly deplores any tendency to debase it or to lower the standard, especially by churches and musical organizations. He has expressed himself upon this point in many public utterances and is everywhere known as a staunch upholder of the true and genuine in music, as one who would educate the community, and particularly the young, to a purity of taste. For any musical claptrap, for mere jingling rhymes and tunes, he has a distinct aversion and denounces them with no uncertain sound. Manchester is to be congratulated that she has for so many years been the chosen home of so cultivated a musician, who is at the same time a keen, active, public-spirited citizen.

EDWIN T. BALDWIN.

BOILED EGGS.—The grave and reverend Matthew Clark ate no meat, but was very fond of eggs. When dining out, if his hostess

apologized for her hard-boiled eggs, he would say: "I'll just soften them with butter." If the apology was for soft-boiled eggs, his reply would be: "I'll harden them with butter."

CHARLES WILLIAM TEMPLE was born in Hyde Park, Vt., July 11, 1846. Coming to Manchester in the summer of 1856, he attended the public schools for two years, and then went to work as errand boy for William H. Fisk, remaining in his employ for seventeen years. In the summer of 1875, in company with Henry A. Farrington, he purchased the business of William H. Fisk, the name of the new firm being Temple & Farrington until the winter of 1886, when the business was incorporated as the Temple & Farrington Company. In October, 1895, Mr. Temple bought Mr. Farrington's entire interest in the corporation, and has since conducted alone the extensive affairs of the house, the corporate title remaining unchanged. As a jobber and retailer of blank books and stationery, watches, clocks, and jewelry, wall papers and window shades, he has built up a large and flourishing business, and the house has become one of the best known mercantile establishments in New Hampshire. Through the many vicissitudes of twenty years Mr. Temple has skilfully directed the affairs of the firm and achieved a measure of honorable success of which any man might well be proud. His place of business at 907, 909, and 911 Elm street is one of the most attractive in Manchester. Mr. Temple was married in 1867 to Miss Lucinda L. Chase of Manchester, and two sons, Harry C., deceased, and Charles A., have been added to the family.

CHARLES W. TEMPLE.

CAPT. THOMAS PATTERSON, grandson of Peter Patterson, one of the early settlers of Nutfield, died at his home in Londonderry Oct. 27, 1869, at the age of eighty-three years. He was one of the strong characters of the town, possessing marked individuality and positiveness, retaining enough of the ancestral brogue to grace his Scotch-Irish humor. In early life he was one of the most noted teachers in this part of New Hampshire, having taught thirty-one terms with great success, particularly in difficult schools, and it is said that no unruly youngster ever required a second course of his peculiar discipline, although in the main he controlled his pupils by firmness and kindness, rather than by fear. He lived on the farm purchased by his grandfather in 1730, filled various offices of trust within the gift of his townsmen, and died widely mourned. His widow, Hannah D., daughter of John Duncan, survived him only two weeks. His younger brother, George W., was elected lieutenant governor of New York in 1848, and his elder brother, Peter, also held various important public offices in that state.

ALONZO ELLIOTT.

ALONZO ELLIOTT, son of Albert and Adeline Waterman (Blackburn) Elliott, was born in Augusta, Me., July 25, 1849. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Sanbornton Bridge, where he obtained his early education, completing it at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. Upon leaving school he was employed as telegraph operator at the station in Tilton, and subsequently as a clerk in stores at Colebrook and Wentworth. In 1869 he settled in Manchester and became telegraph operator and ticket agent for the Concord and the Manchester & Lawrence railroads, being one of the very few sound operators of that time. This position he held for twenty-three years, with the reputation of being the most expert ticket seller on the entire line of the railroads. Resigning in 1893, he went into the insurance and banking business. He was one of the incorporators and the organizer of the Granite State Trust Company, now the Bank of New England, and is its treasurer. He is also secretary of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, director and clerk of the People's Gaslight Company, and director of the Garvin's Falls Power Company, which proposes to furnish electric power to Manchester consumers and to the town of Hooksett as well. With ex-Gov. Weston and John B. Varick he owns the New Manchester House, which has succeeded the old hostelry of that name, the removal of which to its present site was an interesting engineering feat, and the remodelling of which has been followed by a great increase in the popularity of the city among the travelling public. Mr. Elliott is president of the Manchester Electric Light Company, and takes justifiable pride in the fact that this city is the best lighted municipality in the United States. In addition to all this he is a trustee of the Guaranty Savings bank, and was one of the active promoters and the first treasurer of the Elliott Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of knit goods, with a capital of $150,000 and employing three hundred hands. He has also been interested in various other successful business institutions; in fact, the locating in Manchester of many of the leading enterprises, notably the F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company, the Eureka Shoe Company, the Kimball Carriage Company, and the Elliott Manufacturing Company, is due to his efforts, as he raised nearly all the capital represented in these important industries. In whatever he undertakes he is an indefatigable worker. His insurance business is extensive, representing as it does twenty-five fire, life, and accident companies. Mr. Elliott married, first, Ella R., daughter of Amos Weston, Jr., of Manchester, and niece of ex-Gov.

ALONZO ELLIOTT.

James A. Weston. His second wife was Medora, daughter of George W. and Sarah (Mead) Weeks, her father being a well known shoe dealer of Manchester for many years. They have four children: Lucille Weeks, aged fourteen; Laura Medora, aged twelve; Mildred Weeks, aged five, and Alonzo, Jr., aged four years. Mr. Elliott is a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and he was a charter member of the Derryfield Club. He attends the Unitarian church. Few men have done more than he for his adopted city, and his beautiful residence, Brookhurst, is one of the most attractive in Manchester.

ROBERT DUNCAN GAY.

R. D. GAY, son of Benjamin H. and Ann D. (Stowe) Gay, was born in Hillsboro Oct. 23, 1838. Receiving his education in the common schools of his native town and at Henniker Academy, he worked for his father, who was a tanner, shoemaker, and farmer, until he became of age. In 1859, with only ten dollars in his pocket, he went to Boston to seek his fortune. Here he was employed two years and a half in a woollen store, and subsequently became a member of the firm of W. B. Ellis & Co., at No. 289 Washington street. This connection lasted until 1869, when he sold his interest in the firm and removed to Manchester to engage in the market and provision business, in the firm of O. & R. D. Gay, subsequently Gay & Davis. Disposing of his interest in the business, he engaged in the grain trade, which he continued for a year. He then returned to Boston, to pursue the same line of business, which he carried on successfully there until 1875. In that year he came back to Manchester a second time, and has since resided here, building up a large business as a dealer in upholstery, paper hangings, drapery, curtains, embroidery and fancy goods, and achieving a commercial success which has made his name a household word in the city. When the postoffice block was built in 1876, he rented one of the stores and moved into it his small stock and laid well the foundations of his subsequent prosperity. With such a versatile genius for mercantile affairs, and with an experience in so many lines of trade, it is not strange that he has succeeded. Mr. Gay is a director in the Two Hundred Associates' Real Estate Company, a very successful institution with headquarters at Boston. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge of Masons, of the Pilgrim Fathers, and of Amoskeag Grange, and for four years was a member of the executive committee of the State Grange, and has attended six sessions of the National Grange. He is an enthusiastic member of the Ralston Health Club, Washington, D. C. Mr. Gay attends the First Congregational church, of which body he is a member. Dec. 18, 1862, he was married to Miss Julia F. Blanchard of Washington, N. H. His present place of business is 72 Hanover street, and his residence 86 Prospect street, Manchester.

HENRY DE WOLFE CARVELLE, M. D.

HENRY DE WOLFE CARVELLE, M. D., was born in Richmond, N. B., May 26, 1852, his parents being James Sherrard and Elizabeth (Porter) Carvell. His mother was of Scotch birth, her ancestors coming from a place in Scotland near the home of the immortal Burns. His father was English, descended from an old family whose ancestry dated back to the time of William the Conqueror, and his great-grandfather fought in the Revolution on the British side. Dr. Carvelle graduated from the Richmond high school, and in 1873 entered the Boston Eye and Ear Infirmary as medical attendant, remaining there two years. During the second year he pursued his studies under the guidance of Dr. Albert N. Blodgett, superintendent of the institution. In 1875 he entered the Harvard Medical School and graduated in 1878. During his last year he assisted Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson in his practice for a few months, residing at the house of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the latter's father, where his associations with the distinguished family were exceedingly delightful. After leaving college Dr. Carvelle settled in Boston for a short time, but soon removed to Manchester. He continued in general practice till 1884, since which time he has devoted himself to treatment of the eye and ear. As a specialist he ranks high, being the first ophthalmic and aural surgeon in New Hampshire, and is called to all parts of the state upon difficult cases. Dr. Carvelle is an Episcopalian, but attends the Franklin-Street Congregational church. He is a member of Wildey Lodge and Washington Encampment, I. O. O. F., the Calumet and Electric clubs, the Gymnasium, the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Centre District Medical Society of Concord, the New England Ophthalmological Society of Boston, censor of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, honorary member of the L. Webster Fox Ophthalmological Society of Philadelphia, of the ophthalmological section of the American Medical Association, and of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He has taken various special courses in the diseases of the eye and ear in New York. In 1887 he spent several months in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital and in the eye and ear clinics in Paris. He is ophthalmic and aural surgeon of the Elliot Hospital and of Notre Dame de Lourdes Hospital and medical examiner for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. He married Anna Brewster Sullivan, daughter of John and Arianna (Whittemore) Sullivan of Suncook, on May 5, 1893, and they have one daughter, Euphrosyne Parepa, born May 16, 1894. His wife is a granddaughter of the late Hon. Aaron Whittemore of Pembroke.

HENRY DE WOLFE CARVELLE, M. D.

JOHN McNEIL was the first settler in Manchester at the Amoskeag Falls, being employed there by the town of Londonderry to ferry the townspeople to and from the islands on their fishing trips. He was six feet six inches tall, had the strength of a Samson, and was the champion wrestler in all this section of New Hampshire. His great-grandson, Gen. John McNeil, who was of about the same height and proportions, distinguished himself at the battles of Chippewa and Niagara in the war of 1812, and at the latter engagement was wounded in the knee by a grapeshot which crippled him for life. In 1830 President Jackson appointed him surveyor of the port of Boston, and he held that office until his death in 1850. Gen. John A. Dix, in his memoirs, relates this anecdote of Gen. McNeil: At the June sessions of the New Hampshire legislature, Gen. McNeil was a familiar figure. He delighted in standing about the state house grounds on those occasions to greet his friends and converse with them on current topics. One day a little fellow, about five feet tall, was introduced to him by a friend. In order to start a conversation the man said to him: "General, how did you become lame?" The general was nettled. Straightening his tall form to its full height, he looked down on the little man and replied: "I fell down a barn cellar, you d——n fool! Didn't you ever read the history of your country?"

SHERIFF HEALY AND MANCHESTER DEPUTIES.

SHRIEVALTY OF HILLSBORO COUNTY.

COL. DANIEL F. HEALY, sheriff of Hillsboro county, was born at Cedarburg, Wis., Dec. 20, 1849. His parents, Cornelius and Mary Healy, were natives of Ireland who emigrated to America in 1845 and settled first in Manchester, where they were married in 1848, removing the same year to Wiseonsin, where they remained until the father's untimely death in 1850. The widowed mother and son then returned to Manehester, where he has ever since resided. She died in 1854, leaving her only ehild to the care of his grandfather, Daniel Healy. The lad attended the public schools in the old Bakersville district until the age of eleven, when he went to work in the Manehester Mills, and for the sueceeding years divided his time between work and attending the old Park-street grammar school. In February, 1864, when only fourteen years of age, he enlisted as drummer boy in the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, but through the persistent efforts of his grandfather and the latter's counsel, Hon. Cyrus A. Sulloway, the runaway boy was, by speeial order of the war department, diseharged and sent home. The military spirit of the young soldier was, however, not so easily daunted, and a seeond time he went south and made himself useful by attending to the wounded in camp and on the battlefield. In 1866 he bound himself for three years as apprentiee in the machine shop of the Manchester Mills, and during all his apprentieeship he attended evening school and a business college. Having served his time, he worked at his trade of maehinist in the Manehester Loeomotive Works, and in 1870 entered the employment of Varney & Niehols, maehinists, remaining with them until 1874. His skill at his trade reeeived recognition in his seleetion, together with William F. Barrett, to put into operation the Cheney paper mill at Henniker, and in his speeial employment upon the knitting maehines for the works of ex-Gov. Smyth at Hillsboro Bridge. His political career began in 1874 with his election to the state legislature; in 1876 he was a member of the Manchester common eouneil, and in 1888 he was an alternate delegate to the Republiean national convention. Appointed deputy sheriff for Hillsboro eounty in 1874, he served in that eapacity until 1884, when he was eleeted to the office of sheriff, whieh position he has sinee oeeupied. In his official position Sheriff Healy has won the confidenee and esteem of both bench and bar. Faithful to all his duties and to the trusts eonfided to his care, his effieieney and integrity are eommended by judges and lawyers alike. He has always been a member of St. Anne's chureh, the oldest Catholie parish in the city, and his numerous soeial and fraternal eonneetions inelude the Grand Army, the Foresters, the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Amoskeag Veterans, and the Derryfield Club. His title of eolonel was obtained by serviee on Gov. Goodell's staff in 1889–90. He was married in 1878 to Mary A., daughter of Timothy Sullivan of Manehester, and four ehildren, three of whom survive, were the fruit of this union: Daniel F., Jr., James C., and Arthur S., aged respeetively sixteen, fifteen, and twelve. Mrs. Healy died in 1885, and in September, 1893, Col. Healy was married to Sarah J. Carbery of Peabody, Mass.

Deputy Sheriff Harrison D. Lord was born in Barnstead Dec. 23, 1825. Coming to Manchester in 1844, he learned the maehinist's trade and was employed by the Amoskeag eompany until 1865. He was then eleeted eity messenger and held the office for five years, serving also as eonstable in the meantime. He was appointed to his present position in 1876, and from that year until 1885 was also deputy sheriff of Roekingham eounty. Gov. Currier appointed him to the offiee of coroner, whieh he still holds. Mr. Lord was a member of the legislature in 1870, and for eight years has been on the board of assessors. He was married in 1854 to Miss Juliette True of Centre Harbor, who died, leaving two sons: Harry T., born May 7, 1863, and Samuel J., born Sept. 14, 1869. In February, 1875, he married Mrs. Susan Beane of Manehester, who died in July, 1877.

Deputy Sheriff William J. Starr, son of William and Joanna (Cronin) Starr, was born in Manchester April 20, 1863. After graduating from the scientifie department of Dartmouth College in 1884, he engaged for a number of years in the banking and investment business in the West.

April 1, 1895, he was appointed deputy sheriff. He is a member of St. Anne's church and of the Knights of Columbus.

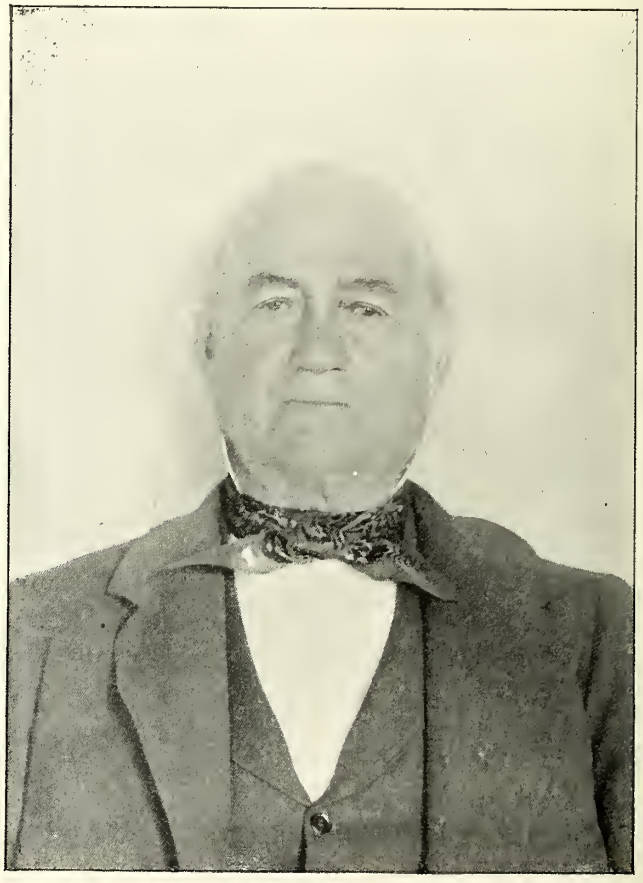
Deputy Sheriff Frank T. E. Richardson, son of Reuben M. and Mary A. (Sanborn) Richardson, was born in Chester April 26, 1841. Coming to Manchester in early youth, he was graduated from the high school, and for several years he was employed in various capacities by different corporations. In September, 1862, he became accountant in the office of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and filled that position with marked fidelity for twenty-eight years, resigning in 1890 to accept the paymastership of the Stark Mills, where he remained four years. In January, 1894, he was appointed deputy sheriff, and has since devoted himself to the duties of that office. He has been a member of the legislature, supervisor of elections and for many years a member of the school board. Mr. Richardson is prominent in Masonry and Odd Fellowship. He was married in 1863 to Mary C., daughter of Merrick and Eusebe (Gerry) Houghton of Sterling, Mass., and three daughters have been born to them.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas Hobbs was born in Manchester March 4, 1868. His father, Hon. Edwin H. Hobbs, was at the head of the civil engineering department of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for many years and was a state senator. After two years at Dartmouth College, Mr. Hobbs was engaged in business for several years, and Jan. 1, 1895, was appointed deputy sheriff.

Deputy Sheriff Joseph N. St. Germain was born in Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Sept. 2, 1870, and graduated from the Sherbrooke University in 1889. He came to Manchester in 1890 and was secretary of the Littlefield Drug Company until February, 1895. In April of the same year he was appointed deputy sheriff. Mr. St. Germain has the reputation of being the most expert swordsman in New Hampshire, having perfected himself in the art of fencing in Paris.

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK on Nov. 18, 1755, was so severe in Nutfield that Moses Barnett, the town clerk, felt that some mention of it should be made in the records. This is the entry he made, and it is the only authentic account which has been handed down of that memorable event: "on tusday nobr ye 18th 1755 at foure aclock in the morning and ten minets there was an Extrornary Shock of An Earthquaik and continuous afterwards with smaller shocks."

ALEXANDER McMURPHY was born in Londonderry Dec. 9, 1813, in the house where he now lives. He received a common school education, with the addition of a few terms



ALEXANDER MCMURPHY.

at Pinkerton Academy. He learned the carpenter's trade, and being very clever in the use of tools, he was secured by his brother-in-law, Jacob Chickering, in Andover, Mass., to work in his piano factory. When he was twenty-one years of age, his father offered him the homestead if he would return and assume the responsibility of

paying certain sums of money to his sister, and give a bond of maintenance for the support of his parents. He accepted the condition and returned to Derry in 1835. (For an extensive genealogy of the McMurphy family, see Derry edition, Book of Nutfield.)

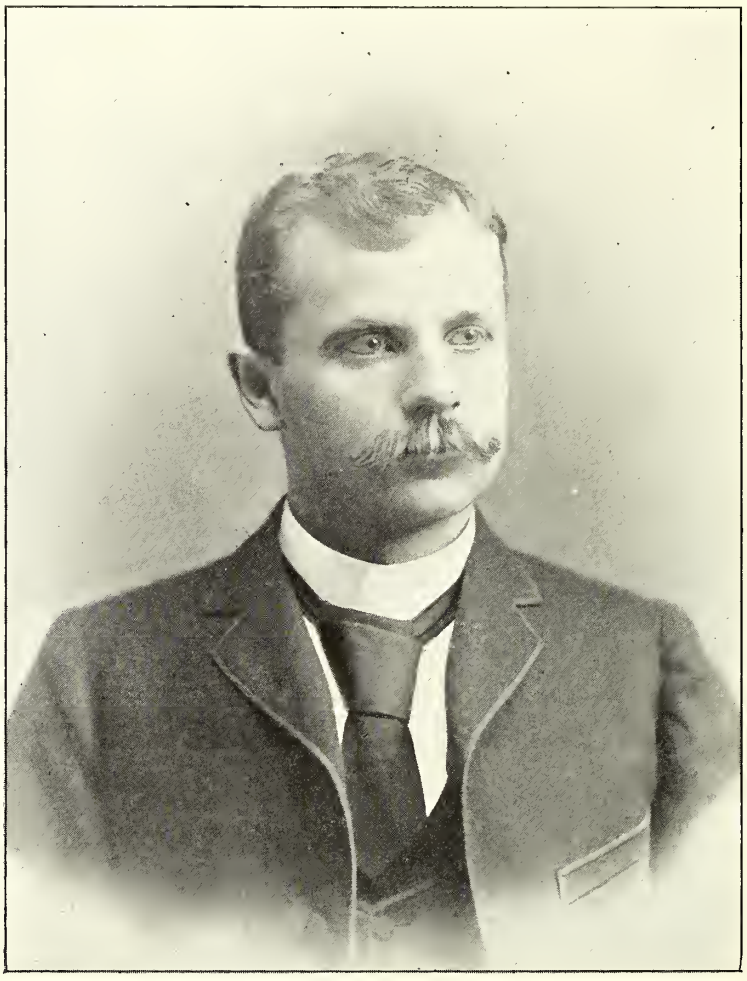
NOËL E. GUILLET, M. D., was born in St. Charles, Canada, on Christmas Day, 1861, son of Charles and Mary (Pratt) Guillet. His parents removed to Burlington, Vt., when he

DR. N. E. GUILLET.

was five years of age, and he has resided in the United States since that time. He attended the public schools of Burlington, Vt., St. Hyacinthe College, Victoria Medical School in Montreal, and the medical school at Burlington, graduating in 1886 and settling for practice in Nashua. After leaving St. Hyacinthe College he studied under Dr. St. Jacques (who was also a druggist) of St. Hyacinthe, and then went to Woonsocket, R. I., and was registered as a pharmacist. Here he purchased a drug store and earned enough money to go to Montreal and Burlington to finish his medical studies. After engaging in his profession in Nashua seven years he went to Europe, where he studied surgery for a year and a half, coming to Manchester on his return. While in Paris he was for six months ex-chief of clinics at St. Joseph Hospital. Dr. Guillet makes a specialty of general surgery and diseases of the nose, throat, ear, and bladder. He is consulting surgeon of the Fanny Allen Hospital of Winooski, Vt., president and surgeon-in-chief of Notre Dame Hospital of Manchester. He married, Feb. 4, 1889, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Marguerite (Lambert) Lessard of St. John, Canada, who died Nov. 20, 1889. He has one daughter, Isabelle Irene, born Nov. 13, 1889. Dr. Guillet attends St. Augustine church.

THE PRINCIPAL ROADS IN TOWN are the River road south, extending from Bakersville to Litchfield, name now changed to Brown avenue; Calef, from Bakersville to junction with Brown avenue; Nutt, from junction of Elm and Hayward streets to Londonderry line; South, from Goffe's Falls to Mammoth road, thence Corning to Conant, and the last from Derry road near Mosquito Pond schoolhouse to Londonderry line; Harvey road, from Nutt, near Cohas brook, to Londonderry line; Mammoth, from Londonderry to Hooksett lines; Derry, from town line on the south to Mammoth near crossing of Cohas brook; Weston, from Mammoth to Nutt; Merrill, from Weston to Brown avenue; Cohas, from Derry road near Webster, past pumping station to city reservoir; Island Pond, from reservoir, north side, to Auburn line; Lake Shore, from Island Pond road near Mill Dam House to Candia road beyond Youngsville; Candia road, from Massabesic street to Auburn line, near head of Lake Massabesic; Smyth, from Gore street near Amoskeag reservoir to Mammoth road near Hooksett line; Hooksett road, from Liberty street near Salmon to Hooksett; River road north, from Amoskeag bridge to Hooksett line; Dunbarton road, from Front street near Black brook to Dunbarton line; Goffstown road, from Front street to Goffstown line; New Mast, from 371 Mast street to Goffstown line. (See "Roads and Streets," p. 63).

ARTHUR HERBERT HALE, son of William Henry and Mary Jane (Pillsbury) Hale, was born in Concord March 27, 1864. His father, a machinist by occupation, is a native of Salem, Mass., and his mother was born in Boscawen. Arthur began his education in the public schools of Concord, graduating from the high school first in his class, and from Dartmouth College also among the first in the class of 1886. He came to Manchester the same year and entered the office of Hon. David Cross as a law student. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar and at once formed a partnership with Hon. Lucien B. Clough, which was continued until 1892, when he accepted the office of cashier of the First National bank of Manchester, a position which he now holds. He has also been made treasurer of the Merrimack River Savings bank. Mr. Hale married Addie A., daughter of Gilman C. and Olive (Batchellor) Smith of Manchester, both parents being natives of Candia and the former a brother of ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth. Two children have blessed their union: Olive, born April 1, 1893, and a son, born July 12, 1895. Judge Stanley and Hon. Oliver Pillsbury, insurance commissioner of New Hampshire, were relatives of Mr. Hale. He has shown especial aptitude for matters of finance and gives particular attention to the investment of money and the safe placing of loans. While he is not one of the old residents, he has yet achieved a reputation for honesty and fair dealing indispensable to a successful banker. Mr. Hale is clerk of the Forsaith Machine Company, secretary of the local Dartmouth Alumni Association, and a prominent member of the Franklin-Street Congregational church, and seems in every way fitted for the various responsible positions which he occupies. (See article on First National bank of Manchester and Merrimack River Savings bank, entitled "Banks and Banking.")



ARTHUR H. HALE.

WM. PERKINS, son of Capt. James and Sally (Smith) Perkins, was born July 31, 1816, at Essex, Mass. His father, a tanner and a native of Essex, moved to Londonderry with his family of eight children, three girls and five boys, and purchased a farm, desiring to save his sons from the temptations and dangers of a sea-faring life, with which he was too well acquainted, having followed the sea for many years. William was about twelve years of age at this time, and here he attended the district schools and later Pinkerton Academy. After completing his education he found employment in the shoe manufactories of Goffe's Falls and Amoskeag. From the latter place he went to Marlborough as a bookkeeper, but did not remain long, as an opportunity was offered him to buy an interest in the flour and grain business of Sargent & Hall, at the corner of Elm and Central streets, the firm name becoming Sargent, Hall & Perkins. About this time, 1850, he began to sell coal, and was the first person to

deal in this fuel, selling out his interests in this line later to E. P. Johnson. In 1867 Mr. Perkins again made a business change, entering into partnership with E. P. Johnson in the sale of hay, grain, and coal, under the firm name of E. P.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

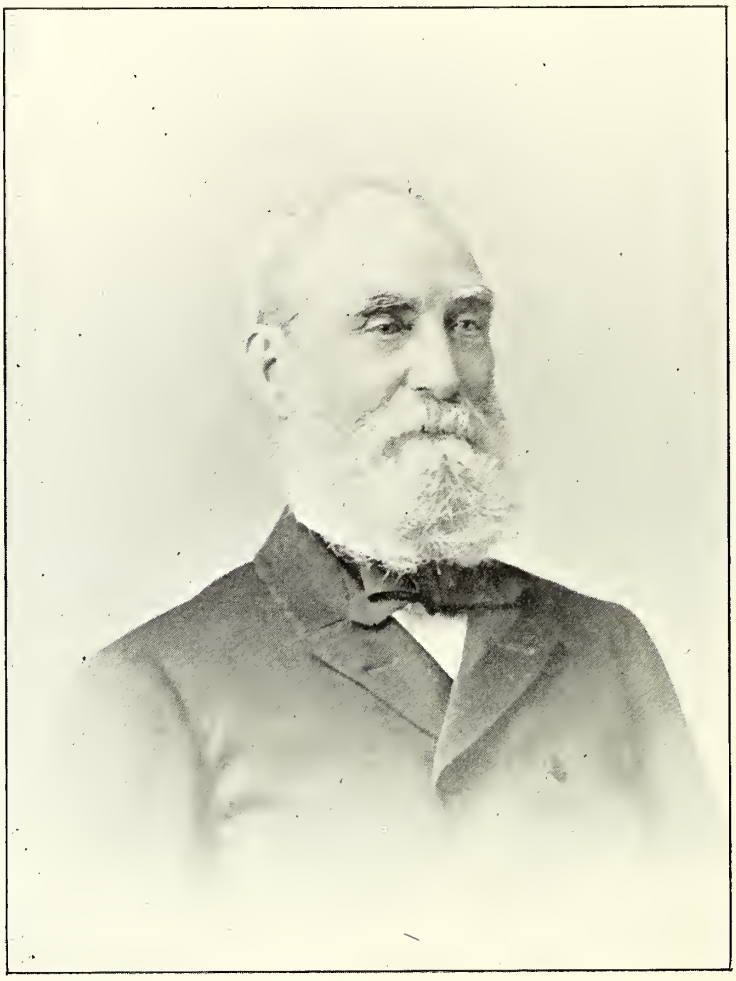
Johnson & Co., this connection lasting till the time of his death, Dec. 20, 1891. Mr. Perkins married Miss Sarah A. Bartlett June 3, 1847, and two children were born to them: J. Frank of St. John, N. B., and Ida H., wife of George W. Towle of Fort Payne, Ala. His first wife died Oct. 26, 1882, and March 23, 1887, he married Mrs. Mary D. Colburn of this city, who survives him. Mr. Perkins twice represented his ward in the state legislature, during the sessions of 1877 and 1878, and was also a member of Lafayette Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Brought up in the Congregational faith, he early entertained distinctive views of his own, and united with the Unitarian church, of which he was a constant attendant and one of its most liberal supporters. Mr. Perkins was a man who possessed many warm personal friends, being of a genial, social nature. Honest, generous, and true to his convictions in all the relations of life, he was greatly respected by the public and loved by his friends.

ISAAC WHITTEMORE, the son of Jacob and Sally (Blodgett) Whittemore, was born in Manchester May 19, 1818, and received his education in the public schools. He worked on his father's farm until the age of twenty-three, and then began farming for himself and has pursued the same vocation ever since, filling also with credit many public offices. He was moderator of Ward 6 in 1852–53; selectman from the same ward from 1854 to 1868; assessor or assistant assessor every year since 1868, except 1877, to the present time; member of the legislature in 1857 and 1859; alderman in 1866–67; inspector of check lists, 1876 to 1892; enrolling officer of militia in 1863–64; and enumerator of the United States census in 1880 and 1890. Mr. Whittemore

ISAAC WHITTEMORE.

was married to Lucy Hall Dec. 28, 1843, and by her had two children: Emma Frances, born Nov. 21, 1845, died Feb. 28, 1877, and Isaac Clarence, born Dec. 2, 1847, still living in Manchester. Mrs. Whittemore died April 25, 1889.

OTIS BARTON, the founder of the old dry goods and carpet house of Barton & Co., is of Puritan stock, his ancestors having come from England and settled in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. He is of the fifth generation in descent from Samuel and Hannah Barton, who were married in 1690 and settled in Framingham, Mass., and he is the youngest son of Warner and Elizabeth (Clement) Barton, who were married in 1815 and located in Worcester, Mass., where they lived until 1824, when they emigrated to Maine, where Otis was born in 1825. He lived on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered a little country store in his native town. Soon realizing, however, that there was little chance to better his condition, he gave up his situation in less than a year and went first to Worcester, and then to Springfield, Mass., then the western terminus of the Boston & Albany railroad. Here he found employment in a small dry goods store at a salary of fifty dollars a year and board. After remaining five years as clerk with this firm, he decided to go into business himself, and visited many New England towns in search of a desirable location. Coming to Manchester in January, 1850 he determined, after remaining a few days, that he would try his fortunes here, provided he could get credit in Boston for goods with which to stock a small store, for he was a stranger and without money. He accordingly went to Boston, and making known his condition and wishes, succeeded in getting credit for a small stock of goods, and in February, 1850, he opened his little store under the firm name of Barton & Co. Under this name he has done business here for nearly fifty years, and during all this time has never had a note go to protest; every claim against his firm has been met promptly in full, and his establishment today is not only one of the oldest and largest dry goods and carpet houses in the state, but also one of the most reliable and successful. During the civil war Mr. Barton was a member of the city government for a few years. He has been a director in the Amoskeag National bank and is at present a trustee in the Amoskeag Savings bank. Mr. Barton was married in March, 1851, to Sarah J. Tuck, a teacher in the public schools and a daughter of Deacon Samuel Tuck of this city. Two sons, Milton Homer, born June 20, 1852, and Frederick Otis, born Jan. 20, 1858, were added to the family. Mrs. Barton died July 3, 1891.



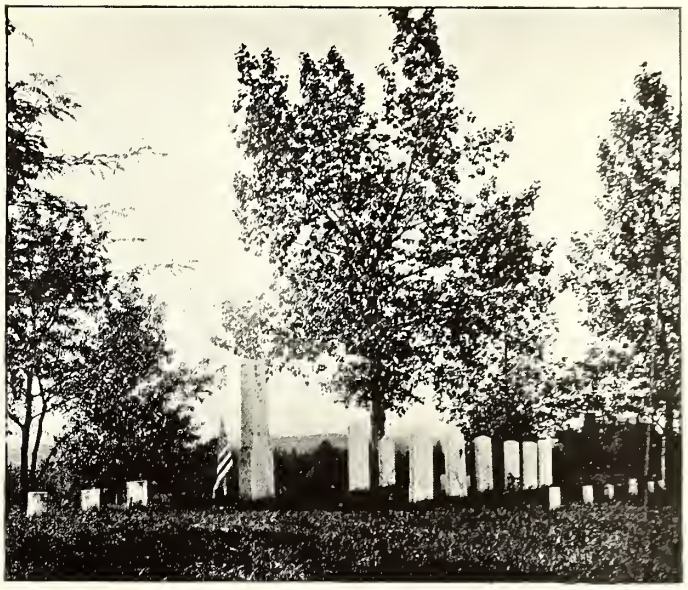
OTIS BARTON.

THE FIRST BIRTH IN NUTFIELD was that of Jonathan Morrison, son of John and Margaret Morrison, who was born Sept. 8, 1719, within less than six months after the settlement of the colony. The second child born was James McKean, Jr. Their births were not far apart, and there had been much anxious speculation which mother's son should obtain the prize of a farm, or lot of land, which was to be assigned to the first-born son of Nutfield.

LANDING OF THE NORSEMEN.

In Manchester Art Gallery.

ICHABOD CRANE AND THE HEADLESS HORSEMAN.
In Manchester Art Gallery.



GRAVE OF GEN. STARK.

SECOND FRAMED HOUSE IN NUTFIELD.

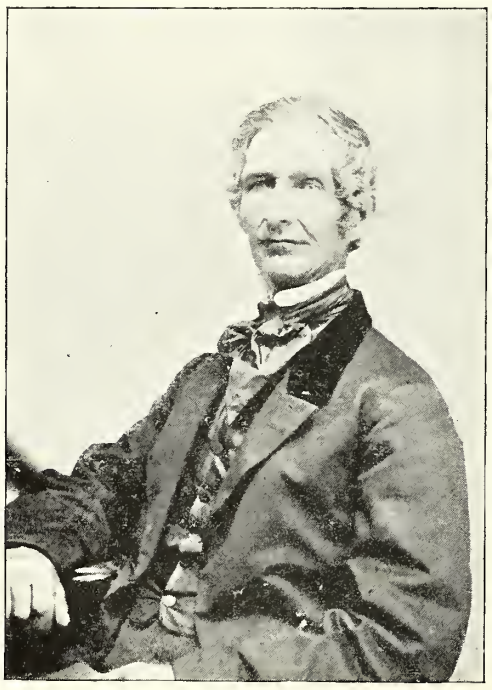
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
In Manchester Art Gallery.

JOHN FERGUSON, M. D., son of David F. and Kate Lavenia (Fitz Gerald) Ferguson, was born in Rathkeale, county of Limerick, Ireland, Oct. 28, 1829. His ancestors were Scotch, who settled in the north of Ireland and were generally engaged in linen manufacture. His grandfather, David, moved to the south of Ireland, became a merchant in Rathkeale, and reared a family of five sons and two daughters. Four of the sons chose the learned professions, law, divinity, and medicine, one of them becoming judge for the southern district of Ireland. Dr. Ferguson is the eldest of eight children. He was instructed by a private tutor in his early years, and was graduated from a Jesuit college in 1847. He then immediately began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, in Rathkeale, and in 1850 was graduated from the Hall of Apothecaries in Dublin. His continued association with his uncle enabled him to acquire a practical knowledge of medicine, surgery, pharmacy, and dispensary practice. Dr. O'Hanlon emigrated to America and soon became celebrated as a successful practitioner in New York. Dr. Ferguson followed him to this country in 1851, and that he might practice his profession here he offered himself for examination to the faculty of the medical college of Castleton, Vt., then in session, and easily obtained their diploma. In the following spring he received the diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and then accepted the position of surgeon on a line of mail steamships plying between New York, Liverpool, Bremen, and Havre, where for three years he was associated with many distinguished persons among the travelling public and made many valuable friends. Leaving the service of the steamship company, he was appointed one of the post-mortem examining surgeons for the coroners of New York city, also assistant anatomical demonstrator and assistant clinical instructor at the medical university in Fourteenth street, a college patronized chiefly by the sons of Southern planters. In 1861 he came to Manchester, being the first Irish physician to settle here, and was shortly afterward appointed by Gov. Berry surgeon of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers. He left for the front with his regiment in the fall of 1862. During his residence in New York he had been surgeon on the staff of Col. Corcoran, of the famous Sixty-Ninth Regiment, and saw service in the quarantine riots on Staten Island, which fitted him all

JOHN FERGUSON, M. D.

the better to fill the position of brigade surgeon during the Civil War. Near the close of the Rebellion he returned to Manchester, where he has since resided and built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1881 he was a member of the state legislature. Dr. Ferguson married Eleanor, only surviving daughter of Michael and Eleanor Hughes, who belonged to an old and wealthy family of New York city. Four children have been born to this union: Eleanora, born on Staten Island, married William Goggin of Manchester, January, 1889; Alfred, born in Manchester, died in 1872; Mary C., and John D. Dr. Ferguson is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and among his professional brethren stands high as a skilful practitioner, while in social life he is a thorough gentleman of the old school.

SAMUEL CLARK, son of Robert Clark, was born in the English Range, Derry, Dec. 27, 1798. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Feb. 26,



SAMUEL CLARK.

1829, he married Eliza Ann, daughter of Ebenezer Gregg of Derry. She was born July 26, 1804, and died Nov. 20, 1881. Their children were: Mary Ann, Lucinda, Eliza Ann, Mary Frances, and Robert Hamilton. Samuel Clark was one of nine children, and was but seventeen years of age when his father died; yet being possessed of great energy and an iron constitution, combined with good judgment, he readily assumed the management of the farm and shared with his mother the responsibility of rearing several younger brothers and sisters and had the satisfaction of seeing them all become worthy citizens. In 1831 he purchased the farm on the shore of Tsienneto lake, now in possession of his only son, and here he remained, successfully tilling his acres until his death, which occurred March 10, 1884. He had a wonderfully retentive memory, and his conversation was always entertaining. Kind and sympathetic by nature, he was ever attentive in time of sickness or distress. During his long life he was a constant attendant at the First Parish church, and was deeply interested in the welfare of his native town, which he served as selectman. His son, Robert H., was born in Derry, Nov. 8, 1842, inheriting many of his father's traits of character. March 1, 1862, he married Frances Choate of Lowell, Mass., and their children are: George Choate, Lillian May, Emily Bertha, Edith Lucy, and Emma Josephine. Although Mr. Clark and his son George are successfully engaged in farming and carpentering, he has been active in town affairs, having served as town treasurer in 1875–77; as selectman 1887–89, and '93; as member of the board of appraisers in 1892, and as representative to the general court in 1895.

WITCHCRAFT.— Probably most of the descendants of the Nutfield colony are familiar with the small tree or shrub that grows abundantly over all parts of the township and is commonly called the witch-hazel. It furnishes an inexhaustible supply of aromatic and pungent oils for the manufacture of a large variety of medicinal remedies. At the present time one establishment for the manufacture of witch-hazel oil exists in Derry, and the forests are thoroughly searched for the shrub, which in its crude form has no commercial value, and the owners of woodland are generally quite willing to part with all their witch-hazel at the pleasure of the proprietor of the establish-

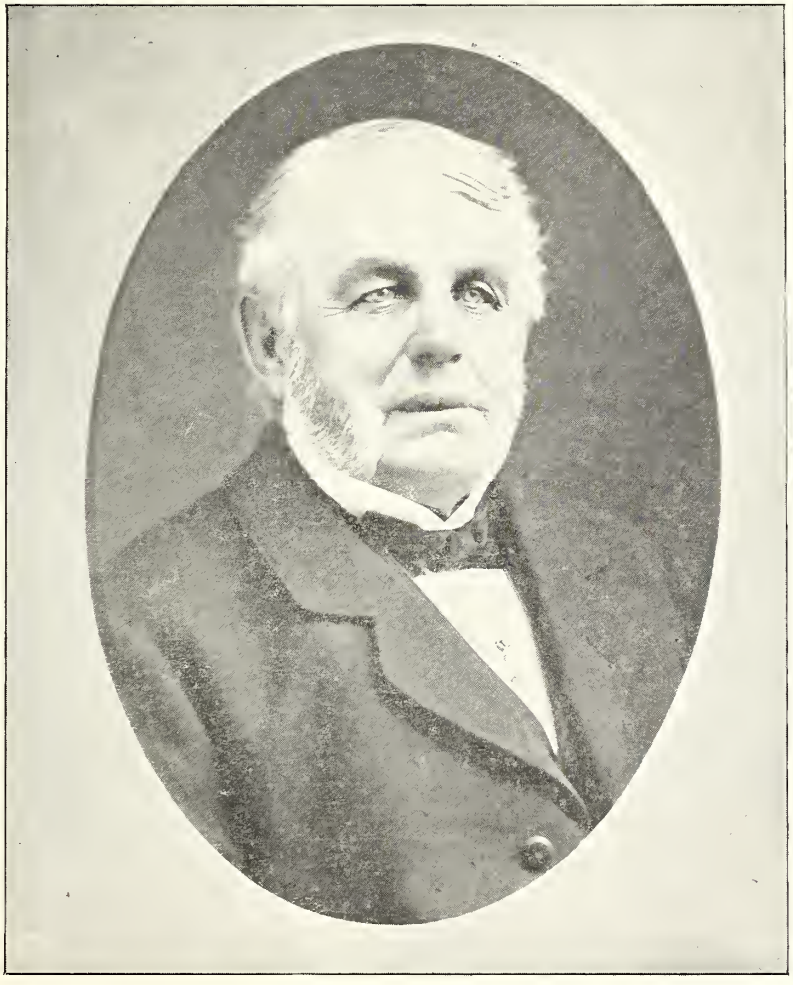
ment. It may not be so generally known or believed that the early settlers of this town were inclined to certain superstitions concerning the power of this shrub. The covenanters took exceedingly literal views of the meaning of the Holy Scriptures and had a lively imagination to conceive of the possession and operations of unseen spirits. As the nature and influence of the unseen powers were inexplicable, so the means of guarding against their machinations were also beyond the scope of reason, and now the mere recital of our ancestors' belief in witches, and credulity in charms for protection against their evil intentions is enough to create doubts of their mental sanity and lead to investigation of other peculiarities for which they were noted. About a hundred years ago there were several persons residing in the town of Londonderry who were commonly reported as possessed of occult powers and in collusion with satanic agencies that rendered them peculiarly dangerous to the community, and especially liable to inflict bodily injuries or torments under any exciting cause. The safety of the common people was believed to be conserved best by maintaining peaceful relations with the witches and avoiding all occasions for revenge. For the sake of those who might trace relationship to some of these characters and resent the personal allusion, it will serve the reader equally well to omit names in the following instances of alleged witchcraft in Londonderry, although in the present state of enlightenment on the subject of possessions and the curative arts it is no unworthy reflection to remember the absurdities that were perfectly natural to the men and women of the last century.

One of these reputed witches lived on the Haverhill road, or very near to it on a bridle path in the southeastern part of the town. Among her neighbors was a farmer with a wife and small children. The farmer owned a wood lot and converted his wood and timber into money and domestic goods. In the process of hauling wood he used an ox team. On a certain day he started from his home with a small load of logs on a four-wheeled wagon made by joining two single pairs of wheels, and he had one strong yoke of oxen to draw his load. On the Haverhill road, between his home and the city, there is one long hill, and the road led straight over the top of it, according to the general custom of building highways in the earlier times. The farmer with his oxen and load of logs was proceeding leisurely up this long hill, and had nearly reached the summit, when the clevis pin sprang out of the spire to the improvised wagon and the load of logs began running backward down the hill. Owing to the straightness of the road and the dragging of the spire, like a ship's rudder behind, the load ran to the very bottom of the hill without leaving the ruts. The farmer was somewhat surprised at this unusual accident, and picking up the clevis pin, returned with the oxen to the bottom of the hill, where he attached them again to the load and proceeded a second time on his way. Never having suffered from a like mishap before, the farmer could not expect it to be repeated, but he had scarcely reached the same place on the side of the hill when the clevis pin was heard to fall on the ground, followed by the withdrawal of the spire from the ring and staple of the yoke, and the load began running down hill in the same unaccountable manner, and continued as before to the bottom. The farmer was in a passion, but like all persevering heroes of romance he picked up his clevis pin and went back for a third trial. As he pondered over the incident on his way down the hill, occasionally venting a little of his temper upon the oxen with his stout goadstick, the thought came to him that a good withe, made from witch-hazel, well twisted and bound around the end of the spire and over the head of the clevis pin, might prevent a further repetition of that particular annoyance. The witch-hazel grows by all roadsides and he had no difficulty in finding just what he wanted, and in a few minutes he had twisted it under his feet until it was as pliable as a rope and fully as strong. After slipping the spire into the yoke ring and putting in the clevis pin, he proceeded to wind the tough withe around the spire between the ring and the clevis pin, and beyond the pin and over its head, and finished by tucking the end through a loop in the branches. When the farmer had completed this work to his satisfaction, he chuckled to himself a little and started up his oxen with a greatly improved temper.

He passed the hill without further trouble, reached Haverhill, disposed of his load, and reached home about six o'clock, both hungry and tired, he therefore resorted to the expedient of unyoking the oxen and leaving the yoke on the spire until some other time. He had scarcely gotten his oxen into the barn when his wife came from the house and said their neighbor, calling her by name, the person who had the reputation of being a witch, had been suddenly seized with choking and was in great distress, in danger of dying, and had sent over for him to come to her just as speedily as possible when he returned from Haverhill. The farmer began to have a suspicion of the circumstances of her choking and the cause, and was thoroughly minded to let her suffer, but as his wife urged him to go and not incur the resentment of the old woman, he said: "You go over to her and see what condition she is in, and watch her very closely for fifteen minutes by the clock, and I will follow you when I have eaten my supper." She went back to the old woman, who was groaning and gasping for breath in great agony, and told her that her husband would arrive in fifteen minutes, and then sat down to watch her. In about ten minutes the witch became perfectly quiet and free from pain. Meanwhile the farmer had gone to the barn, removed the witch-hazel withe from the spire and clevis pin, and was on his way to see the old woman. It did not require any words to explain what she desired of him, and he was not slow in giving her to understand that he had suspected her of evil influences before, and that she had borne that reputation, that now he had full proof of her witchcraft, and that although at his wife's urgent entreaty he had taken compassion upon a witch this once, she might be cautious about playing any of her tricks upon him again, for if she persisted he should certainly strangle her at the next attempt.

ROGER G. SULLIVAN'S RESIDENCE, MANCHESTER.

EDWARD P. JOHNSON, son of Jesse and Rebekah (Walker) Johnson, was born in Manchester, at Goffe's Falls, seventy-six years ago. Receiving his education in the public and in private schools, he became a shoe cutter, and for thirty years was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business, developing and conducting the extensive affairs of Boyd & Cory. Having achieved great success in this industry, he went into business for himself as a coal merchant in the fifties, and for nearly forty years his affairs prospered. He carried on the business alone for a number of years, and then, taking in a partner, the E. P. Johnson Coal Company was incorporated, with Mr. Johnson as president. The corporation soon became one of the most important in the city, owning or controlling a large amount of real estate, acquired by Mr. Johnson's able and skilful management. Although an ardent Republican, Mr. Johnson was never an extreme partisan, and he possessed the confidence of his fellow citizens regardless of party lines. He never sought public office but was elected to the board of aldermen, where his marked business ability made him extremely useful in the management of municipal affairs, and where he served on important committees. When he had nearly reached the age of three score and ten, he was chosen, without his solicitation, and by a handsome majority, as member of the state legislature. Mr. Johnson took a deep interest in fraternal organizations and was the founder of the tribe of Red Men in this city, having been initiated into the order in Portsmouth. In 1881 he organized Passaconaway Tribe; he was also Great Sachem of the tribes of New Hampshire and was often a delegate to various conventions of the order in different parts of the country. Mr. Johnson was likewise prominent in the councils of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Hillsborough Lodge for nearly forty years. He was also a member of the Chieftains' League. Mr. Johnson was twice married, the first time to Miss Martha A. Bartlett, by whom he had three children, all of whom are now deceased. His second marriage was to Miss Abbie A. Demary, in 1870, Rev. Thomas Borden performing the ceremony. Mr. Johnson's death which occurred in 1892, was mourned by a wide circle of friends and business associates. His widow survives him.



EDWARD P. JOHNSON.

CADWALLADER JONES was one of the most noted wags of old Nutfield even in his boyhood days. One Saturday at a catechising class Rev. Mr. McGregor put the question to him, "How many covenants are there?" and Cad replied: "Two; a covenant of works and one of grace, and the former was broken." "Where was it broken?" asked the minister. "I don't exactly know," said Cad, "but I think it snapped off in the middle."

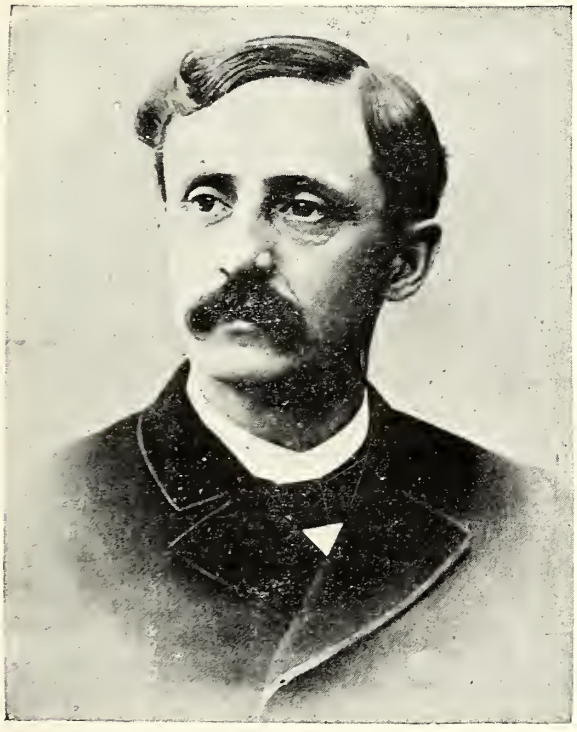
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, DERRY DEPOT.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Derry was organized Oct. 10, 1880. Previous to that time, for several years, religious services had been held at the Depot Village by members of different denominations. There had been a union Sunday school, and also preaching more or less regularly by such clergymen as could be secured from week to week. Rev. George W. Kinney, then pastor of the Baptist church at Hudson, was the first, perhaps, to call attention to Derry Depot as a favorable location for the planting of a church of that faith and order. Rev. Alfred S. Stowell of Salem also interested himself in the enterprise, and after receiving encouragement from different leading clergymen of the state, these two gentlemen began at once to see what could be done toward the accomplishing of their purpose. Derry was visited for the purpose of learning the number of Baptists living there, and their feeling toward the proposed movement. From these, as well as from others who were not Baptists, they received such encouragement as to warrant immediate action, and accordingly, on Feb. 29, 1880, the first service was held by Mr. Kinney, under the auspices of the New Hampshire Baptist State Convention. These services were continued from week to week, with preaching by Revs. Kinney, Stowell, and A. Sherwin of Manchester, until Aug. 15, when Mr. Stowell, having finished his pastorate at Salem, assumed full charge of the work. The first Sunday evening service was held August 29, and the Sunday school was organized Dec. 26. Mr. Stowell at once began the work of organizing a church, which was accomplished Oct. 10, with a constituent membership of fourteen,—eight men and six women,—as follows: Rev. A. S. Stowell, Mrs. Ella Stowell, Jonathan May, Mrs. Mary May, Henry S. Wheeler, Mrs. H. Maria Wheeler, Margaret H. Morse, Mary Morse, Ira Goodwin, Joseph White, Leonard H. Pillsbury, Mrs. Evelyn S. Pillsbury, Abram Evans, Warren C. Evans. All of these persons brought letters of dismission from Baptist churches of which they were formerly members, excepting the last two, who were received on experience. The first officers of the church were: Pastor, Rev. A. S. Stowell; deacons, Jonathan May, Joseph White; clerk, L. H. Pillsbury; treasurer, H. S. Wheeler. This "body of baptized believers" was formally recognized as a regular Baptist church by an ecclesiastical council called for that purpose, and held Nov. 17, 1880. Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1880, a week-night prayer meeting was instituted, which has been continued until the present time, being still held on that evening of the week. Realizing that soon a house of worship would be needed, the pastor, with wise forethought, secured on his own responsibility a building lot for that purpose, paying $400 for it. The same lot, without buildings, would be worth now more than $1,000. May 10, 1882, a "meeting of citizens interested in the erection of a church edifice at Derry Depot" was called, at which over $1,700 was subscribed. A few weeks later a disastrous fire swept through the village, destroying much valuable property, and Smith's Hall, where the little church had been holding its meetings, was burned to the ground. For a few weeks the services were held in the district schoolhouse, but it was not long before several of the members of the church had united

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, DERRY DEPOT.

in erecting a building for temporary use, in which the meetings were held until July, 1883, when the basement of the new house of worship was ready for use, and in the following spring the auditorium was finished and dedicated May 14, 1884. A clock and bell were afterwards placed in the tower, and a baptistry has since been added. In 1890, a two-story house for a parsonage was erected on the church lot adjoining the meeting-house. In 1892 the interior of the church was beautifully frescoed and the outside newly painted.

During the fifteen years of its history the church has had but two pastors. Rev. A. S.



REV. J. H. NICHOLS.

Stowell served until Oct. 13, 1889, a period of nine years, when he closed his pastorate to accept that of a church at Montville, Conn. Nov. 11 of the same year the church called Rev. J. H. Nichols to become its pastor, and he assumed the pastorate Dec. 1. The following named gentlemen have served the church as deacons: Jonathan May, Joseph White, James Greeley, Henry S. Wheeler, Fred S. Pillsbury, and Calvin H. Bradford, the three latter now holding that office. L. H. Pillsbury, F. S. Pillsbury, A. E. French, and Marshall Martin have served as clerk. H. S. Wheeler has been treasurer from the organization of the church, and L. H. Pillsbury superintendent of the Sunday school for the same length of time.

A good degree of prosperity has attended the church from the beginning. Ninety-eight persons have been received by baptism upon profession of faith, and forty by letter and experience, making, with the fourteen constituent members, a total of one hundred and fifty-two who have been connected with the church. According to the annual reports, nearly $21,000 have been raised for home objects and benevolent purposes.

NUTFIELD MILLERITES.— No single year in the history of Londonderry has made a deeper and more lasting impression upon the memories of the older inhabitants than the notable year of 1843, when the end of the world and the second advent of the Saviour were expected by a class of people called Millerites from their belief in the calculations and doctrines of a celebrated leader whose name was William Miller (born in Massachusetts in 1781; died in 1849). The movement in Londonderry began early in the summer of that year, in a series of cottage lectures that attracted one family after another with rapidly increasing force and influence until cottages were not sufficient for the attendance, and camps had to be set up for their accommodation. In the beginning of the season only Sabbath days were devoted to these lectures, accompanied by prayer and singing and conducted by outside exhorters or leaders, but gradually the solemnity of the doctrine and the seriousness of the converts demanded more time for preparation to meet the dire catastrophe that was daily coming nearer, and the evenings of the week days were devoted to lecture, prayer and singing at the various houses where the interest was deepest. On the Sabbath a long service was conducted in the open air near some residence, where the leaders and visitors from adjoining towns were entertained before and after the services.

As the summer wore away, interest in these meetings increased to such intensity that the crowds of people who assembled could not give attention to business of any other kind, and per-

manent camp-meetings were organized with tents, furniture, provisions, and sleeping accommodations and exciting addresses. Continual conversions followed by day and by night. Carpenters abandoned their occupation, leaving unfinished buildings. Farmers neglected their corn, and potatoes remained in the field, and cattle were allowed to run at large. In most of these cases of abandonment and neglect the neighbors interposed to save the wanton waste of property. In the instance of the entire abandonment of crops related of the enthusiastic Ralph Nevins, who lived on the farm afterward owned and occupied by Jonathan Dana on the westerly side of Beaver brook, the selectmen of the town went to him one day and said: "Mr. Nevins, we understand you do not intend to gather your corn this year." He replied: "I have more important business on hand." The selectmen added: "Then we will attend to the gathering of your crops, Mr. Nevins, so that they shall not be wasted." The devoted believer tried to remonstrate with them upon the folly of wasting their time in gathering earthly treasures when the consummation of all things was so very nigh, but they were not moved by his arguments, and soon afterwards sent men to do the harvesting.

Early in the summer cottage lectures were delivered at the houses of Ralph Nevins, Joshua Austin, west of the Mammoth road, near Henry Crowell's residence (the widow of Joshua Austin still lives on the old place); at John Morse's house, where Joseph Eaton now lives; at Stephen Morse's house, which was the old Joseph Paige place, where were numerous other earnest believers and workers; at Jonathan Webster's house, that stood on the hill eastward of the Hardy place; at the Messer house, where the widow of Cyrus Messer lived, between Albert Tenney and John Merrill's homes, and at Jimmy Lindfist's house, on the road from Cheney village to Windham. Cheney village was the name applied to a cluster of buildings formerly located a little west of Derry Depot. William Cheney was a notorious trader of horses, and it is alleged that during the time when the Millerites were encamped in great numbers around the Ralph Nevins buildings, holding services day after day, he exhibited some of his horses to the preachers who came from other towns and needed good roadsters, and by exchange and barter, enriched himself to the amount of three or four hundred dollars at the expense of the ministers. At a large camp-meeting held in the woods west of the Messer house, called the Watts lot, the good order of the Millerite services was disturbed by the boisterous conduct of some of the townspeople who attended the meetings mainly from curiosity, and being rather inclined to humor, saw something ridiculous in the devout Millerites shouting "Glory" when the preacher happened to say something that appealed to their feelings, and shouted also with pertinacity "Go it!" Three of these noisy persons, Joel Annis, George Boyce, and David Barker, were arrested and taken to court at the Lower village to answer to the charge of disturbing the meeting. The defendants in the case procured the services of Squire John Porter, and the Adventist plaintiff in the case employed Squire Joseph Gregg. In the sequel the three disturbers of the peace paid each a small fine as penalty and were sworn to keep good order in the future. To make the keeping of good order more certain afterward, the sheriff, Samuel Marshall, was ordered to be present at the meetings. The Adventists, as they were also named, held meetings in the woods of Robert Jeffers, and some of the citizens retaliated upon the preachers there for the arrest of the three young men by arresting some of them who sold hymn books, familiarly termed Penny Royal Hymns, or other trifles, on the Sabbath day, and they were taken to court and fined. One of the more widely known preachers of the Millerites was Joseph Moore, a man highly respected throughout a long life. From the fact of his having been engaged in the mills at spinning previous to his becoming a preacher, he was very commonly spoken of as Spinner Joe Moore. His widow and daughter are still living in Londonderry. Robert Henry Perham was converted to this faith. There was also Father Dustin, who lived on the turnpike above the village, and Father Hazelton, who was at the time pastor of the Methodist society in Derry village. His conversion led him to preach the doctrine of an immediate coming of Christ and the conflagration of the world, which created great excitement and for

a time threatened to dismember the Methodist body in Derry.

The actions of some of the believers were extremely ludierous, in spite of the seriousness of their faith. Jonathan Webster, at a camp-meeting held around Joshua Austin's premises, related to the audience that he had a revelation to communicate from a toad that spoke to him in the field where he was digging potatoes, to the purport that the final catastrophe of the end of the world had been deferred for a little longer to give a farther opportunity for conversions. It caused great merriment from the faet that he went without shoes in summer, and onee, while hoeing in the field, had mistaken his own toe for a toad sticking up through the dirt, and struck it a blow with his hoe, much to his pain and chagrin. From the time of this revelation the name of the medium was inseparably linked to his surname. The interest in these large camp-meetings subsided with the approaeh of cold weather, and while the more ardent eontinued to labor, it was deemed inexpedient to attempt the formation of any permanent organization in the town.

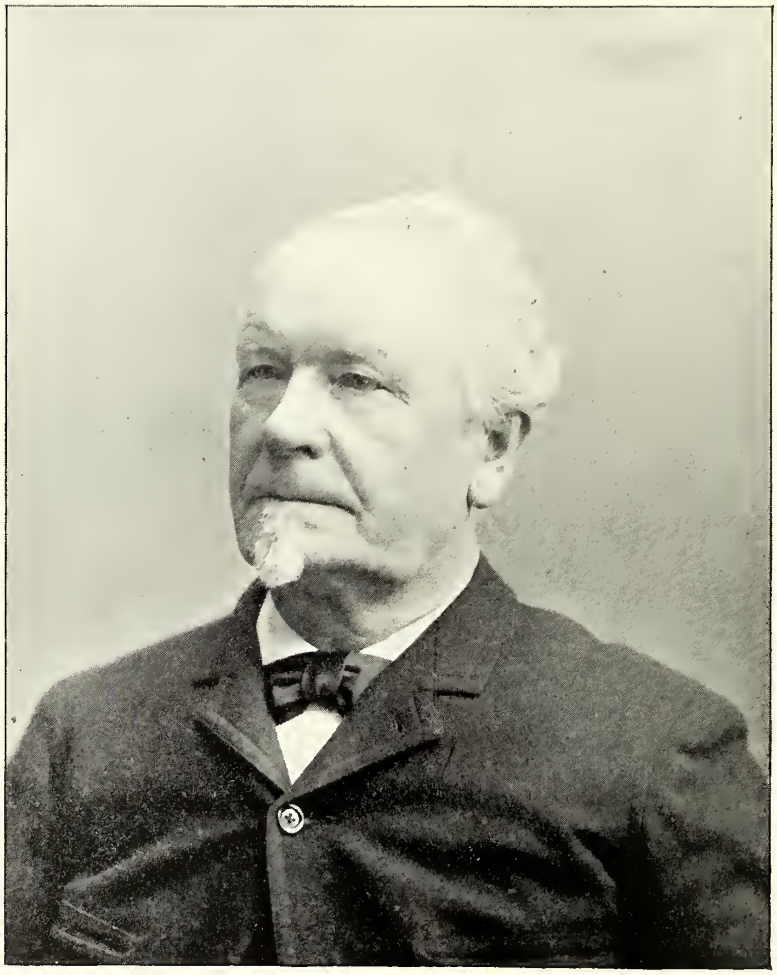
ROSECRANS W. PILLSBURY.

ROSECRANS W. PILLSBURY, son of Col. William S. Pillsbury, was born in Londonderry, Sept. 18, 1863. His early education was

R. W. PILLSBURY'S RESIDENCE, LONDONDERRY.

received in the public schools, and after being prepared for college at Pinkerton Academy, he entered Dartmouth with the class of 1885. Ill health, however, compelled him at the end of the first year to abandon thoughts of a collegiate course. After recovering his health he became bookkeeper in his father's shoe factory at Derry and remained there for a time. A mercantile career was not to his liking, however, and he determined upon the study of law, entering first the office of Drury & Peaslee in Manchester, and later the Law School of Boston University. He is now engaged in the praetice of his profession at Derry Depot. Mr. Pillsbury has frequently been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1889 was the youngest member of the Constitutional Convention. Gov. Smith offered him the position of judge advocate general on his personal staff, but Mr. Pillsbury declined the honor. In 1885 Mr. Pillsbury was married to Miss Annie E. Watts of Manchester, and two ehildren have been added to the family.

HON. HORATIO FRADD, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Warren) Fradd, was born in Cornwall, England, May 17, 1832. In 1849 he came to America and settled in Boston, finding employment at his trade as brass founder. About five years later, in 1854, he came to Manchester and opened a hat and cap store in the Merrimack block, at that time one of the few brick business structures in the new city. Four years afterward he went into the grocery business with James A. Stearns, and subsequently established himself in the same line of trade at the corner of Main and Granite streets, in Piscataquog. There he has since remained, occasionally changing partners, but always progressing. He is today the oldest grocer in Manchester and is still active in superintending his affairs, although his nephew and partner, Chas. H. Fradd, has charge of the details of the business. He has always been a Republican, and the voters of Ward eight have shown their confidence in him by the gift of many public offices. He was overseer of the poor in 1863–64; assessor during the three following years; alderman for three years; member of the house of representatives in 1872–73; member of the last state constitutional convention, and state senator in 1889–90. In the senate he served on the committees on fisheries, roads and bridges, labor, and other matters. One of the substantial men of Manchester, always upright and straightforward, he has made friends in all walks of life. In 1853 Mr. Fradd was married to Mary E. Cayzer of Boston, and one child, Lizzie M., now the wife of Joseph R. Fradd of Manchester, was born to them. Mrs. Fradd dying in 1872, Mr. Fradd, in 1877, married Jennie McDonald of New York state. Five children have been the fruit of this union: Edwin H., Ralph D., Annie M., Norman W., and James M. These make a happy home on Dover street, West Manchester, where the father has lived for more than thirty years. They attend the Main-Street Congregational church and take a leading part in local society affairs. Mr. Fradd is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of Uncanoonue Lodge of Odd Fellows.



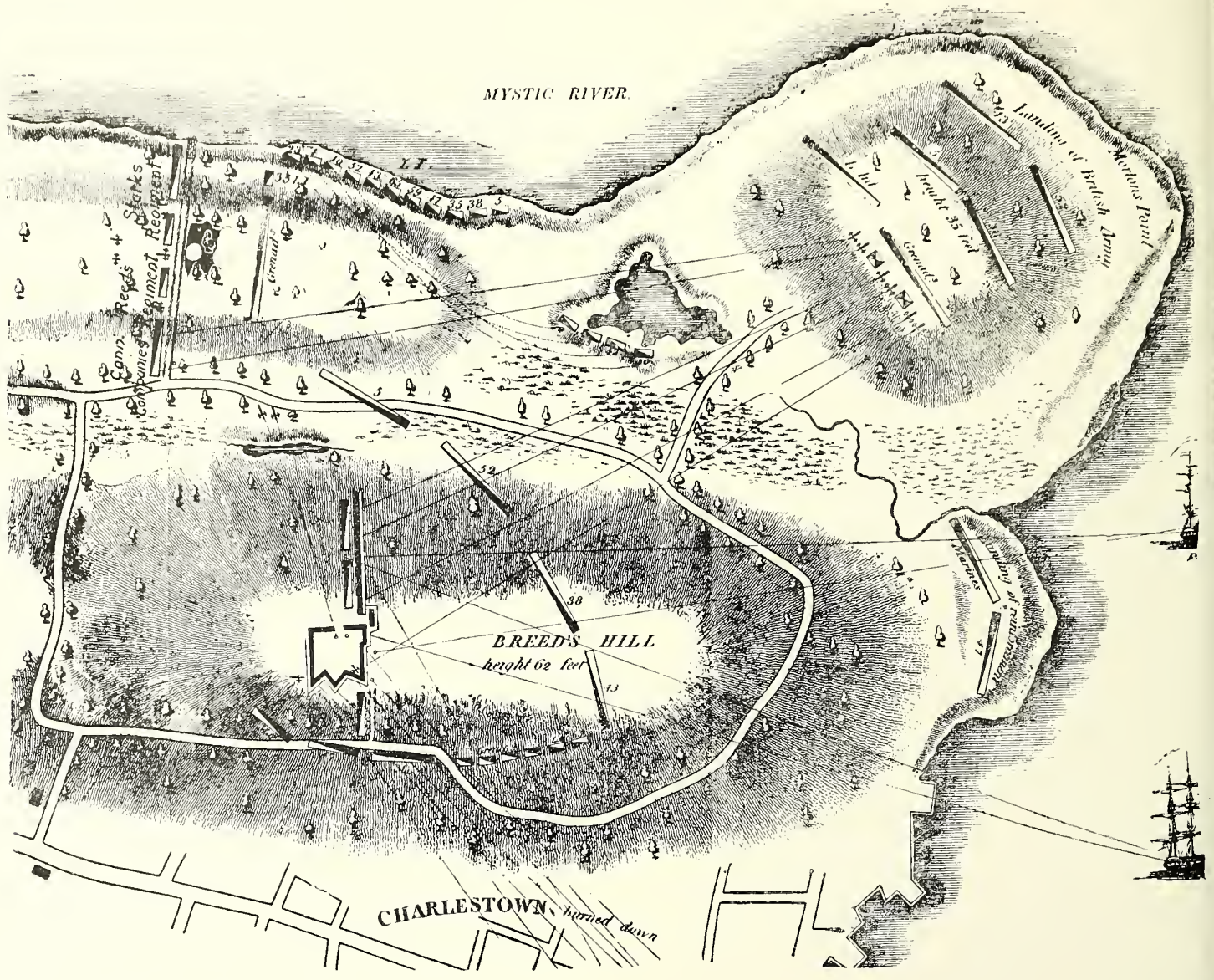
HON. HORATIO FRADD.

THE first tramp on record in Nutfield was Daniel Mt. Aferson. He seems to have given the citizens a good deal of annoyance, for in 1738 they voted in town meeting "that the selectmen provide irons to secure Daniel Mt. Aferson from hurting or disturbing any of the inhabitants of the town. Each inhabitant shall lodge said Mt. Aferson 24 hours and then pass him to the next neighbor—penalty 10 shillings." Eight years before this, in 1730, the town voted "to let Hugh Wilson be prosecuted for an idler, as the law directs." It is probable that Hugh reformed and went to work, for there is no record of any prosecution against him. He was related to one of the original proprietors of the town.

STARK AT BUNKER HILL, AT BENNINGTON, AND AT HOME.

STARK AT BUNKER HILL.—John Stark's services to the cause of American freedom on the memorable 17th of June, 1775, can scarcely be overestimated. Although the fascinating story of the battle of Bunker Hill has been told and retold a hundred times, it never loses its interest to the sons of New Hampshire because of the role which Granite State men played in that great struggle. According to the best authorities, they formed about two thirds of all the American forces engaged in the conflict, and had there been any deficiency in their numbers, their energy, efficiency, and freshness would have counterbalanced it. During the forenoon of that day Stark's regiment was ordered to the relief of Prescott. The men were without powder. It was too valuable to be trusted to new levies until they went into action. Stark's troops marched at once to their arsenal, and each man received a spare flint, fifteen bullets and a gill cup of powder for his flask or horn. Their fowling-pieces had few or no bayonets, and were of different calibres. A little time was lost in fitting or exchanging bullets or in hammering them down to suit their guns. By one o'clock Stark's regiment was on the march and was joined on its way by the Third New Hampshire, under Col. James Reed, and they bore to Prescott's weary men the important accession of at least nine hundred hardy troops in homespun dress, without a cartridge, and with few bayonets, but with some experience in war under veteran officers. Before two o'clock Stark, with his regiment, had reached the narrow causeway which crossed Charlestown Neck, less than a mile from the redoubt. His march and bearing on that day are thus described by Dearborn, one of his captains: "When we reached Charlestown Neck we found two regiments halted in consequence of a heavy enfilading fire across it of round, bar and chain shot from the frigate Lively, from floating batteries anchored in Charles river, and a floating battery lying in the river Mystic. Major McClary went forward and said to the commanders that if they did not intend to move on, he wished them to open and let our regiment pass. This was immediately done. My company being in front, I marched by the side of Col. Stark, who was moving with a very deliberate pace. I suggested the propriety of quickening the march of the regiment, that it might sooner be relieved from the galling cross-fire of the enemy. With a look peculiar to himself, he fixed his eyes upon me and observed: 'Dearborn, one fresh man in action is worth two fatigued ones,' and continued to advance in the same cool and collected manner." When Stark reached the battlefield he saw that the British troops, now reinforced, were preparing to advance, and were marshalling a large body of light infantry and grenadiers to turn the left flank of the Americans. Col. Knowlton and his 120 men from Connecticut were posted at the south end of the grass fence. Stark saw at a glance the point of danger, and directed his men to extend the grass fence to the beach on the Mystic and rear a stone wall across the beach to the water, taking stones from the beach and adjacent fences. He then placed his large force in three rows behind the fence and wall, directing the first rank with the best marksmen to fire, and the second and rear ranks to load rapidly as they knelt upon the ground; then, stepping in front of his line, he planted a stake sixty yards in advance of his fence,

and returning to his men, told them that he should shoot the first man who fired before the British passed the stake. At half-past three o'clock British reinforcements landed, and Lord Howe New Hampshire provincials in homespun clothes to fly at the first onset. But they remained behind the fence and wall as still as death. The British passed the stake planted by Stark, and then came



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, SHOWING THE STAND MADE BY STARK'S AND REED'S NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENTS.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN.— At the top appears the Mystic River. At the right is Moulton's (or Morton's) Point, where the British troops first landed and formed. Extending downward from the shore of the Mystic, on the left, appear the rail fences, behind which were posted in their order Col. Stark's New Hampshire regiment, Col. Reed's New Hampshire regiment, and Capt. Knowlton's Connecticut companies. In front of the rail fences are represented the eleven companies of British Grenadiers, in line, advancing to the attack; and on the beach of the Mystic River the eleven companies of the British Light Infantry, marching with a narrow front, in their attempt to flank the American left. The numbers of the regiments to which the Light Infantry companies severally belonged are given in the figures, as in the plan of De Berniere. The Light Infantry company of the Thirty-Fifth Regiment appears both on the river beach and on the higher bank at the right of the Grenadiers. It is supposed that in one attack it occupied one position and in the other attack a different one. Below the rail fences and a little at their right appear the earthworks of Col. Prescott. Charlestown Neck is not represented on the plan. It would be much further to the left.

arrayed his men for the attack. At least 3000 men moved forward to assail the breastworks and the fence. They were the flower of the English soldiery, and doubtless expected those half-armed a fire, so intense, so continuous, and so deadly, that officers and men went down before it. They rallied again and again, only to recoil. Nearly every officer on Howe's staff was killed or

wounded. Stark and Reed lost but ninety men, but in front of the one company from Derryfield, under Capt. John Moore, at the stone wall on the beach, ninety-six dead bodies of the foe were counted. Stark's forces were assailed by the Welch Fusileers, a crack regiment that had fought at Minden with distinction. They entered the field at Bunker Hill seven hundred strong, and the next morning only eighty-three answered at roll-call. The ammunition of the Americans was fast giving out, and retreat soon became imperative. With a few rounds more of ammunition, Stark and Reed might have turned the fortunes of the day. They brought off, however, their forces in good condition, and returned like victors from the field. (See "Nutfield in the Revolution," page 103).

STARK AT BUNKER HILL.

STARK AT BENNINGTON.—As Stark and the New Hampshire forces had prevented the battle of Bunker Hill from resulting disastrously to the American cause, and almost succeeded in turning the defeat into victory, so, two years later, it was again the same leader with New Hampshire men who contributed most materially to the defeat of Burgoyne. For there can be no doubt that the success of the American arms in the battles near Bennington led to the subsequent surrender of the British at Saratoga, which was one of the turning points in the great struggle of the colonies for liberty. The following brief chapter in American Revolutionary annals, dealing with Stark's victories near Bennington, has been written by H. W. Herrick, a recognized historical authority:

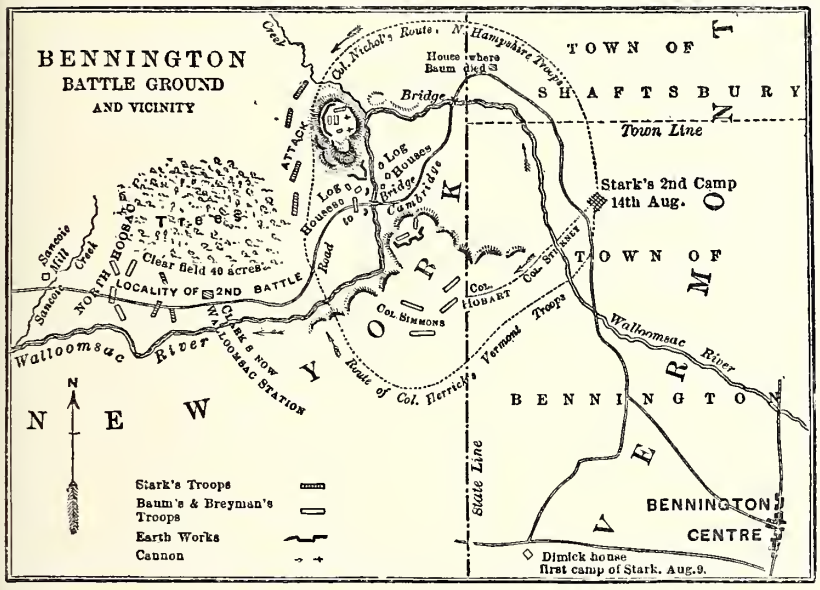
STARK AT BENNINGTON.

In the spring of 1777, Stark, while engaged in recruiting and forwarding his regiment to Ticonderoga, learned that his name had been dropped by Congress from the list of colonels recommended for promotion. This was the second indignity of the kind offered him since the opening of the war. Conscious of patriotic motives and of success in his position, he ascribed the action of Congress to the jealousy of enemies, and declared that honor forbade his remaining any longer in the service. Notwithstanding the appeals made to him to remain in the army, he resigned his commission and retired. But he did not relax his efforts as a citizen in the patriot service; he sent his own sons to the field, and urged on enlistments for the army. Four months changed the aspect of affairs in the Northern military department. The fall of Ticonderoga, the repulse of Hubbardton, the exposed situation of the young settlements in Vermont, and the rumors of the advance of Burgoyne through eastern New England, spread alarm in every quarter threatened. The delegates to the colonial Assembly of New Hampshire, stimulated by the spirit and liberality of John Langdon, their presiding officer, voted to raise two brigades, the command of one for the immediate exigency being offered to Stark.

No time was to be lost. A messenger was dispatched to bring the retired officer before the committee of military affairs, and the command was tendered to him. It was accepted on condition that the troops should act independently of Congress or of officers appointed by that power. A commission as brigadier was therefore issued, giving Stark discretionary powers to act in connection with the main army or independently, as circumstances might require. Recruiting for three months' service was now carried forward briskly; a day sufficed to enlist and organize a company in the larger towns, and Gen. Stark was enabled in about a week to start with a large portion of his force for the rendezvous at Charlestown, on the Connecticut river. Two weeks only had passed since the first alarm from the capture of Ticonderoga, and yet Stark was organizing and drilling his force for action. The last week in July he sent forward a detachment of a few hundred men to the support of Warner's broken regiment of Continentals at Manchester—a town twenty-two miles north of Bennington. On the 4th of August a scout of one hundred men, under Col. Emerson, was sent to the valley of Otter Creek, north of Manchester, with directions to rendezvous at the latter place, whither Stark himself marched with the remainder of his force, after leaving two hundred men at Charlestown as a garrison. The column, in its march across the Green Mountains, was augmented by militia under Col. Williams.

The Vermont Council of Safety, a committee of twelve, sitting at Bennington, had acted with such vigor in recruiting and correspondence that Gen. Schuyler anticipated great assistance from the militia. When Stark, therefore, arrived at Manchester, he found Gen. Lincoln, acting under orders from Schuyler, ready to march the whole force to "the Sprouts,"

a rendezvous at the mouth of the Mohawk. High words passed between the commanders, and Stark, showing that his commission gave him plenary powers, flatly refused to leave Bennington uncovered. He, however, wrote to the commander of the Northern army offering to co-operate in any manner with him when the immediate danger to Bennington was over. Lincoln left only two days before the battle, to report his failure.

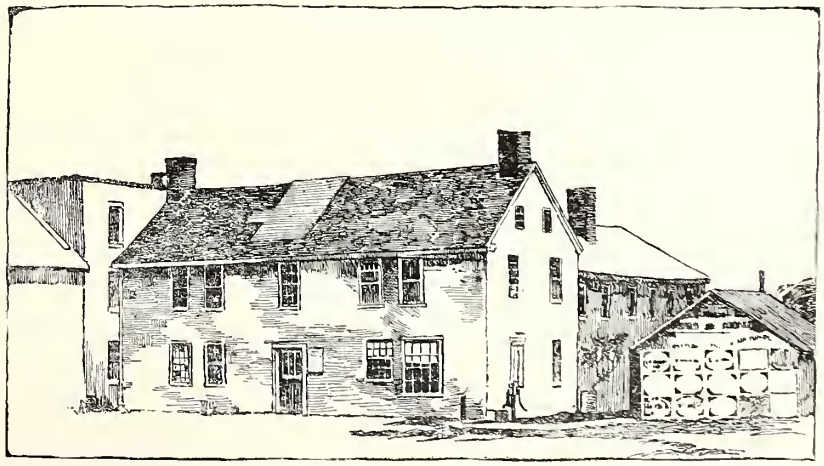


Rumors of a foray by Burgoyne in the direction of the Continental stores at Bennington now became frequent; Stark, therefore, on the 8th of August, left Manchester with his brigade for the former place. His whole force was but about nine hundred, the scouts under Emerson not having arrived, and several companies being detained at Charlestown. Col. Warner now sent out a small force under Capt. Chipman, to bring in a quantity of muskets left stacked in the forest by the enemy near Hubbardton at the breaking up of Hale's regiment in the retreat; then leaving the remainder of his force to await orders, he went forward with Stark to assist by his counsel and knowledge of the country.

Bennington was at this time a frontier town having about 1,500 inhabitants. It was named in compliment to Gov. Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, under whose auspices it was settled about twenty years preceding, being then included in the towns surveyed on the disputed boundary line between New York and the New Hampshire Grants. The Council of Safety had been in session here about a month, having their headquarters at the Green Mountain House, afterward better known as the Catamount Tavern — a name given it from the stuffed skin of a catamount placed on the summit of the pole supporting the landlord's business sign. The council chamber of the committee was a busy place; Stark was in daily consultation with the members, and scouts were several times a day sent out on all roads leading to the north and west. The town was filled with militia, two regiments of Vermonters being in process of organization.

On the 9th of August Stark encamped in the west part of the town, a few miles from the village, but soon judged it prudent, from the report of scouts, to move to a point better adapted for attack, on the Walloomsack river, nearly north from his former position, and near the road leading from Bennington to Cambridge, N. Y. This was hardly accomplished, on the 13th, when he received the information of the arrival of a force of about one hundred and fifty Indians at Cambridge, twelve miles distant. A force of two hundred men, under Lieut.-Col. Gregg, was immediately sent against the enemy. At night a courier arrived with the intelligence that the Indians were but the advance guard of a force of the enemy advancing, with artillery, under Col. Baum, assisted by Gov. Skene. Swift couriers were now sent to Manchester for Warner's and Emerson's men, and tidings forwarded to Bennington, six miles distant, for the immediate help of all the militia in the vicinity. Leaving a camp guard, Stark, on the morning of the fourteenth, moved his whole force westward across the Walloomsack, on the road to Cambridge, to meet the enemy; but he had advanced only a short distance when he met Gregg falling back in good order before a superior force half a mile distant. A line of battle was immediately formed; seeing which, the enemy stopped pursuit and began manœuvring with the evident purpose of avoiding a collision. Failing to draw the enemy onward, and the ground being unsuitable for general action, Stark retired his force a mile and encamped, intending to attack when the reinforcements came up the following day.

Scouts soon reported that the enemy was encamping west of the state line, on the banks of the little river, at a point easily fordable. At this place a bridge and six or eight rude log houses in a clearing gave them some advantages of shelter and position. The accompanying map, drawn by direction of ex-



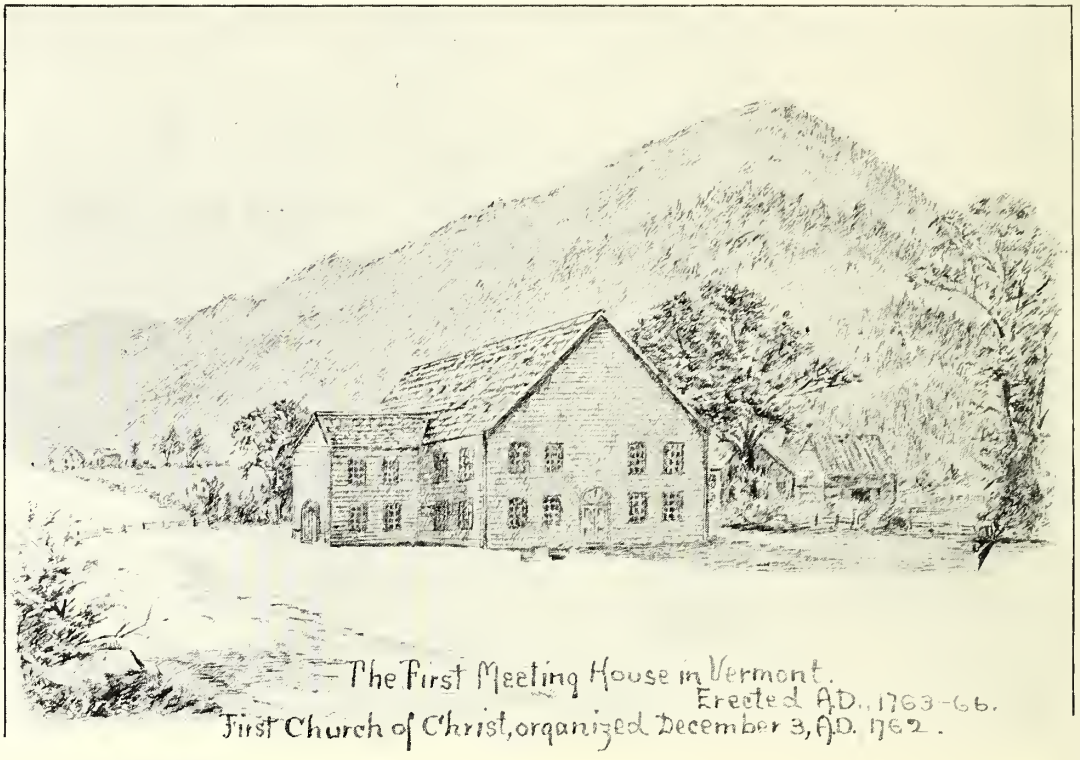
OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE, WINDSOR, VT.

Gov. Hall of Bennington, gives an accurate view of the battle-ground and camps. In this position, with scouts occupying the neutral ground, the belligerents slept on their arms.

The morning of the 15th brought a terrible storm of wind

and rain, which the parties were in no condition to meet. Fighting in such pouring torrents was out of the question. Baum's force, after a semblance of parade, cowered for partial shelter in the log-houses; and Stark, after forming flanking parties, withdrew them and sheltered his men as well as possible in their brush huts and under the lee of fences. Tents there were none.

Surrounded by forests and concealed from each other by intervening hills, the opposing forces sent out numerous scouts who were lurking in the wet brush most of the day. The flint-lock muskets, with all care possible, were so drenched that few would explode, and by noon Fraser's marksmen, whom Baum had sent over the stream to support the Indians, withdrew to the bank and left the ground to the Americans. Our scouts now advanced, harried the enemy working on their entrenchments and, with no loss, killed before night about thirty, including two Indians, whose silver ornaments were brought as trophies into camp.



The scene on the ground occupied by Baum was a busy one despite the weather. The previous evening he had selected two hills by the river bank, which he proceeded at once to fortify, his troops working with alacrity in the storm. The position was about half a mile west of the line dividing Vermont from New York: the battle was thus fought in the latter state. The log-houses were partially demolished, and the lightest timbers, with logs cut on the ground, were drawn by the artillery horses or carried by the men to the highest of the two hills up the stream and placed in position, with earth filling the interstices. This was a work of difficulty, as often when the earth was banked against the logs, the rain would wash it back, rendering the labor fruitless. Nearly half a mile down the stream, on the opposite bank, the smaller of the hills was being rapidly prepared for the security of Peter's corps of Tories, under Col. Pfister. A breastwork was laid of rails, after the manner of a Virginia fence, and the whole filled in with flax pulled from an adjoining field. Slight defensive works were also built to defend the pass of the bridge and the ascent on the south of the redoubt. This labor extended far into the night of the 15th, when a short respite was given, the marksmen being called into the redoubt, and, with no fire to dry the troops, such rest taken as could be had with the wild whoops of the Indians or an occasional shot coming from the front. At midnight a dispatch from Breyman was received by Baum, stating that help would be forthcoming the next day. Thus affairs remained at daybreak on Saturday, the 16th. The Berkshire militia had arrived in the night, and their chaplain, Parson Allen, immediately reported at headquarters. Stark had failed to get reliable accounts of Breyman's approach, but his energy of action saved him from the effects of Baum's confident strategy. A plan of attack had been decided in council by Stark, his officers, and the Bennington committee, and with the early dawn preparations were made to carry it into effect. The rain, after fourteen hours' duration, abated in the night, and the morning broke clear and pleasant; not a breath of wind stirred the dripping vegetation, and the swollen river showed by its turbid current the extent of the storm. Both camps were astir betimes preparing for the contest. It was a military axiom with Stark to strike only with a full preparation; accordingly, orders were given for the drying and cleansing of all arms, after which rations were served, and a deliberate review held of the condition of the troops.

While these events are occurring, let us take a glance at the personal appearance of the belligerents. The American troops comprised eight incomplete regiments: five companies from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, Col. Simmons; the Sixth New Hampshire, Col. Nichols; the Eleventh New Hampshire, Col. Hobart (incorrectly given Hubbard in the reports); the Twelfth New Hampshire, Col. Stickney; and a hundred scouts, Col. Emerson. Vermont was represented by a small force of militia, Col. Williams; a regiment from Bennington and the towns adjoining, Col. Brush; and the Green Mountain Rangers, Col. Herrick. The Continentals of Warner, one hundred and forty in number, and Emerson's men, were yet several miles distant. These organizations were in process of formation, few of them being half filled. None had a distinctive uniform except the

Rangers — a body of Davy Crockett men, dressed in frocks with green facings. In the tactics of the forest these Rangers were at home, being a good match for the Indians, whose whoop they nearly imitated in their night countersign, which was "three hoots of an owl."

The commander of the Americans, with the trusty Warner at his side, moved rapidly through the camp. He was in the prime of life, forty-nine years old, dressed as a Continental brigadier, and mounted on a beautiful brown colt. His only staff officer was Warner, sixteen years his junior: and his medical department numbered but one or two surgeons. The entire force was about 1,750, of which New Hampshire furnished about 1,000: Vermont, 500; and old Berkshire, 250.

BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

Baum's force comprised about 1,000, of whom 150 were Indians, 200 Tories, 100 Fraser's marksmen, 100 Canadian Rangers, 50 Chasseurs, and 370 Riedesel's dragoons, or Hessians, acting as infantry. The British prisoners and dead numbered the next day over 900, and Burgoyne's orderly book makes his loss in the two engagements over 1,200. The disposal of Baum's force was well made: the Tories, or Peter's corps, with a small platoon of Hessians, held the small hill, the Canadians were posted in the log houses, a few Hessians were posted in the breastworks west of the bridge, the chasseurs were at the east declivity of the large hill, while the remainder of the Hessians were in the redoubt surrounded by the Indian scouts in the forest. The German commander evidently wished to avoid battle; at half past nine he withdrew his outposts, leaving the Indians only in the forest to guard against surprise.

As mid-day approached, the Americans were massed to receive orders: the locality was a large field, the entrance to which was by sliding bars and tall posts peculiar to the vicinity. Stark leaped to the topmost rail, steadied himself by the tall post, and harangued his troops in the well-known sentences: "Now, my men, yonder are the Hessians; they were bought for seven pounds tenpence a man. Are you worth more? Prove it. Tonight the American flag floats over yonder hill, or Molly Stark sleeps a widow!" Throwing knapsacks, jackets, and all baggage in heaps, and placing a guard over them, the force started. Col. Herrick's Rangers, with the Bennington militia, three hundred strong, were sent to make a detour to Baum's right: Col. Nichols, with three hundred and fifty men, was sent to the rear of the enemy's left — the two forces, when joined, to make an attack: two hundred men, under Col. Stickney and Col. Hobart, including part of the Berkshire militia, were sent against the Tory works with directions to keep concealed in a corn field near by and await the opening of the action at Baum's hill. Foreseeing that there would be close work with the Tories, who were in citizens' dress, like his own force, Stark gave directions to the attacking party that a corn husk in the hat-band should be the badge of his own men. A guard under a sergeant was posted near the bridge to prevent communication between the two wings of the enemy during the movements of the flanking parties, and the disposal of the forces was complete.

As a cover to his designs, Stark now moved forward his reserve and employed the time in marching slowly around a hill in full view of the enemy. This seemed to perplex Baum. As his servant, Henry Archelaus, afterward said: "He scanned the movement with a field-glass, and directed his artillery men to fire

on the column." This cannonade did no great harm, and the ruse was continued with a variety of movements for nearly three hours. At length, about three o'clock, the flanking parties had reached their coveted position and communicated with each

STARK RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.
(See page 16.)

other. Nichols was the first to open fire. The Indians retired before the advancing line, and, panic-struck, fled to the redoubt, reporting that the forest was full of Yankees. Seeing the columns closing with a tightening coil around the hill, the savages dashed through the opening between the two detachments in single file, and, yelling like demons, made their escape, leaving a few of their number dead or prisoners. As the line pressed up to musket range, Baum opened a fire of small arms, and brought one of the cannons forward to the angle left exposed by the flight of his savage allies. The action became hot on both sides, but the assailants being sheltered by trees and brush, received little injury from the Hessian fire, delivered breast-high, without aim. New developments and attacks now rapidly ensued in every quarter; the discharge of musketry was rapid, continuous, and obstinately maintained for nearly an hour, when an explosion occurred in the redoubt that shook the hill by its violence, sending blinding smoke and flying fragments among the combatants. Appalled at the detonation, there was a momentary lull among both parties. The tumbril, or ammunition cart, of the Hessians had exploded. Comprehending instantly the accident, the Americans, with a cheer along the whole line, made a dash for the parapet. No troops could withstand such a tide; it poured in at every angle with an impetuosity that defied resistance.

Muskets clubbed were opposed to bayonets; sabre and pike came into full play. Baum was driven back, unable to use his artillery, and all discipline in both forces seemed lost, except where the German commander and a few sturdy Hessians charged with sabre when unable to load muskets. Part of Fraser's marksmen rushed over the parapet and, leaving a few of their number dead and wounded, escaped. Baum was mortally wounded by a shot, and the force around him, panic-struck, fled down the hill to the south, where Stark's forces were advancing to meet them.

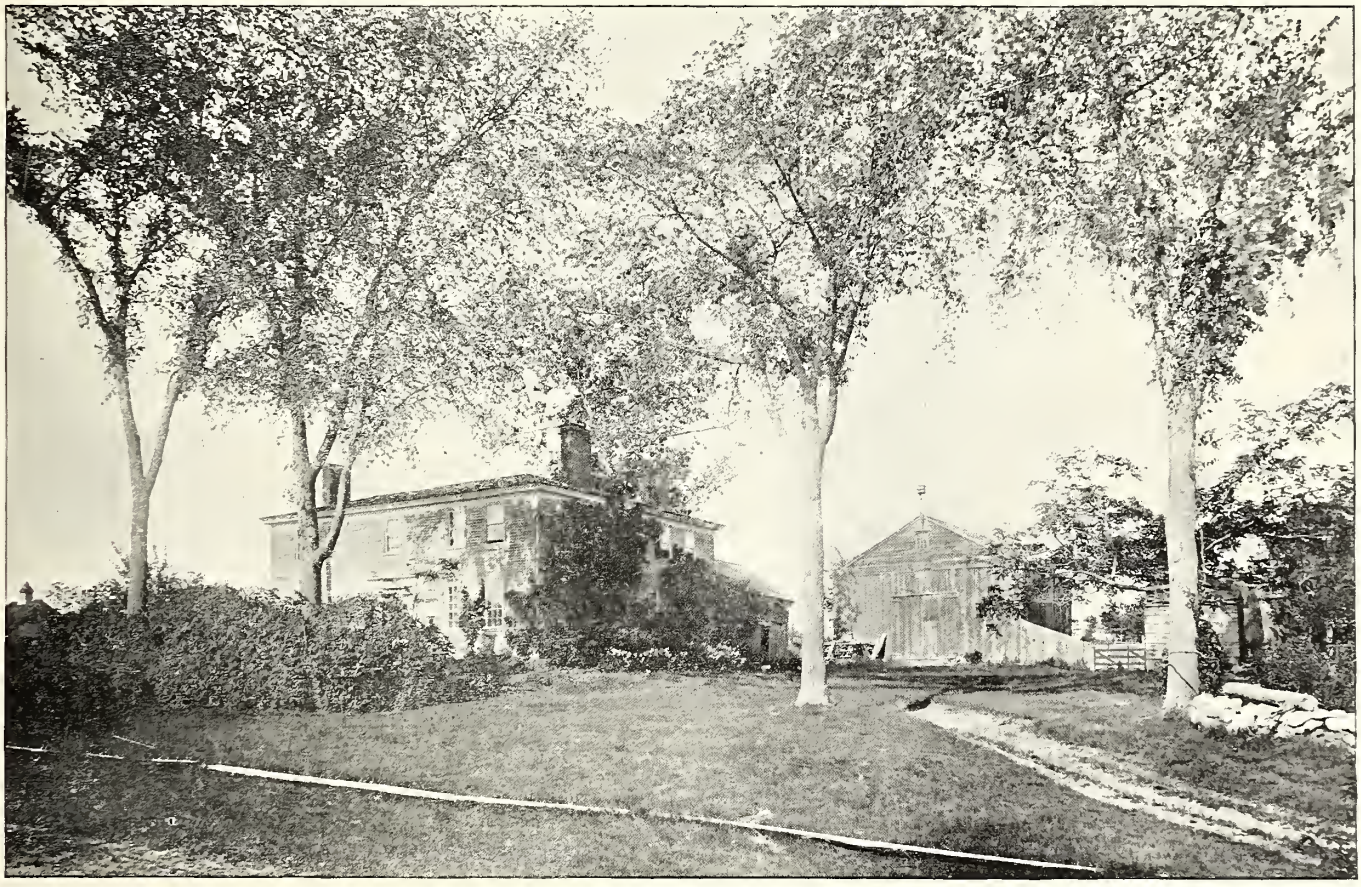
The action on the plain below, with the Tories under Pfister and the Canadians in the log houses, was but the sanguinary counterpart of the scene at the redoubt. At the first discharge from Nichols's column the concealed troops rushed through the corn, receiving three volleys, which they did not deign to return until they emerged from their cover upon a field of flax at the foot of the breastwork. Here girdled decayed trees gave them partial shelter, and behind these some of the men placed themselves, while others sought the cover of the rank flax and corn. A rapid and continuous fire now commenced on both sides. A small platoon of Hessians in the breastwork delivered at rapid intervals their fire, without aim, giving way at each discharge to the Tories who, with hankerchiefs tied as turbans, appeared, alternating their volleys rapidly with the regulars. At the explosion in the large redoubt up the stream a charge was made, with a whoop and hurrah, on the Tories. It was now corn husk against turban in a desperate death-grapple. Musket stocks supplied the place of bayonets on both sides. The enemy was pushed back; Pfister fell,

CATAMOUNT TAVERN, BENNINGTON, VT.

mortally wounded, and the remnant around him called for quarter. The Canadians, seeing the capture of the two strongholds, surrendered with the chasseurs, who, hemmed in, made little or no resistance. The first fight was won.

A hasty disposal was made of the prisoners. The Tories, numbering about one hundred and sixty, were tied by pairs to a leading rope, with a horse attached; the remaining captives, about four hundred and fifty, were permitted the honors of war, being marched in close ranks with a strong flank guard to Bennington. Here they were quartered in the church.

It was now nearly six o'clock. Stark and Warner hastened to the redoubt. Baum, attended by his faithful servant Henry and a Hessian surgeon, was being removed from the field. Looking around at the fearful work made in the redoubt, Stark remarked that the Americans had fought like hell-hounds. "Truly," said Baum, "they fought more like hell-hounds than soldiers." Baum and Pfister were taken to the same house, a mile distant, in Shaftsbury, where both died the following day. The Hessian commander has always been held in great respect. The best surgical care and nursing failed to save him; but friend and foe uniformly testified that a braver man than Frederick Baum never lived.



HOME OF ELIZABETH B. STARK, GEN. STARK'S GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER, MANCHESTER.

The force now remaining on the field were somewhat separated. Random firing was heard on the Cambridge road, in the vicinity of Sancoic Mill, two miles distant, and tidings soon came that a body of Hessians, six or seven hundred in number, was advancing, with two cannon. Nearly at the same moment the drums of Warner's regiment announced its advance, with Emerson's scouts from Bennington, the column being led by Lieut.-Col. Safford and Major Rann. Halting a few moments at the river to take a hasty draught and fill their canteens, the troops pressed forward to meet the new danger. Every available man was hurried to the front.

Skene had been posted by Baum about mid-day at the Sancoic Mill to communicate with Breyman and hurry forward the relief column. As the artillery in the redoubt had been playing on Stark's reserve for several hours, Skene appears to have taken the din of the battle for a continuance of the cannonade. Posted on the line of retreat of the few who escaped, it seems impossible that the guard at the mill should be in ignorance of the issue of the engagement; but Skene afterward averred that he knew not, when Breyman arrived, that Baum's fate had already been decided. He accordingly pressed the innocent Breyman on to the rescue.

Groups of militia now appeared in the undergrowth near the road to the left of the Hessians; Skene declared them royalists, and galloped his horses into an intervening clearing, and hailed them. The answer was a volley of bullets. Instantly the column was halted, the cannon brought up to the front, and the whole force deployed across the road. The forest to the right and left now revealed bodies of militia, and both sides endeavored by flanking parties to get the vantage-ground. The Americans lacked unity of purpose in their movements, and officers were hurrying to and fro trying to form some semblance of a line of

battle; but before this could be accomplished the troops were obliged to fall back. When they had thus been pressed for half a mile, an officer from Warner's corps dashed among them, entreating them to hold out, for help was just at hand. Hardly were the words spoken ere a grape-shot tore the mouth of his horse; but notwithstanding the plunging of the animal, he kept his seat and urged on the wavering line. In a moment Warner's and Emerson's men, with strong flank guards, appeared advancing in line of battle. This was the nucleus wanted as a gathering point; it was at once made available, and a most obstinate and bloody contest ensued. A dash was made, and one of Breyman's cannon captured; a countercharge, and it was retaken. Our forces were pressed back to within three quarters of a mile of the captured redoubt; but the earnest efforts of Stark and Warner in bringing up Baum's captured cannon with more troops now gave strength for a brilliant charge, in which Breyman again lost a cannon, and began to fall back, contesting every inch of ground. In about a mile he deployed into a field on his left and made a desperate effort to use his remaining cannon; but the active militia were there before him in the undergrowth, skirting the clearing. Skene galloped to the cannon to encourage the artillery men, when his horse was shot, and fell, entangling his rider. Extricating himself, he seized one of the artillery horses, cut the traces that held the plunging animal to the pole, mounted, and fled, leaving behind him the Hessians and Breyman following in full retreat. The second fight was practically ended, and the day was won!

Drill Master. Private Soldier.

HESSIAN SOLDIERS.

The fugitives pressed down the road, some falling in the mud before their pursuers, and begging in their foreign speech for mercy; others, entangled by their armor in the bushes, surrendered to the groups following them. The darkness had now become so great that friend could hardly be distinguished from foe. The pursuers were recalled.

The fruits of the victory were four brass cannon, about one thousand stand of arms, two hundred and fifty sabres, eight loads of army supplies, four ammunition wagons, twenty horses, and the instruments of two drum corps. Two of the cannon are now in the state capitol at Montpelier, one is held at New Boston, N. H., and the fourth is lost. The prisoners, aside from officers, surgeons, and servants, were about seven hundred, nearly one hundred of whom were captured in the second action; two hundred and seven of the enemy were found the next day (Sunday) dead on the field of battle. Burgoyne's instructions to Baum and Skene were among the captured papers found on the officers.

The American loss was proportionately small to that of the enemy, a large part of it being before the Tory breastwork. Stark, in his official report to the New Hampshire authorities, states that his brigade—nearly two thirds of the fighting force—lost forty-two wounded and fourteen killed. If Vermont and Massachusetts lost in the same ratio, the aggregate would be less than one hundred.

Among the incidents of the battle not hitherto found in print is the loss of Stark's horse while he was engaged in a reconnaissance on foot during the action. Professor Butler records it, having found the advertisement in an old file of the Hartford Courant, of date Oct. 7, 1777. It is as follows:

[From the *Connecticut Courant*, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1777.]

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLE from me the fubfcriber, from Walloomfcock, in the time of action, the 16th of Auguft laft, a brown MARE, five years old, had a ftar in her forehead. Alſo, a doe fkin feated faddle, blue houſing trim'd with white, and a curbed bridle. It is earneſtly requeſted of all committees of ſafety and others in authority, to exert themſelves to recover ſaid thief and mare, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare brought to me; and the perſon, whoever he be, ſhall receive the above reward for both, and for the mare alone one half of that ſum. *How ſcandalous, how diſgraceful and ignominious muſt*

it appear to all friendly and generous souls to have such sly artful, designing villains enter into the field in the time of action in order to pillage, pilfer and plunder from their brethren when engaged in battle.

JOHN STARK, B. D. G.

Bennington, 11th Sept. 1777.

August 22, Stark sent his official report to Gates, thus recognizing the authority of his Continental superior officer; but he sent no report to Congress, "thus," says Everett, in his biography (Sparks), "disdaining to make his success the instrument of a triumphant accommodation."

The day before the news from Bennington was received at Philadelphia, Congress passed a resolution censuring Stark's course with Lincoln; shortly after, it made honorable amends by giving him his full rank as brigadier in the national forces, accompanied with a vote of thanks to himself, officers, and soldiers.

Stark left Bennington Sept. 14 with his brigade to join Gates, who had superseded Schuyler three days after the defeat of Baum and Breyman. Three days later the Northern army was again made glad by the news of the retreat of St. Leger from the investment of Fort Stanwix, and the union of Arnold's force with the garrison.

HESSIANS IN NUTFIELD.

The heroism of the force under Gen. Stark at Bennington is more apparent when it is considered that the greater part of the enemy were veterans of the seven years' war in Germany, and had been subjected to the severe discipline of the armies of Frederick the Great. The Hessians received their name from the Hesse provinces of central Germany, a mountainous region, producing a stalwart soldiery, brave and inured to the hardships of war. Seventeen thousand of these troops were obtained by King George III. at the reputed price of seven pounds tenpence a man, with a provision of further compensation to the families of such as should be killed or die of disease in the service.

The formidable part of the British force at Bennington was the Hessians, and their pertinacious bravery and efficiency might have given a different turn to the fortunes of the day if they had not been handicapped by the irregulars, who were attached to them as allies. The greater part of our prisoners were Hessians, and they were treated with due respect, being marched to Bennington Centre, with flank guards, while the Tories were tied in pairs to a long rope which, in front, was attached to a stout horse. The whole crowd of prisoners were taken into the village church with a relay of guards on the outside. The little edifice was not made for so large a congregation, and the floor timbers cracked ominously. A panic was created, and several prisoners rushed for the door. The guards, thinking it an attempt to escape, fired, and nine fell at the first volley. As soon as the true state of affairs was known and quiet restored in the crowd, great regret was expressed by the citizens and soldiers. The fallen prisoners were honorably buried in the church yard, and the position of their graves is still pointed out to visitors.

The Hessians of the Bennington battle were evidently a better class of soldiers, and morally superior to the troops captured by Washington at Trenton. Stark had evidently a good opinion of them, and when he returned to his own state with his victorious troops, brought also a number of Hessian soldiers with him. Several of these formed a prosperous farming colony in Merrimack township, on the road leading to the centre of the town, and their descendants are yet living in that vicinity or in the confines of old Nutfield. The families of Longa, Ritterbusch, Schillenger, and Archelaus will be readily recalled by our older citizens. The last mentioned of these settlers, Henri Archelaus, was the body servant of Col. Baum, helped carry the wounded leader from the field, and attended him at his death the following day, Sunday, at the farmhouse hospital in the adjoining town of Shaftsbury. Archelaus lived in Weare, and died at an advanced age.

Gen. Stark sent examples of Hessian trophies, uniforms, armament, and band instruments, to the authorities of the several states represented by troops in the battle. For more than a hundred years Hessian caps, swords, drums, and muskets have been displayed in the senate chamber of Massachusetts at Boston. Two small bronze guns mounted are at the capitol in Montpelier, Vt., and one of the larger guns, "Molly Stark," as is well known, is at New Boston. Some of our old military records mention the remaining cannon, the mate of the last named, and assert that it was assigned to a privateer in the war of 1812, and lost at sea.

STARK AT HOME.— No personality has left a deeper impress upon New Hampshire than that of John Stark. His was one of those massive, rugged, robust natures that are great of themselves, not as the result of outward circumstances. He was one of the men who create events, not one of those who are created by events. His military career is more or less familiar to all readers, and has to some extent overshadowed the simple but interesting story of his home life, which is told by H. W. Herrick of Manchester:

The vigor and decision shown by Stark in military life are traceable in the management of his secular affairs. He was emphatically a worker, and had no patience with indolence, mental or physical. His plans for farm labor were comprehensive and far-reaching in results, and for the period in which he lived he effectively wielded a large capital. This good management was noticeable in the expenses he incurred for government in his military capacity. The financial cost to New Hampshire for the Bennington victory was, for mustering, mileage, rations, wages, and contingent expenses, a trifle over $82,000 in the depreciated paper currency of the day, or $2,500 in gold. Stark did not die a rich man, in the modern understanding of the term; he prudently used his resources, and thus answered the large demands on his hospitality and kept his estate intact. The interests of his farm and an extensive trade in lumber and tracts of woodland divided his time and labors. At one time he owned, with two partners, the present township of Dunbarton, then called Starkstown, and operated largely in lumber. The

facilities for getting logs and manufactured lumber to market were greatly increased by the completion of the Amoskeag canal in 1807, and Stark's property in timber tracts was made much more valuable. Early in life he erected a mill for sawing lumber on Ray's brook, at the present site of Dorr's pond, and it was this mill that was so suddenly stopped at the news of the battle of Lexington, and permitted to rot and rust during the eight years of the Revolution. The remains of the dam are yet to be seen at low water. After the Revolution, Stark, in connection with Judge Blodgett, erected a saw and grist mill on the east side of Amoskeag falls, near the present entrance of the company's large canal.

Notwithstanding the rough and stirring character of Stark's life, he had naturally a literary taste, and was never more happy than when reading a favorite author. Books were comparatively rare in his day, but his library represented the standard authors of contemporary literature. Dr. Johnson's works and the Scotch poets of the early part of the century were his favorites.

As second childhood came upon the old war veteran, after the age of four score and ten years, one of his great pleasures was the taming and fondling of his domestic and farm animals. Though always a lover of fine horses and cattle, he now found great satisfaction in petting and cherishing them. A very large bay family horse named Hessian was a special favorite, and he took pleasure, when sitting in his easy chair on the lawn, in the sun, in feeding and taming his poultry. One of his descendants describes the general's enthusiasm about his fowls as quite equal to that of a modern poultry exhibitor. One enormous fowl was his pet and pride; the golden plumage, black breast, and fine sickle feathers were descanted on with true appreciation. This queer pet would eat corn from his master's hand, perch on his cane, crow at command, and was even admitted into the general's room, by his expressed wish, to while away the tedious hours when he could no longer sit on the lawn.

The farmhouse of Stark was a plain two-story structure, with an ell, a front door and entry dividing it into two equal parts; this, with four barns, and some smaller out-houses, comprised the farm buildings. They were erected a few yards above the junction of the present Reform School road with the River road, and the well, with its cover of plank, is still to be seen.

HOME OF GEN. STARK, MANCHESTER.

The house was erected by the general in the year 1765, and at that period was considered an edifice of notable qualities. It had handsome pediment caps to the windows and doors, and corner boards generously ornamented, and was, within, of large dimensions and careful finish. The taste of Stark, when applied to house building, was somewhat peculiar and erratic, for while he had his rooms finished with the best skill and most costly material of the period, he would never suffer paint or room paper to be seen inside of his house. He took great pride in pointing to the width and quality of native woods used in the large and sumptuous panels in the walls of the rooms, and in the wood carving of a large buffet, or French sideboard, filling one corner of his dining room. When age and infirmity confined him to the house, he chose one of the lower front rooms,

John Stark

where, from the window with an eastern exposure, he could see the first beams of the morning sun. To secure more sunlight he gave directions to have one of the front windows enlarged, making it double its former dimensions. The injury to the symmetry of the building was urged by his friends, but all remonstrance was useless; the capacity of the window was doubled, and until the alterations of the buildings many years afterward, the strange and whimsical window remained, a memento of the former proprietor. The house was burned about the year 1866, and the land adjacent, originally several hundred acres, diminished by sale and gifts to descendants, was purchased by the state as the site for the Reform School.

Mrs. Stark died in the year 1814, at which time the general was eighty-six years old. An anecdote is told of him, as occurring at the funeral ceremony. The minister officiating referred in his remarks to the general and made some very com-

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF STARK.

Study for colossal work.—Rogers.

plimentary allusions to his patriotic services for his country. The old veteran rapped tartly with his cane on the floor, saying: "Tut! Tut! no more of that! and please you!" This sudden interruption of the ceremony was soon followed by the more appropriate allusions to the virtues of Molly. As the funeral procession left the lawn, the old man tottered into his room, saying sadly: "Good-bye, Molly; we sup no more together on earth!" Eight years after the death of his wife, Stark was called by the last summons of Providence. The latter years of his life were largely spent in his room, attended by two favorite granddaughters, Miss Molly Babson and Abby Stark. Though quite young at the time of his last sickness, Abby Stark was his constant nurse. Two weeks before the old veteran's death he was stricken with paralysis of one side of the body, the throat being so affected as to make it impossible to take nourishment. He could express his wishes only by signs and the expression of the eyes. Just before his last attack he had expressed to his son, Caleb, his wish and readiness to depart whenever it was God's will. His mind had been much exercised for a few years on the realities of the last great change, and the Bible had been the constant companion of his sick room. While unable to speak or move one half of his body, he would give a motion to the sound leg, and look up in the face of his nurse with a playful expression, signifying that a little of the old general was animate yet. After a fortnight's suffering, the old hero passed away, May 8, 1822. The funeral ceremonies were observed two days later, and were, at the general's request, simple and unostentatious. The morning was beautiful, and the sun of early spring had so warmed vegetation for a few days previous that the grass was green and luxuriant, and the trees were fast expanding their buds into young and tender leaves. In front of the house, beyond the road, a line of infantry, leaning on reversed arms, under the fragrant budding of the orchard, waited the time of their escort service. The day was quite oppressive in its heat, and many of the soldiers suffered in their warm and close uniforms.

At the close of the religious service by Rev. Dr. Dana of Londonderry and Rev. Ephraim Bradford of New Boston, the procession was formed. The military moved in front and at the sides of the body as escort. Mr. Ray, a much respected neighbor, led the horse Hessian, decked in war trappings, and the long procession of mourners moved from the lawn, and, at the sad funeral pace, proceeded to the family burial ground in the field, about a quarter of a mile distant. The young people of the town had, unknown to their elders, obtained a small cannon and stationed it some distance from the grave, and fired minute guns as the procession approached. The body was deposited in its last resting place, and the infantry, filing right and left of the spot, fired three volleys as their last mournful tribute of respect to the memory of the beloved patriot and soldier. (See sketch of Gen. John Stark, page 15.)

STARK'S BIRTHPLACE IN DERRY.

The locality of this spot should be definitely described in a history of Nutfield, for as years pass, points of historical interest become harder of solution, where they are involved in doubt. In a national point of view, Stark was, for this province, the figure of greatest magnitude and interest in the colonial times, and rendered most invaluable service at the most critical point of the Revolution. The valuable historical manuscript of Robert C. Mack, the indefatigable collector for the local history of Nutfield, settled disputed points as to the early history of the Stark family in this country. In the winter of 1878, Mr. Mack sent a communication on this subject to a Boston newspaper, of which the following is an extract:

The precise spot where the Stark house stood is about two miles south of the village of East Derry, on the direct road to Kilrea, and was on land now in possession of Mr. Joseph White. A thrifty young apple orchard occupies the site and near surroundings. It is on the west side of the highway, and only a very few feet distant from it. Mr. White, aided by Mr. James Nowell, filled the old cellar about twenty-three years ago, and the space between the fourth and fifth rows of trees, reckoning from the lower side of the orchard, now marks the spot. Mr. Nowell, who was born and always lived near by, and whose knowledge of old landmarks is unquestioned, affirms this to be the place. He was so informed fifty years ago by an old lady, then nearly one hundred years of age, and the uniform traditions of the locality concur. In this connection I

append an interesting incident communicated to me by the Hon. Alexis Proctor of Franklin, a former near neighbor of Mr. White. He says: "I have had the White orchard pointed out to me a hundred times, by my father and many others, as the spot where Gen. Stark was born, and I do not have the slightest doubt as to the truth of it. In the summer of 1840 a party of fifty or sixty gentlemen, in half as many carriages, from Bradford, Newburyport, and other towns on the Massachusetts border, came along on their way to attend the great Harrison meeting at Concord. Gen. James Duncan of Haverhill, then or shortly after a member of Congress, desired to see the place where Gen. Stark was born. Accordingly my father went with them to the spot, and nearly all took a brick as a relic." In addition to the above testimony, I will state that a careful measurement of the original home lot of Jonathan Tyler, which subsequently, as we have seen, became the homestead of Archibald Stark, fully confirms the statements of Mr. Proctor and Mr. Nowell.

A picturesque old cellar, half a mile further down the Kilrea road, was pointed out with some doubt last autumn by the present writer to Charles M. Bliss, the genial secretary of the "Bennington Battle Monument Association," and the correspondent of a Manchester paper, as the Stark homestead, but later careful investigations clearly point to the White orchard as the veritable place. No harm, however, will result from the error, save, perhaps the wasting of a little cheap sentiment by our party over the grassy knolls and outcropping rocks that we fancied had witnessed the young sports of the future hero of Bennington.

Mr. H. W. Herrick of Manchester, the accomplished artist, has taken a sketch and will execute in water colors a representation of the site, at the desire of the wife of Gov. Fairbanks of Vermont, a native of Derry, who was born within half a mile of the place.

The neighborhood described in this letter is in the southeast corner of Derry, near the union of the Nashua and Rochester railroad with the Lawrence road, (Windham Junction), and locally is known by the whimsical name of "Derry Dock." It is said that this name was applied by the natives from the fact

STARK'S BIRTHPLACE, DERRY.

that two brothers named Taylor, with their families, early in this century moved to the vicinity from Boston or Charlestown, where they were formerly established as ship chandlers or ship carpenters. Their farms being in the same vicinity, the neighbors called this part of the town "The Dock," and the term was in time applied to the whole southeast part of the town. Kilrea street, shown on the map, page 78, was a country road, on which these Taylor farms were located. The extract from Mr. Mack's letter makes plain the location, and his statement is confirmed by Mr. H. Johnson, an elderly resident, whose ancestors described to him the site of the house as it appeared nearly a hundred years ago.

Archibald Stark moved to Manchester in 1736, or, as the place was then known, Tyngstown, Harrytown, or Nutfield. At this time, John, the third child, was about eight years old. The father lived only about eight years on the new farm, now part of the State Industrial School land, when he died, leaving a young family, John being about sixteen years old. The burial of the father occurred in a small rural cemetery, south of Amoskeag Falls, east side, and near the present site of the locomotive works. The surface was a gentle rise of ground, or knoll, and the spot contained, in 1854, only a dozen or twenty rude headstones with a few bushes of birch and small pines interspersed. As the city advanced northward, these bodies were removed, in 1854, with the old slate headstones, to the Valley cemetery, that of Archibald Stark being thence transferred to the family lot in Stark Park a year or two since.

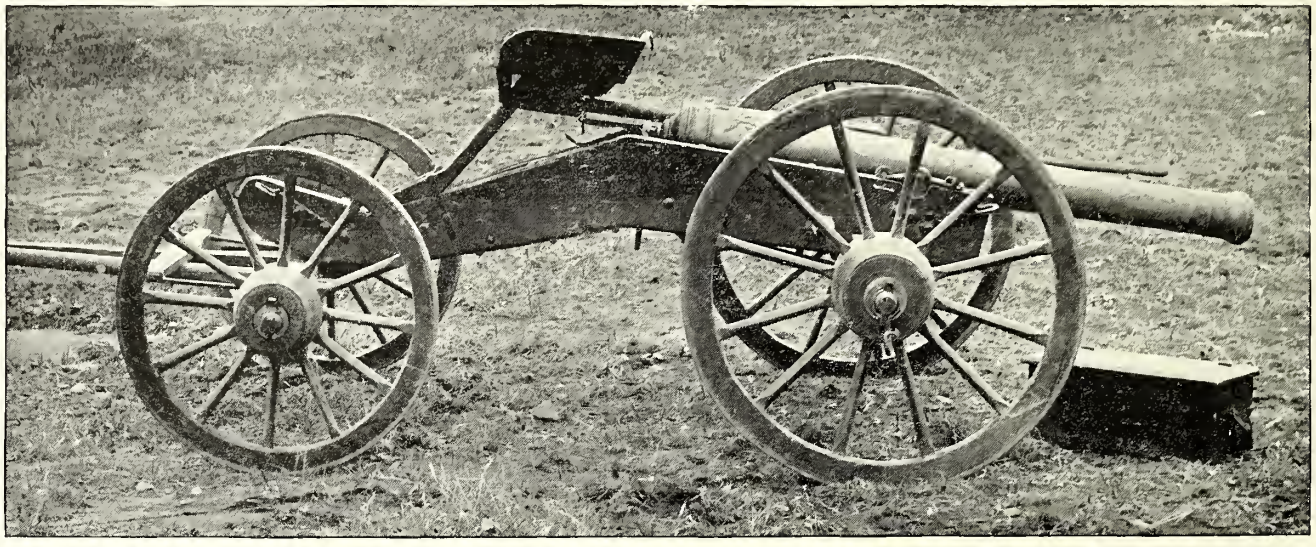
STATUETTE OF STARK
At Bennington.— Rogers.

The Stark farm, after the death of its owner, was cared for by the brothers William and John, until twenty-four years after, when bounties and pensions received by John from the government for services in the old French wars on the border enabled him to take the farm into his own possession and build, in 1768, the house that was afterward known to be his headquarters for life. At this time, Stark was about forty years old, and he was busily engaged in farm work and lumber traffic for seven years, when the call to Lexington and Bunker Hill was the beginning of his years of hard field service for his country.

Stark's farmhouse has been described and engraved, and many of our elder citizens remember it well as it stood on the north River road, due east of the Industrial School buildings, and two or three rods west of the present road, where the old well, covered by plank, is still seen. The building was destroyed by fire in 1866.

When the news of the commencement of hostilities at Lexington reached Nutfield, Stark was in one of his sawmills, near the outlet of Dorr's pond, and it is said that at a low stage of water the remains of the old mill-dam are still visible. From this place the future hero went to his task of recruiting a company, and in two or three days, it is affirmed by one historian, he enlisted enough for a regiment, with two hundred men to spare for the nucleus of another.

THE "MOLLY STARK" CANNON is now stored at New Boston, where it was photographed for this work. This piece of ordnance is very handsome, profusely ornamented about the breech and as smooth as when brought from the foundry in 1747, except a few small pits about the muzzle, made by sulphur corrosions from powder. The gun is of French origin, having been cast at the government foundry near Paris. It was brought to this country with other similar guns when the French held Canada. In the struggle between the French and English for supremacy a hundred and fifty years ago, this gun was captured by the victors and was held until 1777, when, with others, it formed part of the armament of Burgoyne's artillery in his invasion of Vermont and New York.



THE "MOLLY STARK" CANNON.

The enemy under Col. Baum had only two small cannon, and the relief column under Breyman also had two, of heavier metal, one of which was "Molly." The smaller pieces were captured in the afternoon struggle in the redoubt, and the two larger guns in the battle at sunset. Gen. Stark placed the gun "Molly" with the artillery company connected with what was then the "Bloody Twelfth Regiment," having its annual field day at Goffstown, and which he was in the habit of reviewing each year. The company was composed of men living in Goffstown and New Boston.

STARK'S PATRIOTISM. — The following characteristic letter was written in 1809 by Gen. Stark to the committee having charge of the celebration of the battle of Bennington:

AT MY QUARTERS,
DERRYFIELD, 31ST JULY, 1809.

My Friends, and Fellow Soldiers:—

I received yours of the 22nd, instant, containing your fervent expressions of friendship, and your very polite invitation to meet with you, to celebrate the 16th of August, in Bennington.

As you observe, I "can never forget, that" I "commanded American Troops" on that day in Bennington,— They were men that had not learned the art of submission, nor had they been trained to the art of war. But our "astonishing success" taught the enemies of Liberty, that undisciplined freemen are superior to veteran slaves. And I fear we shall have to teach the lesson anew to that perfidious nation.

Nothing could afford me more pleasure than to meet "the Sons of Liberty" on that fortunate spot. But as you justly anticipate, the infirmities of old age will not permit; for I am now fourscore and one years old, and the lamp of life is almost spent. I have of late had many such invitations, but was not ready, for there was not oil enough in the lamp.

You say you wish your young men to see me, but you who have seen me can tell them, that I never was worth much for a show, and certainly cannot be worth their seeing now.

In case of my not being able to attend, you wish my sentiments,— then you shall have them as free as the air we breathe. As I was then, I am now — The friend of the equal rights of men, of representative Democracy, of Republicanism, and the Declaration of Independence, the great charter of our National rights: — and of course the friend of the indissoluble union and constitution of the States. I am the enemy of all foreign

influence, for all foreign influence is the influence of tyranny. This is the only chosen spot for liberty,—this is the only Republic on earth.

You well know, gentlemen, that at the time of the event you celebrate, there was a powerful British faction in the country (called Tories), and a material part of the force we had to contend with was (at Bennington, Hoosick) Tories. This faction was rankling in our councils, till they had laid the foundation for the subversion of our liberties. But by good sentinels at our outposts, we were apprised of our danger: and the Sons of Freedom beat the alarm,—and, as at Bennington, "They came, they saw, they conquered." But again the faction has rallied to the charge, and again they have been beaten.

It is my orders now, and will be my last orders to all volunteers, to look well to their sentries; for there is a dangerous British party in this country, lurking in their hiding places, more dangerous than all our foreign enemies. And whenever they shall appear openly, to render the same account of them that was given at Bennington, let them assume what name they will: not doubting that the ladies will be as patriotic, in furnishing every aid, as they were at Bennington in '77, who even dismantled their beds to furnish cords to secure and lead them off.

I shall remember, gentlemen, the respect you, and "the inhabitants of Bennington and its neighborhood," have shewn me, till I go to the country from which no traveller e'er returns. I must soon receive marching orders. JOHN STARK.

P. S. I will give you my volunteer toast: "Live free or die: Death is not the greatest of evils."

ROGER G. SULLIVAN, son of Michael and Julia (Kane) Sullivan, was born in Bradford Dec. 18, 1854. Both his parents were natives of Ireland. His education was received at the common schools in Bradford and at the Park-street grammar school, Manchester, whither his parents removed when he was eight years of age. Here he has since resided with the exception of four years spent at Merrimackport, Mass., where he worked at carriage painting. In December, 1874, he hired a small store on Amherst street and began the manufacture of the Gold Dust ten-cent cigar. From this modest beginning his business has constantly increased, necessitating removal six times to more extensive quarters, until in 1894 he erected the large four-story building which he has since occupied. Mr. Sullivan subsequently put upon the market the New Gold Dust cigar, changing this name later to "7-20-4," from the number of his factory, 724 Elm street. This brand at once met with popular favor and achieved a reputation extending over many states. The magnitude of Mr. Sullivan's business is illustrated by the fact that the output of the factory averages more than six million cigars a year. In 1877, he was married to Susan C., daughter of True O. and Susan (Gerrish) Fernald of Manchester. Three daughters have been born of this union: Minna E., Susan A., and Emma F. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Cathedral parish, of the Knights of Columbus, of the Amoskeag Veterans, and of the Derryfield Club. He is one of the trustees of the Amoskeag bank, and one of the most successful of Manchester's many successful business men. (See cut of residence, page 286.)

ROGER G. SULLIVAN.

HENRY WALKER HERRICK, son of Israel E. and Martha (Trow) Herrick, was born in Hopkinton Aug. 23, 1824. His mother, from whom he seems to have derived his artistic tastes, was educated at a boarding school in Charlestown, Mass., where she learned to do some creditable work, specimens of which her son shows to visitors with commendable pride. Her best work, however, was done in fostering in her son his early inclinations, for at the age of eight years

she taught him to paint flowers and kindred natural objects. His education, begun in the common schools, was continued at Hancock Academy. Becoming interested in wood engraving, he studied the art two years by himself, and found employment in Concord and Manchester as an engraver. At the age of twenty Mr. Herrick went to New York and began his studies at the National Academy of Design. His progress was such that after six months he began book engraving in the service of the Appletons, working for several years largely on the designs of Felix O. C. Darley, then the leading American artist in genre pictures. During this time Mr. Herrick executed commissions for Harper & Bros., the American Tract Society, Carter Bros., and other firms. In 1852 George L. Schuyler, grandson of Gen. Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary fame, and Mary Hamilton, granddaughter of Alexander H. Hamilton, started the school of design for women at the corner of Broadway and Broome street, New York, and Miss Cordelia Chase of Hopkinton, said to be a relative of Salmon P. Chase, was made its principal. It speaks well for Mr. Herrick's artistic standing at that period in New York that he was introduced to Mr. Schuyler by Benson J. Lossing, the well-known historian and artist, as fitted for the position of teacher in the new school. He continued his connection with this school for six years, during two of which he was principal, until its union with Cooper Institute. About this time he received an invitation to assume charge of the art department in Yale College, the foundation of which was given by Mr. Street, a wealthy patron of Yale. He continued, however, to do work for New York houses, the American Bank Note Company, and others, among other things redrawing designs for the Imperial Bank of Russia. After twenty-one years spent in New York, Mr. Herrick returned to Manchester in 1865, still continuing work as designer and engraver for firms in the metropolis. He also executed the illustrations for the large volume of Æsop's Fables, issued by Hurd & Houghton. He has done some good work in oil, but in these later years he has distinguished himself by his work in water colors. Many years ago, however, he gave proof of his worth as an artist by his beautiful drawings of birds, done for Prang, which in natural color and pose have not since been excelled. Today it is as a landscape artist that he is conspicuously good, and he finds in the scenery around Manchester themes worthy of his pen and pencil. He has exhibited pictures in oil and in water color in the Academy of Design, in the American Water Color Society, and in the Boston Art Club, and also placed in the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia studies from a favorite subject, the life of Gen. Stark. He is the author of "Water Color Painting," a standard work, published by Devoe

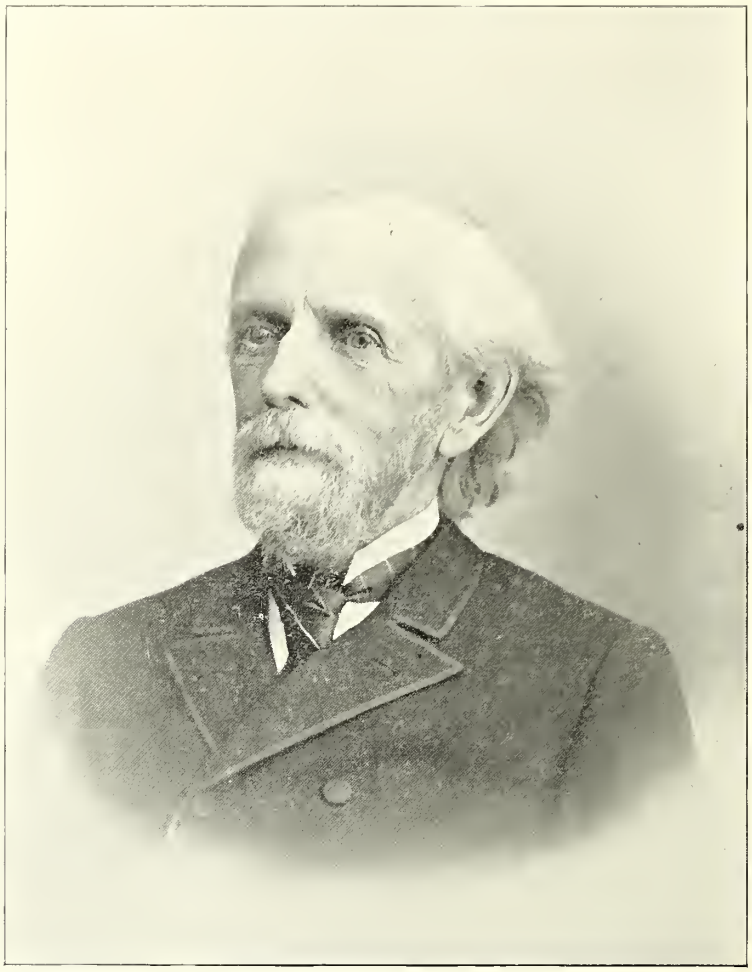
HENRY W. HERRICK.

& Co., profusely illustrated and colored by hand. Mr. Herrick is a man of independent character, of indomitable industry, and for many years was the only resident artist who pursued his vocation as a life work. He came to Manchester in 1842, and from the first he has encouraged in every way the growth of art in the city, has been one of the main pillars of the Art Association, has given courses of free lectures on art which were largely attended by the best citizens, has seen his pupils growing up around him, and still does not abate his early enthusiasm. Mr. Herrick is a member of the First Congregational church, has devoted much time to mission work, and has always been an advocate of whatever promotes the moral and religious welfare of the city. He married, in 1849, Miss Clara Parkinson of New Boston. They have three sons: one a minister in Minneapolis, Minn., one an accountant in the auditor's office, Manchester, and one a civil engineer. Mr. Herrick is the author of "Stark at Bennington and at Home." (See page 296.)

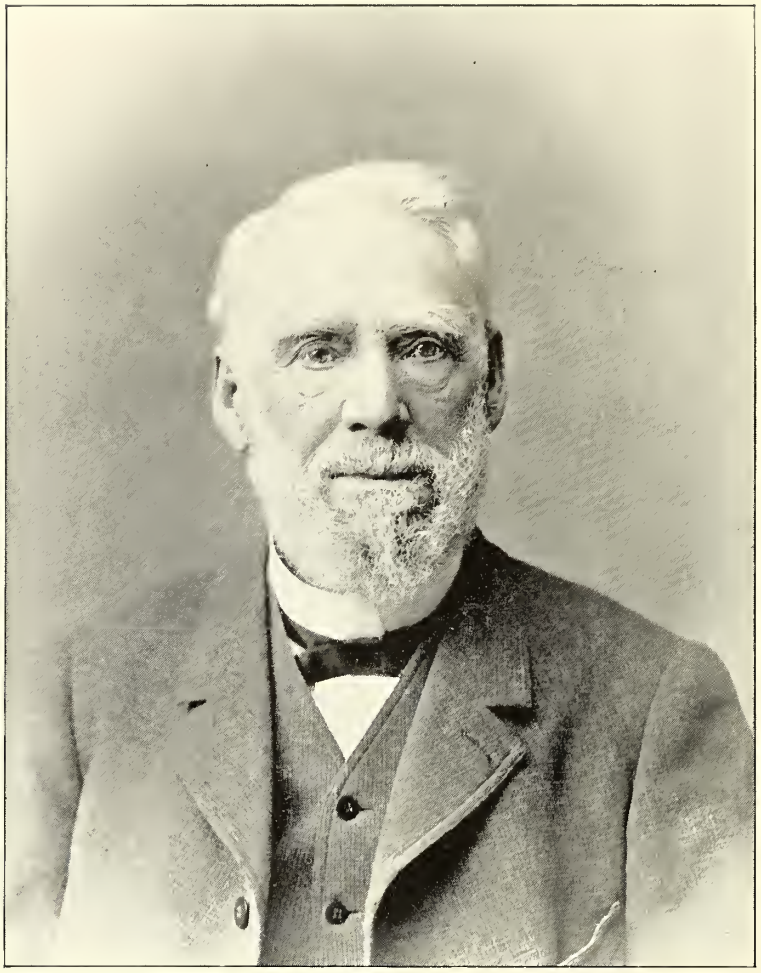
REV. AMEDEE LESSARD.

REV. AMÉDÉE LESSARD, the first French priest ordained by Rt. Rev. Bishop Bradley for the diocese of Manchester, was born in St. Johns, Iberville, Richelieu Valley, Quebec, March 10, 1865. When he was three years of age his parents came to Manchester, and his home has been here ever since. After attending the public schools for five years, and just as he was about to graduate from the Lincoln-street grammar school he was sent to the College of Ste. Therese, Quebec, where he successfully completed the full eight years' course. Having thus prepared himself to study for the priesthood, he entered the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal and finished his theological studies in 1889. Dec. 22 of that year he was ordained in the old chapel at McGregorville. This chapel was destroyed by fire in the following October. Jan. 1, 1890, Father Lessard was appointed assistant to Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan of Portsmouth, and in the following May was transferred to St. Mary's church, West Manchester, where he remained until his appointment as assistant pastor of St. George's church, in May, 1891. Here he rendered valuable assistance in the erection of this beautiful church edifice, and otherwise demonstrated his efficiency and zeal. Jan. 3, 1895, he was transferred to St. Augustin's church as assistant to the pastor, Rev. J. A. Chevalier, and Oct. 21, 1895, within less than six years after his ordination, was appointed by the bishop as pastor of Gonic, N. H. Father Lessard has shown good executive abilities, is popular with all classes of the community, and it is expected that his pastorate will be highly successful. (For Diocese of Manchester and sketch of Rt. Rev. Bishop Bradley, see page 109.)

FRANCIS BROWN EATON, son of Peter and Hannah Hale (Kelly) Eaton, was born in Candia Feb. 26, 1825. He received a common school and academic education, and in 1850 removed with his parents to Manchester. In 1852 he published the "History of Candia, Once Known as Charmingfare, with Notices of some of the Early Families." At this time there were but few town histories in the state. Soon after removing to Manchester Mr. Eaton became assistant editor of the Daily American, and during the session of congress after President Franklin Pierce's inauguration (1853) was its Washington correspondent. Soon after returning from Washington, Mr. Eaton was offered the position of librarian in the new city library, and at the solicitation of Hon. Samuel N. Bell he accepted the place, and retained it for nearly ten years, during which time he was a frequent contributor to the Daily Mirror, writing book notices and a series of articles under the title of "Grapes from the Vines of Piscataquog." He was likewise correspondent of the Boston Traveller. From December, 1861, to January, 1863, he was editor and proprietor of the New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture, until it was sold and merged in the Mirror and Farmer. In 1864, the Boston Daily Advertiser having sent one of its staff to the front, Mr. Eaton took his place in the office until the end of the war, when he occupied for a year an assistant editor's desk in the office of the Boston Journal, occasionally doing reporter's duty. At the expiration of the year he was offered the position of night editor, then held by the veteran John Callaghan Moore, well known among the newspaper fraternity of that day. Forbidden by a troublesome weakness of the eyes to accept this place, he received, through the good offices of William E. Chandler, an appointment as inspector in the customs department and was stationed at Montreal and later at Portland, Me. Returning to Manchester in 1869, he began business as a bookseller, conducting with it also a circulating library, and continuing thus for eleven years. During this time he compiled and edited sketches of the life and public services of Hon. Frederick Smyth, which were printed for private circulation in 1885. Mr. Eaton was for some years a director of the Franklin-Street Congregational Society, superintendent of the Sunday school, and clerk of the church, in which he now holds the office of deacon. He is author of the semi-centennial history of that church published in 1894. For some years after disposing of his bookstore, he was a clerk in the First National bank, of which he is now a director, and also trustee and vice president of the Merrimack River Savings bank. In 1854 Mr. Eaton married Lucretia, daughter of John Lane of Candia.



FRANCIS B. EATON.



James Baldwin

JAMES BALDWIN, son of James and Priscilla (Keyes) Baldwin, was born in Westford, Mass., May 31, 1812, being a direct descendant of Henry Baldwin, who won distinction as a citizen of Woburn, Mass., as early as 1640. He made good use of such time as he had in the public schools, and very early in life began work for an older brother, making bobbins and shuttles for looms. Remaining with his brother until 1857, he came in that year to Manchester and founded a business of his own on somewhat more advanced plans, which he conducted successfully until his death, May 22, 1893. He began with crude machinery in a small way in Mechanics' Row, on the site of the present Jefferson Mill, in 1859, and built the bobbin factory in West Manchester in 1876. Mr. Baldwin gradually expanded his plant until at the time of his death the company of which he was the head employed nearly three hundred hands, and the facilities were still more enlarged by greatly improved machinery, so that the company was always up to the times when not leading as producers of bobbins, shuttles, spools, and various other wood attachments for machinery. Mr. Baldwin wisely provided for the perpetuation of his business by forming a stock company before his retirement, taking in his sons and naming the corporation the James Baldwin Company. At the present time John C. Littlefield is president, J. F. Baldwin treasurer, and Luther C. Baldwin secretary. The business sagacity and ingenuity of the founder is strongly inherited by the sons, who control the stock of the company and conduct the business. In 1840, Mr. Baldwin married Mary Buttrick of Concord, Mass. Six children were born to them, and three of these are still living in Manchester: James Frank, Mary E. (wife of John C. Littlefield), and Luther Chase Baldwin. Their mother died in 1857, and in 1858 Mr. Baldwin married Julia A. Hunton. One son by this marriage, Charles Fred Baldwin, was several years principal of the Ash-street school, Manchester, and is now principal of the Forster Grammar School, Somerville, Mass. In 1880 Mr. Baldwin married Mrs. Eliza W. Brown, who is now living. Early in youth he became a member of the Baptist church in Nashua, and after his removal to Manchester united with the First Baptist church in this city, serving as deacon for many years. Very positive in his views, he would not waver in any case when he considered he was right. He was unostentatious in the performance of every duty, retaining to the last of his long and busy life a genial and lovable disposition.

IT CA' NO' SP'AK THE WORDS.—Among current traditions of controversies in the religious societies of Londonderry is one concerning the introduction of instrumental music in the West Parish church. For economical as well as political reasons, the Presbyterian societies were very austere and rigid in their adherence to certain customs of worship, and bitterly opposed to the ornamentation of religious houses, or the use of pleasing accessories, or comforting conveniences, such as bells, organs, fiddles, stained glass, cushions, and stoves. These were all abominations and hindrances to the pure ideal worship. But a change came after long years of singing in the West Parish led by some man who carried in his pocket a pitch pipe, or tuning fork made of steel, and after the announcement of the psalm, or hymn, struck the keynote, holding the instrument to his ear, and with his voice sounding out the intervals to make the necessary transposition, and starting the tune. The progressive younger generation heard of the bass viol being used in the churches at Portsmouth, Haverhill, and Boston, and desired to have one purchased for Londonderry. To bring about the desired feeling in reference to the purchase of the bass viol, it was deemed expedient to canvass the community and take account of opinions and carry a subscription paper for those to sign who were in favor of buying the bass viol. When the subscription list arrived at the house of Deacon David Brewster, who lived near Scobey's Pond, where Major John Pinkerton's first store was erected, the deacon glanced at the list and handed it back, saying: "I ha' objection to 't." When asked for it he replied: "It ca' no' sp'ak the words in kirk." Some of the congregation were pleased to say they thought the bass viol could speak the words almost as plainly as the deacon.

WALTER GREENLAND AFRICA, son of J. Simpson and Dorothea Corbin (Greenland) Africa, was born in Huntingdon, Penn., April 11, 1863. His education was obtained at the public and private schools of that town and at Juniata College. After his graduation he entered the service of the First National bank of Huntingdon, where he remained about a year and a half, devoting his leisure time to the study of civil engineering. Leaving the bank, he became connected with the firm of Elkins & Widener, widely known as successful promoters of gas, electric and waterworks enterprises, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with that important class of properties. In 1885 he leased the Huntingdon gas works, which he successfully operated until 1887, when he came to Manchester, at the time of the organization of the People's Gaslight Company, which soon acquired control of the Manchester Gaslight Company. At first Mr. Africa was superintendent of the new concern, but two years later he was chosen treasurer, and since then has acceptably filled both positions. Before leaving Pennsylvania, his abilities and technical knowledge had been recognized by the state authorities, and he was designated to investigate the glass sand mining industry of that state, publishing an illustrated report upon it in 1886. His present responsible position with the People's Gaslight Company by no means fills the scope of his business activities. He is treasurer of the Manchester Electric Light Company; treasurer of the Brodie Electric Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of electric specialties; treasurer of the Ben Franklin Electric Light Company; director of the Merchants' National bank, and of the board of trade. During the time that Mr. Africa has been connected with the companies the gas business has increased fifty per cent, and the electric light company now furnishes 680 arc and 7,000 incandescent lights, in place of 37 of the former and 240 of the latter in 1887. Since coming to Manchester he has associated himself with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Washington Lodge, Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, Adoniram Council Royal and Select Masters, and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and wearing the insignia of the thirty-second degree by virtue of his membership in Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Derryfield Club and of the Franklin-Street Congregational church. Mr. Africa is an active member of the New England Association of Gas Engineers, of the American Gaslight Association, and of the Guild of Gas Managers. Nov. 17, 1887, he married Miss Maud Eva Cunningham of Huntingdon, and they have three children: Dorothea Cunningham, born Nov. 18, 1888; Esther Bessie, born Jan. 21, 1890; and Walter Murray, born April 22, 1892.

WALTER G. AFRICA.

DANIEL GOODWIN, son of Josiah and Esther (Jones) Goodwin, was born in Londonderry Sept. 9, 1832. He married Abby C. Austin Oct. 19, 1853, and they had three children: Ira F., born Oct. 13, 1856; John H. S., born Sept.

DANIEL GOODWIN.

21, 1859, and A. Adella, born Nov. 27, 1861. Mr. Goodwin enlisted in Co. K, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Sept. 18, 1861, and re-enlisted Feb. 28, 1864. He was killed while on picket duty in front of Petersburg, June 27, 1864.

ISAAC DODGE AND THE BEAR.— Bears made frequent attaeks upon the eattle in the early days of the Nutfield eolony. It is related that one Sunday afternoon the settlers around Bear Hill, hearing the prolonged bellowing of a eow as if in distress, immediately rallied to learn the cause. The animal was found under a thiek hemlock tree endeavoring to evade the attacks of a she bear and her cubs. The ferocious beast was biting and tearing the eow's flesh, occasionally seeuring a pieee for her cubs. At the approach of the men the bear hastily withdrew with her offspring, and was met by Isaae Dodge, who was hurrying to the seene. Throwing his hat at her, he ran to the nearest tree and began to climb for dear life. The bear paused a moment to smell the hat and then followed Dodge to the tree. He was about six feet from the ground, and the bear, rising upon her hind legs, gave one stroke with her fore paw, the nails just eatching in the sole of Dodge's shoe. In a moment he was out of her reaeh and shouting vigorously for help, making, if possible, more noise than the eow. The other men soon reseued him, shot the bear and took the eubs alive. This story is given on the authority of Jonathan MeAllister of Londonderry, who heard it from his father, Isaae McAllister, who shot the bear.

JOSEPH WHITE, the son of John and Hannah (Bradstreet) White, was born in Rowley, Mass., in 1824 and moved to Derry in 1846. In April, 1851, he married Miss Sarah A. Stiekney of Derry, and by her had four ehildren: Hannah M.,

JOSEPH WHITE.

Ella A., Joseph W., and John F., the last named dying in 1863. In January of the following year Mrs. White died, and in April, 1866, Mr. White was again married, this time to Miss Melinda Noyes.

COL. GEORGE WASHINGTON LANE was born in Candia Sept. 27, 1819, his parents being Thomas B. and Polly (Worthen) Lane. Like many others who have won marked success in life and attained high distinction among their fellow men, he was nurtured at the rugged breast of poverty. When he was only six years of age his father died, and being the eldest of five children, it fell to his lot to do what little he could

COL. GEORGE W. LANE.

to help his mother bear her heavy burdens. So at that early age he went to work in a mill, his pay being $6.25 a month, $6 of which he gave to his mother. After the first six months his wages were raised to $11, so that until he was fourteen he was enabled to save considerable of his earnings. Going to Boston, he served a seven years' apprenticeship at the carriage builder's trade, which he learned thoroughly. Indeed, it was one of his chief characteristics to do well whatever he had in hand. After learning his trade he went into business for himself, and so intent was he upon achieving success that for a time he worked 365 days a year. Prosperity attended his efforts, and having accumulated considerable property he purchased the American Hotel in Baltimore and was its landlord for twenty years. While here he had frequent opportunity of visiting the National Congress and hearing the oratory of Webster, Adams, Clay, and other famous statesmen. His early lack of educational advantages was thus supplemented in the very best of schools. During his residence in Baltimore his interests were by no means confined to the hotel business, for he visited Europe several times and secured contracts with the Russian government to raise sunken vessels in the Baltic and Black seas and elsewhere. In this as in everything else his efforts were crowned with success. He also introduced an American ear coupler into Germany, and was interested in various other enterprises, all of which prospered under his hands. On the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861 he offered his services to the government and was appointed by President Lincoln to a position of trust in the Army of the James. He was with Gen. Butler in New Orleans, and a strong friendship grew up between the two men. After the close of the war he obtained from the United States government a license to raise the ironclad Keokuk, sunk at Charleston, and also to raise other sunken vessels. When this work had been accomplished he settled in Boston, where he was superintendent of a water and alarm gauge company until 1869, when he purchased the General Derby place in East Derry. From his earliest youth it had been the dream of his life to own this historic estate, and now at the age of fifty his dream was realized. He expended nearly $60,000 in improving the farm and in making it the best in New Hampshire. It contains three hundred acres, half of which is under cultivation. Col. Lane put in nearly four miles of underground drainage, built extensive barns and stables, and began farming in a scientific, systematic way and with the thoroughness which characterized everything he undertook. The house (a cut of which is given on page 21), built in old English style in 1765, is 50 feet front, 45 feet deep, three-story,

with observatory on top, two-story ell, 22 x 84. The cattle barn is 45 x 117; horse barn, 50 x 40; the work or repair shop, 20 x 30, contains horse-power to saw wood and thresh grain; the swine department is 20 x 40; the creamery is 18 x 20 with ell, with pony-power for making butter. The house was owned by General Derby in 1825, who was visited by Lafayette and his aides. Judge Prentice once lived there, as did also Judge Woodbury, and Judge Doe was born there. Although the farm is on high land, there is a pond, fed by springs, back of the buildings which supplies them with running water. This pond, which is nine hundred feet long and one hundred and fifty feet wide, is 239½ feet higher than the railroad track at Derry Depot.

MRS. EMMA C. (KENT) LANE.

Col. Lane was always actively interested in military affairs. He was a member of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, and of the Governor's Horse Guards of Concord while they were in existence. In 1876 a company of infantry was organized in Candia, his native town, and attached to the first regiment of the brigade. It was named the Lane Rifles in honor of the colonel. The company was disbanded in 1887, and the equipments were taken to Derry for the use of a company organized there. Col. Lane was a member of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 44, A. F. and A. M., and of Gen. Stark Colony, Pilgrim Fathers, of Pelham. He was married three times, his last wife being Miss Emma C. Kent of Pelham, to whom he was united March 24, 1884. His death, which occurred Jan. 15, 1894, was mourned by hosts of personal friends and acquaintances, for although a man of iron will and at times a seemingly rough exterior, he had a tender heart, and there are many who can testify to his quiet deeds of charity. Giving employment to a great number of men, he was a public benefactor and contributed much toward the material prosperity of Derry. The history of New England, rich though it is in examples of distinguished success attained under difficulties, shows very few instances of distinction won by men so heavily handicapped as was Col. Lane in his youth. All that is mortal of the colonel rests in Forest Hill Cemetery, East Derry.

ABOUT LIBRARIES.—It was in 1793 that the historian of New Hampshire, Dr. Belknap, recommended the establishment of social libraries in towns, and it was two years later that an association of gentlemen, among whom were Amos Weston, father of ex-Gov. Weston, Isaac Huse, Elijah A. Nutt, Samuel Jackson, Benjamin F. Stark, John Stark, Jr., Samuel P. Kidder, forty-seven in all, founded the Social Library of Derryfield. For about thirty years it seems to have supplied the needs of the town, and at the last recorded meeting of the shareholders Ephraim Stevens, Jr., Lieut. Job Rowell, and James Griffin were chosen directors, and Samuel Jackson librarian.

It was about sixteen years later when the Manchester Atheneum was founded. The Amoskeag corporation gave $1,000, the Stark and Man-

chester $500 each, and $500 was paid in membership fees, toward the new enterprise. The price of shares was fixed at $14, and young men were admitted to the reading room on payment of one half the value of a share. Admission to the library and reading room was $3 a year. The organization was as follows: Samuel D. Bell, president; Cyrus W. Wallace, vice president; David Gillis, Daniel Clark, and William P. Newell, directors; William C. Clarke, secretary; Herman Foster, treasurer; David Hill, librarian. The rooms were in the second story of No. 6 Union block, recently the office of Lucien B. Clough. In his inaugural address of that year, Mayor Frederick Smyth advocated the establishment of a free public library, and several gentlemen connected with the Atheneum proposed to transfer its books and other articles of value to the city for that purpose. The offer was accepted with its conditions, which were, in brief, that not less than $1,000 a year should be appropriated for the purchase of books and periodicals, and that the current expenses be provided for. In the autumn of 1854 the library was removed to Patten's block and installed under the care of Samuel N. Bell. The board of trustees was as follows: Frederick Smyth, mayor, David Clark, president of the common council, ex-officis; Samuel D. Bell, Daniel Clark, David Gillis, William P. Newell, Ezekiel A. Straw, William C. Clarke, Samuel N. Bell. The last named was chosen treasurer and Francis B. Eaton, librarian. The library was open to the public Nov. 8, 1854. For a time the conveniences for delivery were of the most primitive kind. There were about 4,000 books on the shelves, more than half of which were taken out in the first two months. Affairs, however, were soon put into better shape, and a reading room was opened. On the morning of Feb. 5, 1856, Patten's block was partially destroyed by fire and nearly all the books were burned. The volumes rescued were hastily removed to Smyth's block and quarters provided for them in Merchants' Exchange, where they remained for nearly a year. In the meantime new books were purchased, the old replaced as far as possible, and the public was served with but brief interruption. At the close of the year, better rooms were provided in Patten's block and the library was installed in its old place. Here it remained for about fourteen years, when the present building was erected by the city at a cost of $30,000 on land given for that purpose by the Amoskeag Company. (See cut on page 147.) No member of the original board of trustees, except ex-Gov. Smyth, is living. Gentlemen who have been chosen as trustees since the first organization in order of time are as follows: Lucien B. Clough, David Gillis, Samuel Webber, Phinehas Adams, Waterman Smith, Isaac W. Smith, Nathan P. Hunt, Moody Currier, Thomas L. Livermore, Benjamin C. Dean, Herman F. Straw, Walter M. Parker, Charles D. McDuffie, and Frank P. Carpenter. Of the above Messrs. Clough, Gillis, Adams, and Waterman Smith have deceased, and Messrs. Webber, Livermore, and Dean have removed from the city. The trustees at present are as follows: William C. Clarke, mayor, John T. Gott, president of the common council, ex-officis; Isaac W. Smith, chosen in 1872; Nathan P. Hunt, in 1873; Moody Currier, in 1876; Herman F. Straw, in 1885; Walter M. Parker, in 1891; Charles D. McDuffie, in 1892; Frank P. Carpenter, in 1895. The librarians have served as follows: Francis B. Eaton, from 1854 to 1863; Marshall P. Hall, October, 1863, to June, 1865; Benjamin F. Stanton, June, 1865, to April, 1866; Charles H. Marshall, April, 1866, to 1877; Mrs. Mary Jane Davis Buncher, July, 1878, to February, 1894. Mrs. Buncher was succeeded by Miss Kate E. Sanborn, the present librarian.

From time to time the library has received bequests and donations of considerable amount, the largest being that of Dr. Oliver Dean, which has now increased to nearly $7,000, and will be devoted to the purchase of technological and kindred treatises; the Eliza Eaton bequest of $2,974.59 for the general purposes of the library, and the Mary E. Elliot fund of $1,039.28, to be devoted to the purchase of works on medical science. Ex-Gov. Moody Currier has given an edition of Bohn's classical publications and some of the early Christian Fathers, and the Hon. Gardner Bremer of Boston gave 683 volumes of various works, mostly of the Tauchnitz edition.

Much of the work incident to the formation and progress of the library was gratuitously done

by Hon. Samuel N. Bell, who was trustee and treasurer until his resignation in 1879, when he was succeeded by N. P. Hunt, who is practically the general manager of the library. It may be said that the library, valuable as it is, has been very much restricted as to its best use by the public from lack of proper catalogues and from the defective shelving, which, after a few years of growth, made it impossible to group works on kindred topics together. This was the fault of no one in particular, save that the appropriation for current expenses was never large enough to warrant the introduction of a better system. It is indeed only in recent years that the business of the librarian has risen to the dignity of a profession, while to shelve, catalogue, and make accessible to the public a large library, or one even with 40,000 volumes, but which is growing every day, is no easy task. It is believed now, however, that the trustees have taken the matter in hand and that they are to be congratulated on having secured the services of such a competent librarian.

THE SNOW STORM OF 1888.— This storm was the most severe that has ever been known in Manchester. It began Sunday evening, March 11, very gently, continuing through the night and the next forenoon, when the gates of the Arctic regions seemed to have been opened, and the storm burst with terrific fury over the city. It lasted all that day and far into the night. The wind blew a gale, piling up mammoth drifts in picturesque forms, blockading the railway trains, and tearing down telegraph wires in all directions.

ELM STREET, MANCHESTER.— NEXT DAY AFTER THE BIG STORM, MARCH 13, 1888.

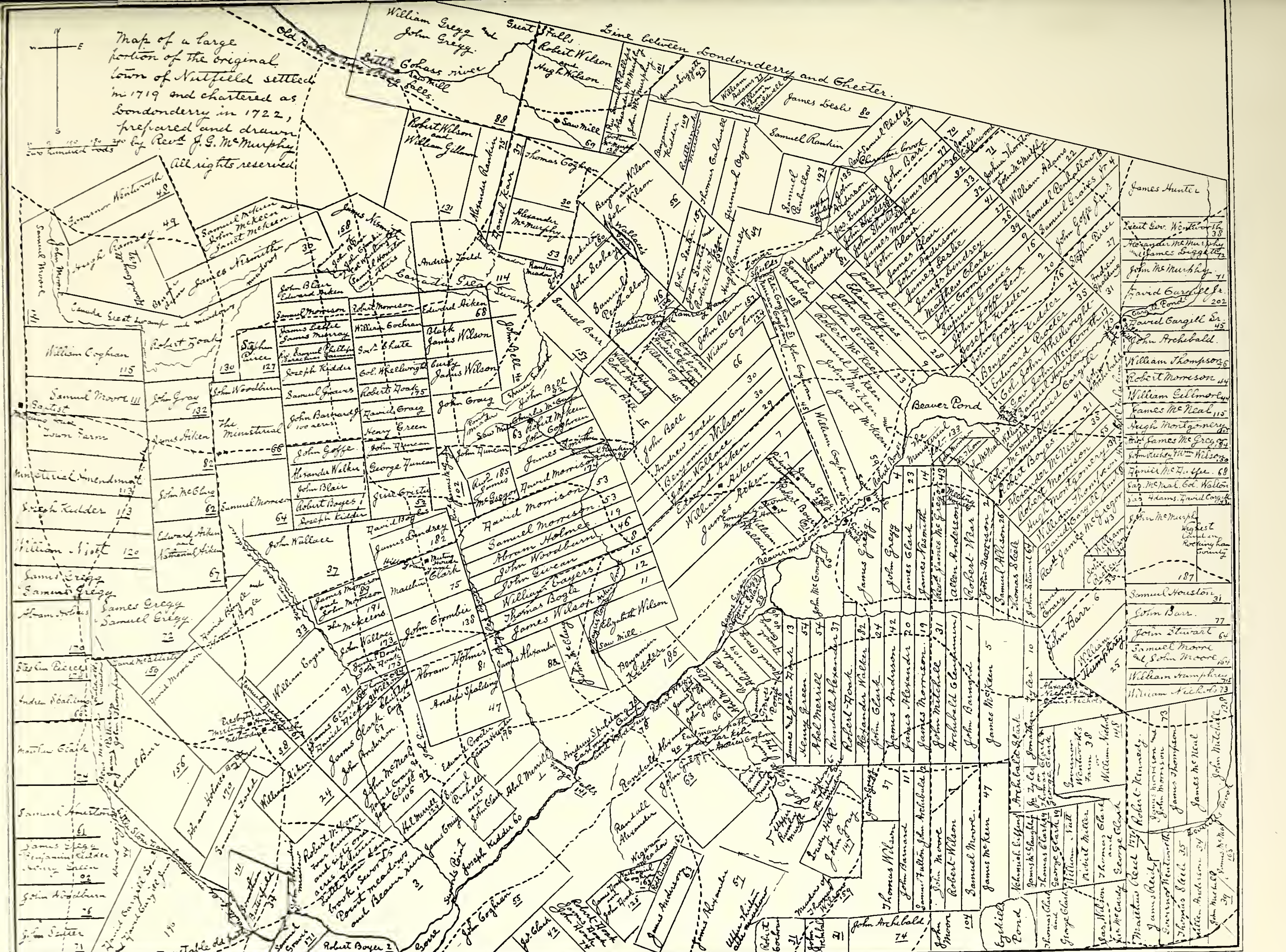
Tuesday morning the snow was twenty inches deep, clinging to everything it touched, making artistic and grotesque images from the plainest and most obscure objects. Business men closed their stores and offices long before the usual hour on Monday and started home amid blinding sheets of snow that prevented one seeing an object a block distant. The barometer fell from 30.68 to 29.27 in twenty-four hours. The storm of March 1, 1886, was less severe in the quantity of snow, but the wind was about equal in velocity.

MATTHEW THORNTON, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland in 1714, his father, James Thornton, emigrating to America two or three years later, and taking up his residence first at Wiscasset, Me., and subsequently at Worcester, Mass., where the son was educated. He studied medicine and began practice in Londonderry about the year 1740. Here he acquired a wide reputation as a physician, and in the course of several years of successful practice became comparatively wealthy, taking an influential part in the affairs of the town. In 1745 he joined the expedition against Cape Breton as a surgeon in the New Hampshire division of the army, consisting of five hundred men, and of the number only six died during the campaign, although they were subjected to excessive toil and constant exposure. The troops, a company of which was from Nutfield, under the command of Capt. John Moor, were employed, during fourteen successive nights, with straps over their shoulders and sinking to their knees in mud, in drawing cannon from the landing place to the camp, through a morass. Dr. Thornton's name appears frequently in the Nutfield records. In 1758 he drew up and headed a memorial to Gov. Wentworth and the General Court, thanking him for their "late gracious Act, in which it is Stipulated that Londonderry shall have no more than three Taverns and two Retailers, for the present and four Ensuing years, and we had rather the number were diminished than increased." He was a representative to the General Court in 1758–60 and a moderator of the town meeting in 1770–71, and again in 1776. He was president of the provincial convention which met May 17, 1775, after the termination of the British government in New Hampshire, and was a member of the convention of Dec. 21, 1775, which afterward resolved itself into a house of representatives. In September, 1776, he was appointed by that body a delegate to represent New Hampshire in Congress, but he did not take his seat until November, four months after the passage of the Declaration of Independence. He immediately acceded to it, however, and his signature is among those of the fifty-six immortals. He was subsequently appointed a judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, having previously been chief justice of the court of common pleas. His knowledge of the law seems to have been acquired by private study. He removed from Londonderry to Exeter, and later fixed his residence in Merrimack, having purchased the confiscated estate of Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, situated on the Merrimack, near Lutwyche's (now Thornton's) Ferry. Judge Thornton died while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. John McGaw, at Newburyport. The monument over his grave in Merrimack bears this inscription: "Erected to the memory of the Hon. Matthew Thornton, Esq., who died June 24, 1803, aged eighty-nine years. The honest man." He was not only honest, but he had a ready wit, like most of the Scotch-Irish race. About the year 1798 he attended as a spectator the sessions of the legislature, which met at Amherst, about eight miles from his home. Happening to meet a former neighbor of his at Nutfield, who was then a member of the legislature, and who was not disposed to underrate his own consequence, the latter said to the judge: "Do you not think the General Court has much improved since you had a seat in it? Does it not possess more men of ability now and more eloquent speakers? For then, you know, there were but five or six who could talk; but now all we farmers can make speeches." The judge replied: "To answer that question I will tell you a story about a farmer who lived a short distance from my father's home in Ireland. He was very exemplary in his observance of religious duties, and made it a constant practice to read a portion of Scripture every morning and evening before addressing the throne of grace. It happened one morning that he was reading the chapter which gives an account of Samson's catching three hundred foxes, when his wife interrupted him by saying: 'John, I'm sure that cannot be true, for our Isaac was as good a fox hunter as there was in the country, and he never caught but about twenty.' 'Nonsense!' replied the husband, 'you must not always take the Scripture just as it reads. Perhaps in the three hundred there might have been eighteen, or maybe twenty, that were real foxes; the rest were all skunks and woodchucks.'" The legislator drew his own inferences and was silent.

NUTFIELD RANGES AND BOUNDARIES.

ALTHOUGH the boundaries of the original grant of Nutfield specified in the conveyance of John Wheelwright in 1719 appear to have been very definite, it is nevertheless apparent, on close examination, that the only fixed line in the case was the bank of the Merrimack river, with no starting place, no distances, and no terminal point except the uncertain line of Dunstable. The boundaries of Chester were not fixed at that date; consequently the northern limit of Nutfield was tentative. Haverhill limits were not settled, and Nutfield's eastern boundary was likewise undetermined. The southern boundary of Nutfield, dependent upon the limits of Dracut and old Dunstable, was indefinite, as the assumptions of their proprietors were not established by valid deeds, and in the settlement of the state line and the limitations of royal charters they did not touch Nutfield anywhere. But the western boundary of Nutfield could not be moved by the encroachments of neighbors or the decisions of the general court, although it is seen by the charter of Londonderry in 1722 that even the last definite boundary of Nutfield, the Merrimack river, was sacrificed to Litchfield, and no original side or corner can now be claimed as coinciding with the description afforded in the first deed.

The accompanying map, covering about fifty square miles, includes the principal ranges and extends eastward two hundred and forty rods over the original line of Haverhill, southward nearly to the line of Windham, westward to Litchfield, and northward to Manchester. The Double, English, Eayers, Aikens, High, South Double, Three Quarter Mile, Half Mile, Dock, Hill, Canada East, Middle, West, and Fourth Ranges, and a large number of short ranges not distinctively named, are included. For more than forty years, attempts have been made by various persons to draw a plan of the original allotments of land, and it is not claimed that the present map is absolutely perfect. Some of these persons had the first two volumes of the town records and worked for months incessantly to put the descriptions in order upon a chart, but in the end each pronounced the result a failure and the undertaking impossible. Among those who gave a large amount of time to this patchwork without being able to make the pieces join together, were John N. Anderson, Col. Robert Thompson, Andrew W. Mack, Washington Perkins, Joseph R. Clark, and Robert C. Mack. The last named, with help of his brother, who was a surveyor, approached the nearest to mapping the township, but his attempts failed in the end. He was able to prepare the ranges and locate the original settlers, and had plans in detatched portions for nearly every part of the town, but he found it impossible to join them together into one map. As already stated, this first and only map of the township, showing a plan of the farms, is not absolutely perfect, but the main features are correct, and it contains all the elements necessary for the construction of the most accurate and complete drawing, as it was made from two independent copies of the town records, made for the purpose of continued and uninterrupted work, and indexed for this special undertaking. These two volumes of the town records are paged differently from the originals in the keeping of the town clerk, and to facilitate any further improvement in this map or in others, numbers are placed on the map to indicate the pages in the records where full descriptions of the lots are to be found. The numbers with dashes below them indicate the pages of the second volume, and the others the pages of the first volume.

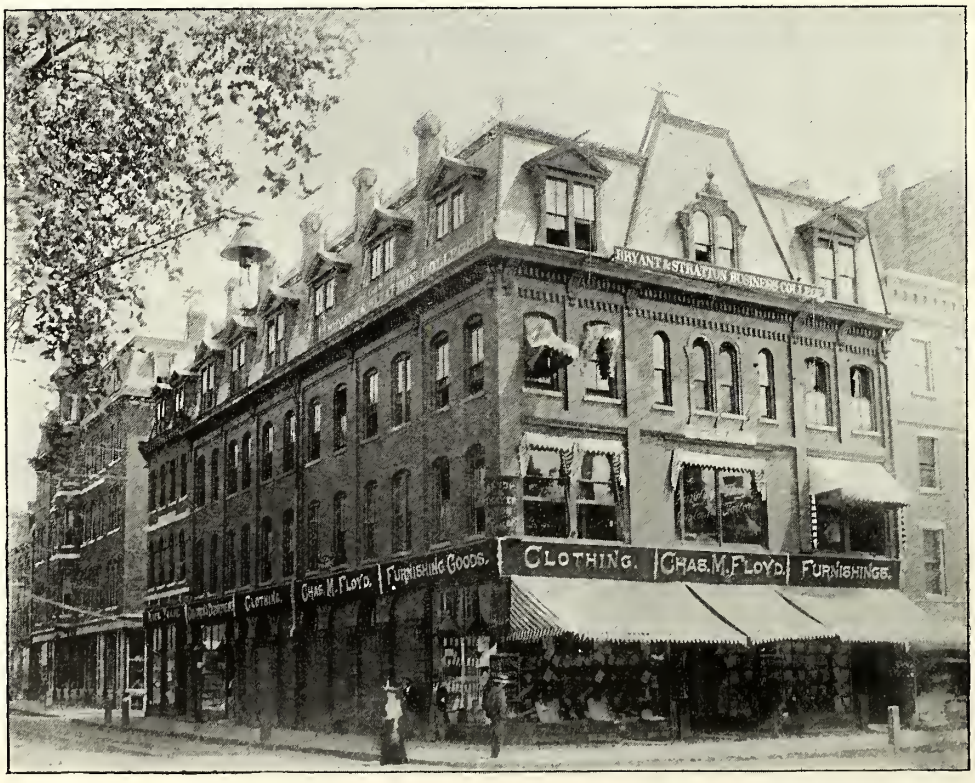

Map of a large portion of the original town of Nutfield settled in 1719 and chartered as Londonderry in 1722, prepared and drawn by Revd J. G. McMurphy. All rights reserved.
Line between Londonderry and Chester.
William Gregg and John Gregg
Great Falls
Robert Wilson and Hugh Wilson
Saw Mill
Robert Wilson and William Gillam
Alexander Rankin
Daniel Karr
Thomas Goghan
James Leslie
Samuel Rankin
Jeremiah Osgood
Thomas Caldwell
Samuel Penhallow
James Hunter
Governor Wentworth
Samuel Moore
William Coghan
Ministerial Amendment
Joseph Kidder
William Nisbet
James Gregg
Samuel Gregg
Abram Holmes
Stephen Pierce
Andrew Spalding
Matthew Clark
John Goffe
Robert Boyes
John Wallace
Samuel Morrison
David Morrison
Abram Holmes
John Woodburn
John Givean
William Eayers
Thomas Bogle
James Wilson
Elizabeth Wilson
Saw mill
Benjamin Kidder
John Bell
Andrew Todd
Benjamin Wilson
John Wallace
Edward Aiken
William Aiken
James Aiken
Beaver Pond
Beaver meadow
Henry Green
Abel Merrill
Randall Alexander
Robert Hoak
Alexander Walker
John Clark
James Anderson
James Alexander
James Morrison
John Mitchell
Archibald Glenduning
John Barnghd
James McKeen
John Gregg
James Clark
James Nasmith
Allen Anderson
Robert Weir
John Morrison
Samuel Allison
Thomas Steele
John Stewart
Samuel Houston
John Barr
William Humphrey
William Nichols
Robert Kennedy
James Thompson
James McNeal
John Mitchell
Matthew Reid
James Reid
Governor Wentworth
Thomas Steele
Allen Anderson
Governor Wentworth's Farm
William Nichol
Thomas Wilson
John Barnard
John Moore
Robert Wilson
Samuel Moore
Eyekill Pond
Thomas Clark
George Clark
William Nutt
Robert Miller
Jas. Wilson
John Archebald
William Thompson
Robert Morrison
William Gillmore
James McNeal
Hugh Montgomery
John McMurphy
David Gargill Jr.
David Gargill Sr.
Joseph Simonds
Elias Keyes
John Senter
Robert McKeen
Samuel McKeen
John McKeen
Janet McKeen
William Goghan
Samuel Barr
John Scobey
Samuel Penhallow
Hugh Ramsey
Joseph Kidder
Benjamin Kidder
Edward Proctor
Col. John Wheelwright
Gov. John Wentworth
Samuel Houston
David Gargill
Robert Boyes
Alexander McNeal
Robert Morrison
Hugh Montgomery
William Thompson
Revd James McGregor
John Goffe Jr.
Stephen Rice
Samuel Graves
Robert Boyes
Dunstable old path
Robert McKeen four hundred and sixty one acres between little stone brook, Severals Point meadow and Beaver river
Severals Point
Joseph Kidder
James Gregg
John Goghan
James Anderson
James Alexander
Randall Alexander
John Goffe
Beaver River

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

IN 1855 the state legislature authorized the governor and council to appoint a board of three commissioners, empowered to buy a tract of land and erect buildings thereon, to provide a "house of reformation for juvenile male and female offenders against the law." Popular sentiment at the time seemed to be hostile to the measure, and it required several years to demonstrate its wisdom. Hon. Frederick Smyth of Manchester, Hon. Matthew Harvey of Concord, and Hosea Eaton of New Ipswich were appointed commissioners, and they selected as the site for the proposed institution the farm which was once the home of Gen. John Stark, nearly two miles north of the Manchester city hall, on the Merrimack river road, containing about one hundred acres. The price paid was $10,000, and another piece of ten acres was purchased soon after at a cost of $1,000. The building, which cost $34,000, was begun in the spring of 1856 and was ready for occupancy in the spring of 1858. It was dedicated May 12 of that year, the address on the occasion being delivered by Hon. T. M. Edwards of Keene, author of the bill establishing the institution. The first superintendent of the school was Brooks Shattuck, who continued in charge until April, 1866, when he was succeeded by Isaac H. Jones, who remained about four years, and was followed by Edward Ingham. The latter also remained four years, and was then succeeded by John C. Ray, whose date of appointment was July 2, 1874. The institution continued to bear its original name until 1878, when it was changed to Reform School, and in 1882 it was given the name which it now bears. From its establishment the school has been under the management of a board of seven trustees, appointed by the governor and council, who have yearly chosen a superintendent. The law requires that one or more of the trustees shall visit the institution every two weeks, at which time the scholars shall be examined in the schoolroom and workshops. Once in three months a majority of the trustees are required to examine the institution in all its departments and make a report showing the results of their examinations. The superintendent, who is also treasurer of the school, has charge of the funds, lands, buildings, and all other property. In addition to his other duties he is required to keep a register containing the name, residence, and age of each scholar, with the date and term of commitment and the time and manner of discharge. If any scholar is found incorrigible and his continuance in school prejudicial to its management and discipline, steps are taken to have him removed. Instances of this kind are not frequent, but they sometimes happen. The trustees have the right to bind out any scholar as an apprentice or servant to any inhabitant of the state of good moral and religious character, for any time not exceeding the term for which he was sent to the school. Any scholar distinguishing himself by his obedience, diligence, and good conduct, may be discharged by the trustees at the annual examination, and the superintendent also has the power to let any of the boys or girls out on probation, if he sees fit to do so. All minors under seventeen years of age who may be delivered to the superintendent with a proper warrant for their detention, by a proper officer, are received at the school.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MANCHESTER.

About 1,500 have been committed to the school since its organization. The number in the school April 1, 1895, was: boys, 101; girls, 17; total, 118. The institution is supported by an annual appropriation of $6,000 from the state; by the interest on a legacy of $6,000 from the estate of James McKeen Wilkins of Manchester; by the interest on a legacy of $3,000 from the estate of Moody Kent of Pembroke; by a legacy of $1,000 left by Miss Louisa Penhallow of Portsmouth for the purchase of books; by the interest on a fund of $400 established by Hon. Frederick Smyth, in memory of Emily Smyth, for the purchase of books to be distributed as prizes among meritorious scholars; and by the income from the shops and farm. For a number of years the annual income from the chair shop was nearly $5,000. There is also a factory in which stockings are knitted by machinery, which has yielded a handsome profit. The town from which any person is committed is required to pay to the trustees for his board or instruction a sum not exceeding $1.50 per week. The total annual receipts amount to about $15,000, and the expenditures about the same. The institution has grown and prospered from the very first, the only serious misfortune which it has met being an incendiary fire which nearly destroyed the building Dec. 20, 1865. The property was insured for $20,000, of which sum the appraisers decided to pay $17,000, which the trustees refused to accept. They claimed that the companies should either pay the full sum or put the building in as good condition as it was before the fire. The insurance companies finally agreed to do the latter, and the building was rebuilt. How poorly it was done was shown by the large amount of money expended since then for necessary repairs and alterations. Some of the trustees regretted that the offer of the appraisers had not been accepted and that they had not expended the money themselves. After the fire the inmates were kept temporarily in the Stark house and the Gamble house, which stood near by. During their occupancy of the former it was set on fire and consumed. In 1867 the Gamble estate was purchased at a cost of $2,590. Later additions to the property have been made by the purchase of the Prince estate for $5,000 and of sixty-five acres of pasture land in Weare and Deering. The farm now ranks as one of the best in New Hampshire.



C. M. FLOYD'S CLOTHING STORE, MANCHESTER.

Many a boy has gone out from the institution and become a useful and respected member of society, and many a girl has helped to make a happy home. Among those who have been inmates of the school the records show that one has become a successful physician, another a railway conductor, another a chief engineer of a fire department in a large city, while a host have become good farmers, good mechanics, and sober, honest men. (See biographical sketch and portrait of Hon. John C. Ray, superintendent and treasurer of the State Industrial School, page 264.)

CHARLES MILLER FLOYD is a native of Derry, born June 5, 1861, son of Sewell and Sarah J. (Sleeper) Floyd, his father being a farmer and both parents being natives of Derry. He attended the common schools and Pinkerton

CHARLES M. FLOYD.

Academy of Derry, and started out early to win fame and fortune. He first went to Haverhill, Mass., working three years in a hardware store and then three more in a clothing establishment. Returning to Derry, he was employed for a while in a shoe shop, but his liking for active business caused him to locate in Manchester, where he bought out the old established clothing house of Cumner & Co. He introduced some modern improvements into the store, and soon built up an extensive business. In September, 1893, he bought out the Manchester One Price Clothing Company, and has since personally managed one of the largest and best equipped clothing houses in the state. He also conducts a large clothing store in Nashua. He married Carrie E. Atwood on Sept. 16, 1887, and has one child, Marion B., aged five years. He is a member of the board of education, served in 1892 and 1893 as a director of the board of trade, is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Calumet and Derryfield Clubs.

WILLIAM W. POOR was born April 1, 1833, in Derry, in the house where he now resides. On his father's side he is descended from John Poor, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1636, the line of descent being: John,[1] John,[2] Jonathan,[3] Daniel,[4] David,[5] John,[6] John C.,[7] William W.[8] The family took its origin in this manner: Prince Henry, third son of William the Conqueror, found a poor friar in the wilds of Normandy who had the rare ability to make short prayers. This pleased the prince and satisfied his

WILLIAM W. POOR.

conscience, and the man was instantly invited to become chaplain to his royal highness. Not unwilling, the poor friar packed his few belongings and the next hour was a follower in the noble train. When Henry became king of England the

chaplain was made prime minister, and on the assumption of surnames he became Roger Poor, with the legend: "Pauper, non in spe"—"Poor, not in hope." The family is descended from the brothers of this man, who were men of muscle and valuable aids to the king in his wars and quarrels, and who received large grants of land and titles of nobility in return for their fidelity. Careful investigation shows that there are very few of the name who cannot trace their origin to this source. On his mother's side Mr. Poor is descended from Robert Boyce, a charter member of the town of Londonderry, and for forty years a magistrate of the colony of New Hampshire. The line of descent is Robert,[1] Alexander,[2] Susan,[3] William W.[4] He also claims descent in the sixth generation from Robert Calef of Boston, who dared to contend with Cotton Mather and the clergy and magistrates of Massachusetts over the iniquitous witchcraft delusion. Calef's published works were publicly burned for heresy in the yard of Harvard College in 1700. Mr. Poor, being the youngest member of his father's family, was obliged to remain at home to watch over his parents in their declining days, a duty he faithfully performed. His father died in 1884 at the age of eighty-seven years. In youth he received the usual education afforded by a country district school, and later at intervals studied several terms at Pinkerton Academy. No fixed curriculum was then prescribed at that institution, the student selecting and continuing such studies as suited his tastes. Mr. Poor became proficient in mathematics, pursuing his studies to the end of the textbooks and beyond. On reaching his majority he was placed in many positions of trust. He was made a deputy sheriff before he was twenty-two years old, and later was selectman four years, representative to the general court two terms, member of the state constitutional convention in 1876, trial justice of Rockingham county for twenty-five years, and in 1895 was made first justice of the newly organized police court of Derry. He has also presided at twenty-seven town meetings in Derry, leading in this respect all predecessors. He has never sought office outside his own town, and has always discouraged the use of his name in connection with political honors. He always votes the Republican ticket if the candidate is worthy, and he also takes an active part in every question of local interest. Dec. 27, 1859, he married Clara A., daughter of Leonard and Clarissa (Taylor) Brickett, and has three daughters and one son by the union.

JOHN DUNCAN PATTERSON, now of Manchester, N. H., was the oldest son of Thomas and Hannah (Duncan) Patterson, and

JOHN DUNCAN PATTERSON.

was born in Londonderry April 13, 1821, on the old Patterson homestead. This farm of 150 acres was first owned by Peter Patterson, then by his son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Wallace. He gave it to his son Thomas, who married Hannah Duncan, daughter of John and Jane (McMurphy) Duncan. Thomas Patterson gave it to his son, John Duncan Patterson. This homestead was thus owned by four generations of the

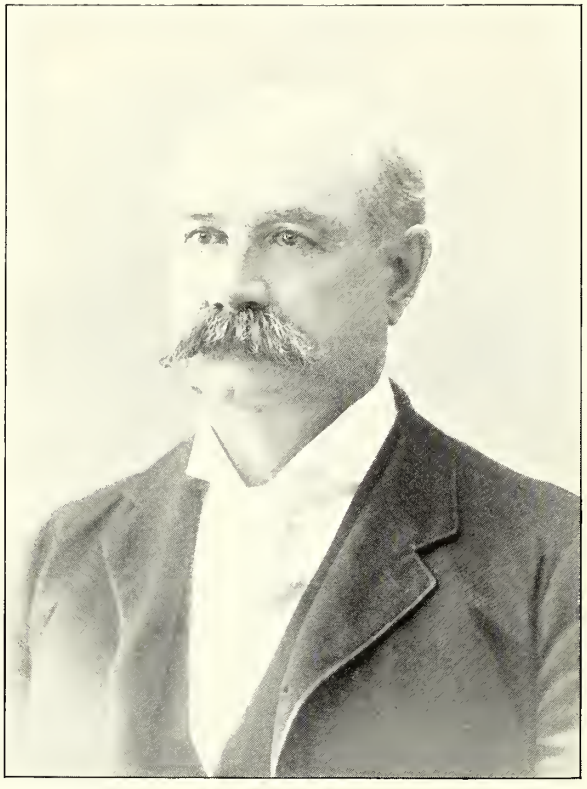
Patterson family. Mr. Patterson was married in Candia Sept. 24, 1846, to Hannah Eaton, daughter of Henry and Hannah Eaton, who was born April 7, 1823. Their son, William Wallace Patterson, was born Sept. 29, 1847, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1868. He now resides in California and is not married. Their daughter, Hannah Elizabeth Patterson, was born Jan. 19, 1850. She married Judge Henry E. Burnham of Manchester Oct. 22, 1874. Mr. Burnham was born in Dunbarton, N. H., Nov. 8, 1844. They have three daughters: Gertrude Elizabeth Burnham, born Jan. 28, 1876, who is now in her sophomore year at Wellesley College; Alice Patterson Burnham, born Feb. 9, 1878, who is now a pupil at the Manchester High School, and Edith Duncan Burnham, born March 16, 1885, who is now attending the Lincoln Grammar School.

In Masonry Mr. Patterson has attained to the thirty-second degree. He has been High Priest of Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Commander of Trinity Commandery of Manchester, N. H., Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Grand Commander and Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of New Hampshire. In politics Mr. Patterson is a Republican.

THE PATTERSON HOMESTEAD, LONDONDERRY.

ROBERT MACK, son of Andrew and Isabella (Clark) Mack, was born in Londonderry Feb. 16, 1784. He was a grandson of John Mack, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1732 and settled in the West Parish. Working on his father's farm and in the blacksmith shop until he attained his majority, he established himself, in 1807, as a blacksmith at New Boston, remaining there and at Milford until 1813, when he returned to Londonderry, built a house, and married Annie, daughter of Deacon Robert Clark of New Boston, who was related to the Clarks and Wallaces of Nutfield. He was town clerk in 1814, '16, '18, and '20, alternating with Major Peter Patterson of the East Parish; was selectman twelve years, and member of the legislature five years. His knowledge of local history and genealogy was unsurpassed, and his authority unquestioned. Mr. Mack died Sept. 9, 1870, in his eighty-seventh year.

JASON J. KIMBALL, son of Levi and Margaret (Jones) Kimball, was born in Windham, Vt., March 2, 1829. Both his parents were musical, and he early manifested a decided talent for his chosen profession. So proficient did he become in youth that at the age of sixteen he led a chorus of thirty-five voices, in which were six members of his own family. In 1856 he went to Boston and pursued his vocal studies under B. F. Baker, Mme. Frazer, and Myron W. Whitney, receiving instruction also from the best masters in harmony, John K. Paine, O. B. Brown, and Kellar.



JASON J. KIMBALL.

During his long stay in Boston Mr. Kimball became prominent as a bass soloist of pronounced ability and a director of musical societies. The musical atmosphere in which he lived well fitted him for his future work. Coming to Manchester in 1872, he devoted the rest of his life to upbuilding and improving music in the city, and in this noble work no one has accomplished more than he. For twenty-three years he had charge of the musical instruction in the public schools of Manchester, and many of the leading singers of the city were numbered among his private pupils. His work in the schools was successful in the highest degree, and hundreds are indebted to him for all they ever learned of music. His rare ability as a musical director was demonstrated in May, 1895, at the opening concert of the Philharmonic Society, when the public had the opportunity of listening to the excellent work of a chorus of six hundred voices from the higher grades of the Manchester schools under his leadership. Throughout New Hampshire and adjoining states he was well known as a soloist, and he is still remembered in Boston for the prominent part he took in the famous concerts of the Handel and Haydn society. His death occurred suddenly at his home on the evening of Sept. 27, 1895. There had been a rehearsal of the Unitarian choir, of which he was a member and leader, and after the singers had gone home Mr. Kimball was playing on an old Cremona violin which his brother had brought from Washington, and Mrs. C. E. Burnham was accompanying him on the piano. They had reached the last bar of the selection, Raff's Cavatina, which Mr. Kimball played with the most beautiful expression, when he suddenly made a discord. Without looking up, the accompanist said: "Don't stop!" but it was death's hand that made the discord, and the player, falling to the floor, expired before the echoes of his music had died away. Death was due to heart disease, from which deceased had suffered his first attack a few days previously. Possessed of a social, genial temperament, Mr. Kimball had the faculty of making friends and holding them, and his memory is cherished in loving regard by thousands, young and old. He was a member of the Masonic Order, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, of DeMolay Commandery, K. T., of Boston, and of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Kimball was married in 1864 to Miss Celia B. Mann of South Deerfield, Mass., who survives him. She is a relative of Horace Mann, the educator.

WILLIAM SCOBY, a native of Ireland, died in Londonderry (N. H.) at the age of one hundred and ten years. When he was one hundred years of age he travelled on foot from Londonderry to Portsmouth, thirty-five miles, in one day.

ALLEN N. CLAPP, one of the leading business men of Manchester, traces his ancestry on the paternal side to Thomas Clapp, who was born in England in 1597, and came to this country in 1633. The line is as follows: Thomas, Thomas, Joshua, Joshua, Joshua, Asa, Allen, Allen N. His father, Allen Clapp, was born in Walpole, April 28, 1794, and died in Marlborough Feb. 9, 1838. He married, Feb. 10, 1819, Hannah Newcomb, and their family consisted of seven children, Allen N. being the youngest. He is descended on the maternal side from Francis Newcomb, who was born in England about 1605, came to America in April, 1635, and settled in Boston. The line is as follows: Francis, Peter, Jonathan, Benjamin, John, Hannah, born Feb. 25, 1793, died May 16, 1846. Allen N. Clapp was born in Marlborough Jan. 2, 1837. His father having died soon after, his mother removed to Nashua, and here young Clapp received the rudiments of his education. He also attended the high school, and subsequently passed one year at the McGaw Institute, Merrimack. When about nineteen years of age he came to Manchester as clerk in the employ of Ira Barr, with whom he remained in that capacity until 1860. He then formed a co-partnership with Mr. Barr, under the firm name of Barr & Clapp, in the mercantile business. This business was continued under the same firm name until 1881, when Mr. Clapp purchased Mr. Barr's interest, and has since conducted the business as sole proprietor. The large brick block now owned and occupied by Mr. Clapp, located at the corner of Granite and Main streets, was completed in January, 1871. It is the largest block in West Manchester. In addition to dealing in groceries, flour, grain, etc., Mr. Clapp is the New Hampshire agent for the Standard Oil Company, and his sales are extensive. Mr. Clapp was elected alderman in 1861 and 1862, and represented Ward 7 in the legislature in 1874 and 1875. At his first election an effort was made to unseat him, but without success. Politically, he is a Republican, and he attends the Hanover-Street Congregational church. Mr. Clapp is one of Manchester's most active and influential business men, and has done much to advance the interests of West Manchester. May 25, 1863, Mr. Clapp united in marriage with Josie M. Mason, a native of Sullivan, and their family has consisted of two children, Annie M. and Freddie. The latter died in infancy.

ALLEN N. CLAPP.

HORACE P. WATTS, who was for many years closely identified with the business and religious interests of Manchester, was born on the old Whittemore farm, below Goffe's Falls, in 1820. He was the son of Daniel and Polly (Darrah) Watts, and his education was received in the common schools and subsequently at Pinkerton Academy. The early part of his active life was devoted to farming, in which pursuit his father was also very successful. He settled first in Londonderry, where he took an influential part in public

affairs, representing the town in the legislature and serving as a member of the board of commissioners of Rockingham county. About the year 1865 he sold his Londonderry farm and came to Manchester to engage in the grain business with A. F. Hall, and later with W. F. Holmes, who became his son-in-law. The firm's mill was located on the Piscataquog water privilege, and here they built up a large and profitable business, which was conducted with great success until the destruction of the mill by fire in 1875. Mr. Holmes then went West, and Mr. Watts became interested with him there in many prosperous financial enterprises, including the First National bank of Casselton, Dak., and the Security Loan and Trust Company of the same place, of which latter institution Mr. Watts was president. He was one of the original directors of the Manchester National bank and was also a director in the Nashua & Lowell railroad. Judicious investments in Manchester real estate and in railroad securities enabled him to amass a large fortune. The only public service which he rendered in Manchester was during his membership of the board of assessors for one year, but he was one of the original and most active members of the Board of Trade, and his counsels were highly valued by his business associates and by the community at large. His name was synonymous with the highest honor and the strictest integrity, and he possessed the confidence of the people of Manchester to an extent enjoyed by few. One of his most conspicuous services to the community was his assistance in the erection of the First Congregational church on Hanover street. Mr. Watts was the first to suggest the building of a new house of worship, and it was he who contributed most liberally of his time and money to carry the project to successful completion (see page 88). He was a man of unostentatious piety, and religion was an actual, vital part of his daily life and business transactions. Mr. Watts was married in early life to Miss Maria Boyd, a descendant of one of the old families of Londonderry. His death occurred Aug. 14, 1890, and he was survived by a widow and two daughters: Mrs. Roscerans W. Pillsbury of Londonderry and Miss Mary Alice Watts. Mrs. Watts died March 28, 1895.

ZACCHEUS COLBURN, youngest child of Zaccheus and Rachel (Hills) Colburn, was born in Nottingham West (now Hudson), Jan. 5, 1801. His preparatory education was received in the common schools and at Pinkerton, Atkinson, and Bradford academies. In the spring of 1824 he entered the freshman class of Brown University and graduated in 1827. During his senior year he began the study of medicine, which he continued after graduation with Dr. John C. Warren of Boston, where he also attended lectures at the Harvard Medical School. He pursued his medical studies at Bowdoin College from which he received the degree of M. D. in May, 1829. Beginning practice with his brother, Dr. Elijah Colburn, at Nashua, he remained there until 1831, when he removed to Hudson, where he practised his profession until 1838, and was the only regular physician in the town during that time. In the spring of 1838 he came to Manchester and later became city physician and a member of the board of health, holding also a commission as justice of the peace. Going to California in 1852, he worked at mining for a time and then opened an office for the practice of his profession in North San Juan, where he remained until his return to Manchester in 1859. His death occurred Nov. 21, 1864. Dr. Colburn was married June 1, 1831, to Mary Phelps, by whom he had seven children, one of whom, William Gardner, born Sept. 4, 1835, graduated at Harvard in 1860 with high honors, was subsequently assistant attorney general, and died in Manchester in 1875. Mrs. Colburn died in March, 1849, at the age of forty-two, and Dr. Colburn later married Judith Maria Morse, who

ZACCHEUS COLBURN.

H. P. Watts

still survives. By her he had three children, two of whom, Charles Henry, born in May, 1852, and Arthur Morse, born in May, 1860, are still living.

STORE OF THE CUSHMAN & HARDY COMPANY.

GEORGE H. HARDY, son of Warren and Edna (Ayer) Hardy, was born in Manchester June 12, 1860, and received his education at the public and at private schools. Beginning the study of medicine with Dr. Nash and continuing it with Dr. Parsons, he entered Dartmouth Medical School with the class of 1880. During one vacation he worked for J. W. C. Pickering, who is in the mill business at Lowell, but who owned a clothing store at No. 856 Elm street. Charles H. Cushman and Mr. Hardy conducted his Manchester business for him, and finally, in 1885, he sold out to them, and the Cushman & Hardy Company was formed. Mr. Hardy had not relinquished his plan of studying medicine and intended to enter mercantile life only temporarily but the business of the firm expanded so rapidly that he decided not to abandon it. The growth of trade soon demanded larger quarters, and the firm removed to the stand now occupied by Temple & Farrington, and later to their present location, absorbing, in 1895, the store then occupied by A. M. Eastman. The Cushman & Hardy Company now has the largest clothing and furnishing goods store north of Boston, and with more square feet of space than any similar establishment in northern New England. The firm, of which Mr. Hardy has been sole proprietor since Mr. Cushman's death, Dec. 1, 1895, does an extensive business and has, with the exception of a few Boston stores, the largest and most complete children's department in New England. The clerical force has numbered thirty-four in busy seasons, twenty-six being employed at the present time. Mr. Hardy is a prominent member of many fraternal and social organizations, including the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the American Mechanics, the Elks, the Red Men, and the Cygnet Boat Club, and he attends the First

GEORGE H. HARDY.

Baptist church. Mr. Hardy married Florence A. Bradley of this city, and they have two children: Percival Ray, aged seven, and Nattile, aged four.

NATHAN JOHNSON was born in Londonderry Sept. 23, 1806, the son of Nathan and Betsey (Robinson) Johnson. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Manchester,

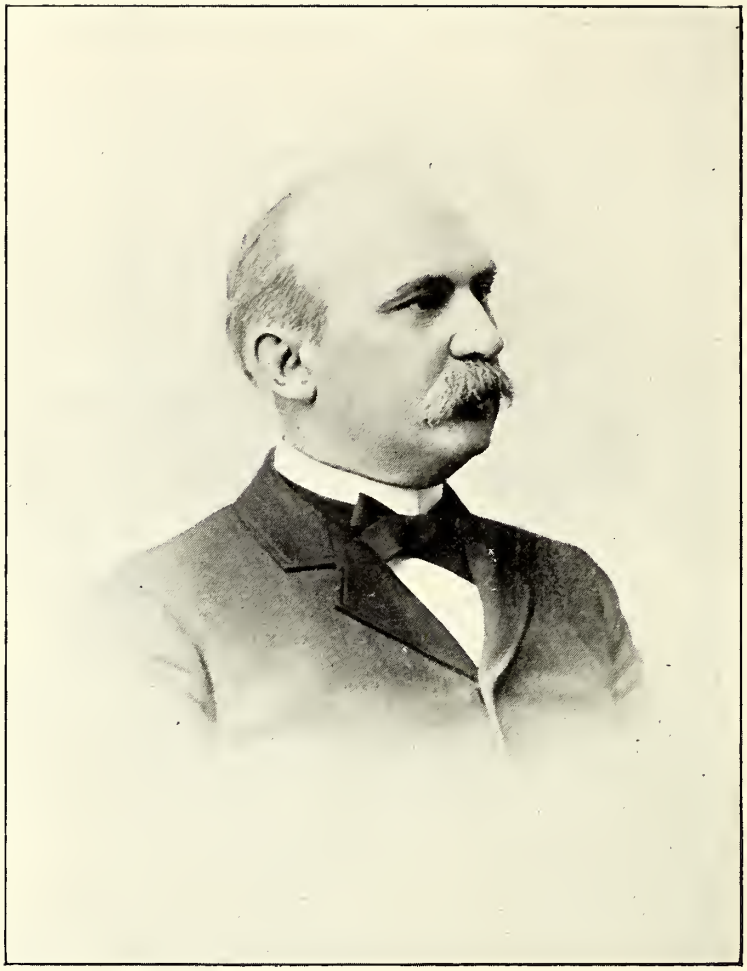
NATHAN JOHNSON.

where he has since lived, and where his education was obtained. He has always followed the occupation of farming, and he owns valuable property near Lake Massabesic. Mr. Johnson has never sought public office, but he has served acceptably as a member of the common council and as highway surveyor. He attends the First Methodist church at East Manchester, in which he has been a class leader and trustee for many years. Mr. Johnson has been twice married, his first wife being Climena Clogston of Goffstown, by whom he had seven children: Betsey, James McKane, Olivia, Nathan, Climena, and two infants. All are dead except Olivia. Oct. 25, 1856, he was married to Hannah C. Rollins of Manchester, and three children were born to them: Ella C., Hattie Louise, the wife of Carol C. Oldham, and Charles, died May 25, 1878, at the age of fifteen months.

CHARLES H. COLBURN, son of Dr. Zaccheus and Judith (Morse) Colburn, was born in Manchester May 22, 1852. After graduating from the city schools, he learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and for twenty-five years has been a successful contractor and builder. During that time he has constructed some of the finest residences in this city, including the homes of Lyman Colby, O.D. Knox, Chas. Brown, Edward Plummer, Alonzo Day, and Geo. Morrill, for the last two of which he drew the plans. Mr. Colburn has also built a number of houses for himself and has begun the erection of a fine residence on Chestnut street, which, when completed, will be one of the best arranged houses in the city.

CHARLES H. COLBURN.

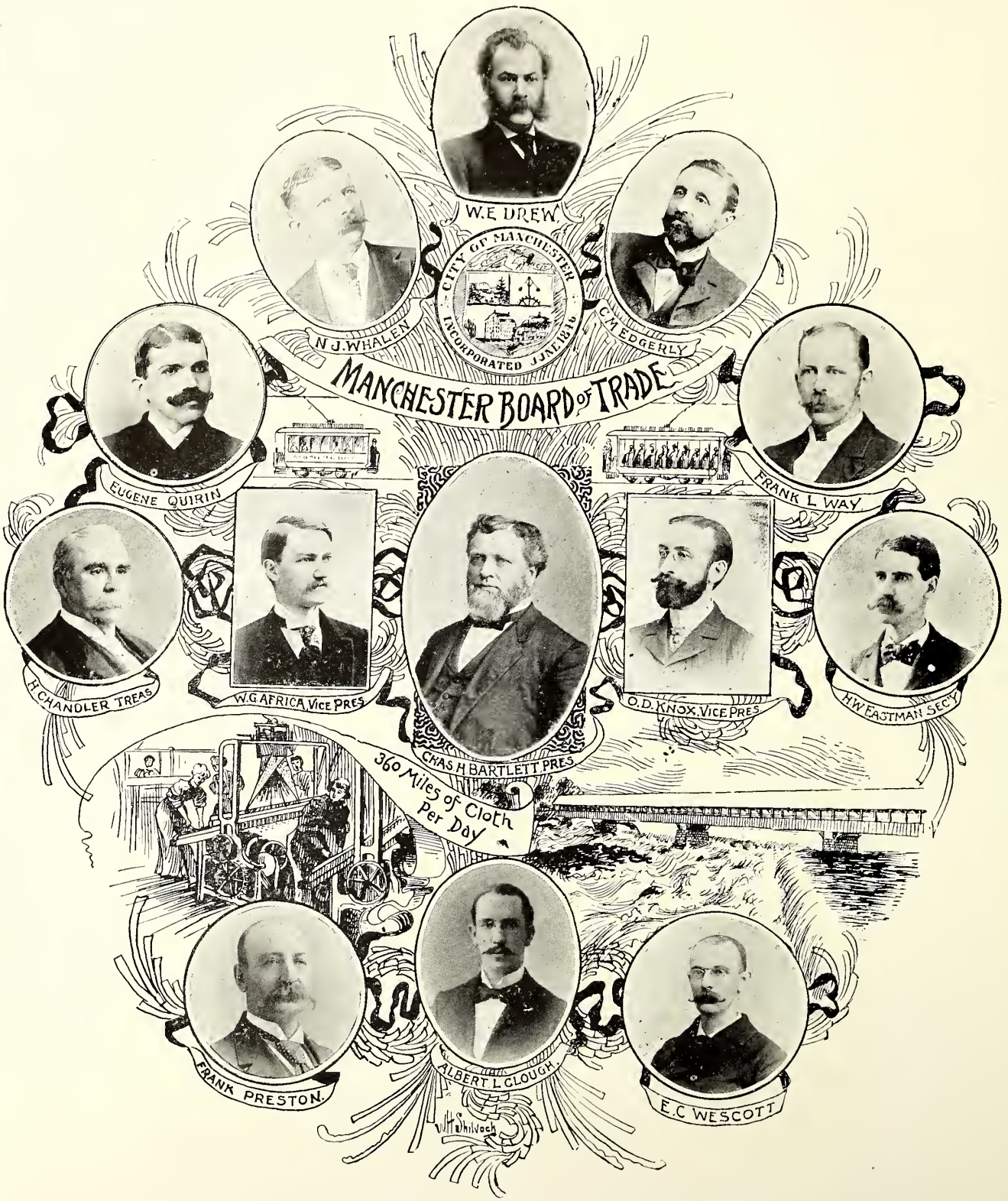
He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the American Mechanics, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Red Men, and of various other secret organizations. For eleven years he was an active member of the Manchester fire department. Mr. Colburn was married Jan. 1, 1876, to Fannie H. Robie of Chester, and has one son nineteen years of age. He has been very successful in business, and his financial ventures have had fortunate issue.



Henry E. Burnham

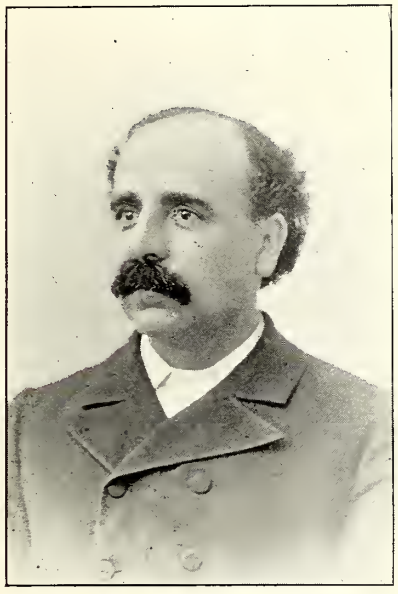
HON. HENRY E. BURNHAM.

HON. HENRY E. BURNHAM has for many years been one of the most conspicuous figures at the New Hampshire bar, while his fame as a public speaker extends far beyond the confines of the state. Distinction has come to him unsought, but as the natural result of his versatile talents. The only child of Henry L. and Maria A. (Bailey) Burnham, he was born in Dunbarton Nov. 8, 1844, being a descendant in the eighth generation from John Burnham, who came from Norfolk county, England, in 1635, and settled in Essex, Mass. Here the family lived until 1770, when Samuel Burnham, the great-grandfather of Henry E., removed to Dunbarton, where his son Bradford and his grandson Henry L. were born. Oliver Bailey, who was Judge Burnham's maternal great-grandfather, and Josiah Bailey, his maternal grandfather, were also natives of Dunbarton, where his mother was born July 12, 1820. His father, who was born Nov. 25, 1814, was for thirty years a successful teacher and one of the public-spirited citizens of Dunbarton, representing the town in both branches of the legislature and serving as commissioner and as high sheriff of Merrimack county. On his father's side Judge Burnham is related to Nathan Dane, a member of the Continental Congress of 1787 and the author of the "Ordinance of '87," for the government of the territory north and west of the Ohio river, and providing for the exclusion of slavery from all that vast region. With such blood in his veins, it is not difficult to understand Judge Burnham's character and the success he has achieved. His early life was spent on his father's farm and in attendance at the district school. He prepared for college at the Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, and entering Dartmouth in 1861, graduated with high honors four years later, having taught school during the winter vacations. His selection as one of the disputants at commencement exercises, when he discussed the Monroe doctrine with Horace Russell, who has since become a judge in New York state, shows that he had already developed the oratorical and logical powers which have since distinguished his career. After studying law in the offices of Minot & Mugridge of Concord and E. S. Cutter and Judge Lewis W. Clark of Manchester, he was admitted to the bar in 1868 and at once opened an office in this city, where he has since practised his profession, at first alone and subsequently for several years with Judge David Cross as partner, and later with George I. McAllister. His present partners are Albert O. Brown and George H. Warren. Judge Burnham has persistently refused offers of political preferment, so strong have been the charms of professional life. He was, however, a member of the legislature in 1873–74; treasurer of Hillsborough county and associate justice of the Manchester police court; member of the constitutional convention of 1889; and for three years, 1876–79, judge of probate of Hillsborough county, whence his judicial title is derived. In the financial world Judge Burnham's acumen and excellent judgment are widely recognized. He is president of the Mechanics' Savings bank, has been first vice-president of the Manchester Board of Trade and a director in many business corporations. Always deeply interested in the charities and educational institutions of the city, Judge Burnham is a member of the advisory committee of the Children's Home and has performed most valuable service on the school board. He is prominent in Masonry and Odd Fellowship, having filled the highest office in the Grand Lodge of the state in the former body in 1885 and been active in the latter organization. His oration at the dedication of Masonic Hall in Manchester, in 1890, and his address as commander of the Amoskeag Veterans at Worcester on Bunker Hill day, 1892, were notable efforts; while his poem, delivered at the centennial celebration of Dunbarton, gave evidence of what he might have accomplished if he had chosen to cultivate literature. Judge Burnham was married Oct. 22, 1874, to Elizabeth H., daughter of John D. Patterson of Manchester; and three daughters, Gertrude E., Alice P., and Edith D., have been added to the family.



BOARD OF TRADE OFFICERS, 1896.— (SEE PAGE 124.)

ELDER CHARLES R. CROSSETT, JR., was born at Warehouse Point, Conn., Oct. 28, 1847, his parents being Charles R. and Mary (Colson) Crossett. He resided in Springfield, Mass., until 1880, when he removed to this city, and was pastor of the Arlington-Street Advent church for three years and a half. During the next three years, from 1883 to 1886, he was settled at Portsmouth. He then returned to Manchester, where he has since remained. Mr. Crossett was married June 6, 1868, to Fannie S., daughter of Henry and Sarah (Perkins Ashley) Hubbard, and they have three children.



ELDER CHAS. R. CROSSETT, JR.

REV. FRANCIS S. BACON,
Pastor of People's Tabernacle, Manchester.

CARL W. ANDERSON'S JEWELRY STORE.

MICHAEL O'DOWD was born in Ireland Dec. 22, 1844, and is the sixth son of James and Mary (Moran) O'Dowd. His two eldest brothers, John and James, came to Manchester in the spring of 1857, and the family has had repre-

MICHAEL O'DOWD.

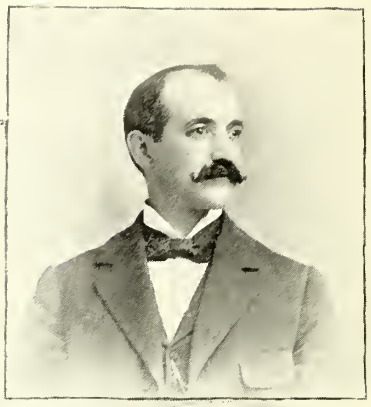
sentatives in this city all the intervening years, although James enlisted in the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment and served honorably until the close of the War of the Rebellion. Michael followed his elder brothers to America in 1866, and has made Manchester his home ever since. He began the clothing business at his present location in 1879 and has built up a prosperous trade. Nov. 28, 1878, he married Miss Margaret Davy, and their union has been blessed by an interesting family of six boys and one girl, five of whom survive, viz.: Mary H., aged 15 years; Henry D., 11; Matthew, 9; Hugh D., 6; Thomas K., 3 years. Mr. O'Dowd's father died July 28, 1878, aged 78 years. His mother still lives at No. 69 Dover street, West Manchester, which has been the family homestead for thirty years. Although the venerable lady is in her ninetieth year, she is still possessed of all her faculties unimpaired, and may be seen in her place at St. Raphael's church every Sunday at divine service. Mr. O'Dowd is president of the local branch of the Irish National Federation, and is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Board of Trade, and the Granite State Club.

PATRICK HARRINGTON, son of Daniel and Helen Harrington, was born in Ireland March 15, 1839, and came with his parents to America in May, 1847. His education was received in the public schools of Manchester, and shortly after leaving school he was employed by the Manchester Print Works for six years. He then became a grocer's clerk, and in 1865 started in that business for himself and followed it for thirty years, until 1895. In 1872 he received the Manchester agency for the Eldredge Brewing Company, which he still retains. He was one of the organizers of the Portsmouth Brewing Company, of which he has been a director for the last ten years. He was a charter member of the Manchester Board of Trade, and has been a prominent factor in the material development of the city, as is attested by the handsome and substantial Harrington building on Lake avenue, and is one of Manchester's heaviest taxpayers. In politics Mr. Harrington is a Democrat, and he was a member of the common council in 1874. He was married Nov. 29, 1865, to Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Ann Carey of Manchester. Their children are: James P., William F., Lawrence J., Helen J., Annie F., and Mary C. In 1895 Mr. Harrington purchased the beautiful residence known as the Waterman Smith place.

PATRICK HARRINGTON.

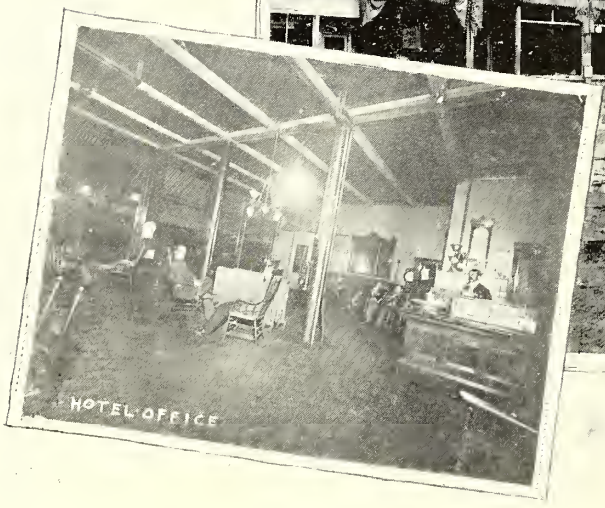
PATRICK HARRINGTON'S RESIDENCE, MANCHESTER.

HARRINGTON BUILDING, MANCHESTER.



FRED COTTON
PROPRIETOR

NEW CITY HOTEL



HOTEL OFFICE

JOHN F. KERWIN, son of Dennis and Mary Kerwin, was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1850, and when six years of age removed with his parents to Manchester. He was educated in the

JOHN F. KERWIN.

public schools of this city and at Boston College, and became an equal partner in his father's tallow rendering and wholesale grocery business. This relation continued until 1892, when the business was sold, and Mr. Kerwin entered the service of the Hill Spaulding Harness Company as a bookkeeper, in which company he was a stockholder. After a year in this capacity, he purchased the retail harness business of the company, which he still conducts at the old Hill Spaulding Company's stand on West Central street. Mr. Kerwin was married in 1870 to Miss Julia Kerwin of Manchester. He is a member of the Elks and of the Knights of Columbus.

CARL W. ANDERSON was born in Quincy, Mass., July 19, 1859. His father, Charles J. Anderson, who was a native of Sweden, came to this country when quite young. Coming to Manchester with his parents in 1867, Mr. Anderson has lived here ever since. He was educated in the public schools, and then learned the jewelry business. In 1888 he bought the establishment of C. A. Moore, at 894 Elm street, which he has since conducted and developed, building up a fine trade in diamonds and jewelry. March 13, 1884, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Minnie A., daughter of Capt. David Wadsworth (see p. 202). Their son, David W., was born Aug. 13, 1887.

CARL W. ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson is active in fraternity and social organizations, being a member of the Red Men, the Masonic order, Knights Templar, and of the Derryfield and Calumet clubs.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE evolution of the bank, from its primary use as a place of safe deposit for treasure, plate or jewels, to its present position as the medium of nearly all the business of the world, would be an interesting study. Promissory notes seem to be as ancient as history. However, as the clay tablets of the ancient world are not likely to be redeemed in our day, let us come to more modern times. Bills for circulation on the security of real and personal estate and on imperishable merchandise were issued in Massachusetts in 1686, and although the enterprise encountered the opposition of the governor and council, it continued for about fifty years, paper to the amount of £110,000 being issued. One hundred years later, in 1784, there were only three state banks in the country: the Bank of Massachusetts, the Bank of New York, and the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In less than another century, in 1861, there were 1601 state banks, with an aggregate capital of $429,000,000. The earliest attempt at paper money in New Hampshire appears to have been somewhere about or prior to 1733. This was a private enterprise and must not be mistaken for the state issue of bills of credit, which began in 1709. The circulation of this paper money was prohibited in Massachusetts. Money transactions of the province were few and far between, and trade was effected largely by barter. People of the territory known as Nutfield, in need of financial aid, resorted to Amherst, Nashua, or Portsmouth in the early part of the present century. The experience of the country with state banks was far from satisfactory. The great number above quoted issued more than ten thousand different kinds of bills, and there was seldom a bank whose bills were received at par beyond the state boundary.

The first bank chartered in this immediate vicinity was the Hillsborough bank of Amherst, in 1806. It was authorized to issue bills to double the amount of its capital, a privilege which its promoters did not fail to avail themselves of. Three years later it went to the wall, causing much distress in its wreck. The national banks of today, issuing bills to the amount of ninety per cent of their capital, with government bonds as security for the redemption of all their promises, are as nearly safe as any device of human wisdom can be, and no one in Manchester or elsewhere has ever lost a dollar by the failure of any national bank to redeem its issue. The owners of bank stock may gain or lose, according as the business is conducted, and it is to the credit of the banks of discount in Manchester that, with a single exception, they have been sources of reasonably profitable investment. It should not be forgotten, however, that the best system in the world cannot prevent the more or less regular recurrence of failure and disaster attendant upon undue expansion of credit. Thus, in 1809, 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1891 began periods of depression, each extending over several years and causing many failures.

The expansion of banking business in Manchester has been gradual and safe. The sum returned in 1884 by the five banks under the head of loans and discounts at a given date was $1,247,178.64. Ten years later this was increased by $728,038.68, and the increase would have been still greater if taken at intermediate periods in the decade just past. The savings

banks, beginning with small deposits, have increased, as will be seen, to more than sixteen million dollars.

Before the establishment of any bank in Manchester the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company received money on deposit from its operatives and other employes, for which it is to be presumed profitable investment was found as an addition to the quick capital in use. This practice, however, was discontinued after a few years.

THE MANCHESTER BANK was chartered in December, 1844. It held its annual meeting in July, 1845, and organized as follows; James U. Parker, president; Nathan Parker, cashier; James U. Parker, Samuel D. Bell, David A. Bunton, Hiram Brown, Jonathan T. P. Hunt, William C. Clarke and Isaac Riddle, directors. The bank was located in Patten's building, up one flight, on the left of the entrance. It began business Sept. 2, 1845, with a capital of $50,000, which was increased at various times until it reached $150,000. In 1856, upon the burning of Patten's building, the bank, after a temporary sojourn in Merchants Exchange, was moved to the present location of the Manchester National bank, on the corner of Elm and Market streets. It did business for twenty-one years, until 1866, when it made distribution of its earned surplus to stockholders, amounting to one hundred and forty dollars a share. In 1865 the Manchester National bank was organized by choice of the following officers: Nathan Parker, president; Charles E. Balch, cashier; Nathan Parker, Benjamin F. Martin, Phinehas Adams, Gilman H. Kimball, John H. Maynard, David A. Bunton, and Horace P. Watts, directors. In 1874 Aretas Blood was chosen director in place of Gilman H. Kimball, deceased. With the death of Nathan Parker, and of John H. Maynard May 7, 1894, all of the members of the original official board had passed away. At the present time the organization is as follows: Walter M. Parker, president; W. Byron Stearns, cashier; Frank E. Putney, assistant cashier; N. S. Clark, William J. Hoyt, Walter M. Parker, Frederick C. Dow, Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, Charles T. Means, and W. Byron Stearns, directors.

THE MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK was chartered June 8, 1846. It organized with Samuel D. Bell, president; Nathan Parker, treasurer, and Daniel Clark, Herman Foster, Nahum Baldwin, George Porter, David Gillis, William P. Newell and Hiram Brown, trustees. On the resignation of Mr. Bell, Hiram Brown was chosen to succeed him, and was followed in 1848 by William P. Newell, who held the position until his death, in 1882, and was succeeded by Daniel Clark, who died in 1891, when Charles D. McDuffie was made president. Vacancies in the board of trustees have been filled by George W. Pinkerton, Oliver W. Bayley, William C. Clarke, J. T. P. Hunt, Josiah Crosby, David A. Bunton, Benjamin F. Martin, Charles E. Balch and Charles Wells, all of whom have passed away. The organization in 1895 is: Charles D. McDuffie, president; Walter M. Parker, treasurer; Charles F. Warren, Stephen N. Bourne, Hiram Hill, Isaac W. Smith, Frederick C. Dow, John C. Ray, Walter M. Parker, W. Byron Stearns, trustees; George H. Holbrook and Mitchell Ward, tellers. Soon after the organization of this bank in 1852, we are told in the City Directory of that year that it had $30,000 deposits. According to the commissioner's report of 1894 it had $7,229,449.78.

THE AMOSKEAG BANK was incorporated June 24, 1848, and began business in October following in the second story of Union building, with the entrance on Market street. Its capital of $100,000 was subsequently doubled, and the organization was as follows: Richard H. Ayer, president; Moody Currier, cashier; Richard H. Ayer, Samuel D. Bell, Mace Moulton, Stephen D. Green, John S. Kidder, Stephen Manahan and Edson Hill, directors. Mr. Ayer died in 1853, and Walter French was chosen president, which post he held but a few months, when he lost his life in a railroad accident at Norwalk, Conn., and was succeeded by John S. Kidder, who retained the office

until 1868, when the bank closed its affairs and made distribution of its capital and surplus to stockholders. Among those who were chosen directors from time to time to fill vacancies were Robert Read, Isaac C. Flanders, Ezekiel A. Straw, Herman Foster, Reuben D. Moore, Amos G. Gale, James M. Berry, Adam Chandler, Henry Putney, Edson Hill, Daniel F. Straw, Lucien B. Clough, and George Byron Chandler. Of the score or more of gentlemen mentioned above, prominent in business affairs, only four remain at the time of the present writing.

THE AMOSKEAG NATIONAL BANK commenced business in 1864, with a capital of $100,000, which was increased the next year to $200,000. It was organized as follows: Moody Currier, president; George Byron Chandler, cashier; Moody Currier, John S. Kidder, Stephen D. Green, Edson Hill, Henry Putney, Adam Chandler, Daniel Clark, Darwin J. Daniels, and Horace Johnson, directors. In June, 1870, the rooms in Union building were exchanged for the present commodious quarters in Merchants Exchange. Otis Barton, John S. Elliot, Reed P. Silver, Henry Chandler, Herman Foster, David B. Varney and John B. Varick have at various times been chosen as directors in place of others removed by death. Its official board in 1895 is as follows; George B. Chandler, president; John M. Chandler, cashier; George B. Chandler, Henry Chandler, Edward M. Slayton, John B. Variek, Herman F. Straw, David B. Varney, Gustavus A. Olzendam, Lewis H. Josselyn, directors.

THE AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK held its first meeting June 23, 1852, and chose Walter French president, Moody Currier treasurer, and Isaac C. Flanders, William Richardson, Frederick Smyth, Samuel H. Ayer, Jacob G. Cilley, John S. Kidder, Timothy W. Little, and Stephen Manahan, trustees. On the death of Mr. French, Mace Moulton was chosen president, and in a few years Messrs. Ayer, Smyth, Flanders, and Kidder resigned, to be succeeded by Oliver W. Bayley, Joseph Knowlton, Stephen D. Green, Stevens James, and Warren L. Lane. There were frequent changes resulting from deaths and removals from town, and in 1875 Moody Currier was president, treasurer, and a member of the board of trustees, with Stephen D. Green, Jacob F. James, Henry C. Merrill, Joseph E. Bennett, Lucien B. Clough, James A. Weston, and George W. Riddle. At the present time Messrs. Currier and Bennett are the surviving trustees. Otis Barton, Henry Chandler, Allen N. Clapp, Gordon Woodbury, Albert O. Brown, and Roger G. Sullivan take the places of the above named deceased. Moody Currier resigned his office as treasurer, and Henry Chandler was chosen to succeed him. By the commissioner's report of 1894 the amount of deposits was $4,332,354.45, and the guaranty fund $250,000.

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK began business October 18, 1874, with Person C. Cheney president, George B. Chandler treasurer and member of the board of trustees, with Elijah M. Topliff, Atherton W. Quint, Henry M. Putney, Moody Currier, Charles H. Bartlett, Abraham P. Olzendam, Edson Hill, and George W. Riddle. Messrs. Quint, Hill, and Riddle having deceased, John B. Varick, George F. Elliott, and Joseph L. Stevens were chosen to succeed them. In 1894 the amount of deposits was $770,618.89, and the guaranty fund $100,000. Both savings banks occupy rooms with the Amoskeag National bank.

THE CITY BANK was organized July 2, 1853, with the following board of officers; Isaac C. Flanders, president; Edward W. Harrington, cashier; Isaac C. Flanders, Samuel W. Parsons, Joseph Kidder, William C. Clarke, Oliver Bayley, William H. Hill, and Andrew G. Tucker, directors. Its capital was $100,000, increased the following year to $150,000. For a few months the bank occupied rooms on the south corner of Elm and Hanover streets, and then moved to the postoffice building, now the store of Frank W. Fitts, Nos. 9 and 13 Hanover street. In 1870 it was removed to its present location, in

Merchants Exchange, corner of Elm and Manchester streets, and the name changed to Merchants' Bank. It was reorganized as a national bank in 1865, with Clinton W. Stanley president, and Daniel W. Lane assistant cashier. At the present time only one of the original directors, Joseph Kidder, is living. James A. Weston was chosen president to succeed Clinton W. Stanley, who resigned that office in 1879. Mr. Weston died in 1895, and the present organization is as follows: Nathan P. Hunt, president; Arthur M. Heard, cashier; Nathan P. Hunt, John C. French, Bushrod W. Hill, John M. Parker, Charles H. Bartlett, Andrew Bunton, William N. Johnson, Walter G. Africa, Daniel W. Lane, and James H. Weston, directors.

THE CITY SAVINGS BANK was organized for business in August, 1859, as follows: Joseph Kidder, president; Edward W. Harrington, treasurer; Samuel W. Parsons, James Hersey, John D. Bean, R. N. Batchelder, James S. Cheney, Andrew G. Tucker, J. C. Ricker, Bradbury P. Cilley, James S. Cogswell, and John F. Duncklee, trustees. In 1874 Lewis W. Clark, John C. Young, William H. Boyd, William B. Johnson, and Daniel W. Lane had at various times been members of the board of trustees in place of others removed from town or deceased, and in 1879, in consequence of some unfortunate investments, the bank wound up its affairs and settled with depositors.

THE GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK was organized in 1879 by choice of John M. Parker, president, and James A. Weston, treasurer; Nathan P. Hunt, Alonzo Elliott, Bushrod W. Hill, J. M. Parker, David A. Parker, John P. Moore, James A. Weston, H. K. Slayton, and John Kennard, trustees. A guaranty fund of $50,000 was subscribed and paid in for the security of depositors, which was later increased to $100,000. Its place of business was with the City National bank, and its present organization is as follows: John M. Parker, president; Nathan P. Hunt, treasurer; Edwin H. Carpenter, teller; John M. Parker, Nathan P. Hunt, Kendrick Kendall, Hiram K. Slayton, Alonzo Elliott, John C. French, John Kennard, Bushrod W. Hill, and James H. Weston, trustees. Messrs. Parker, Hunt, and French constitute the executive committee. The amount of deposits, according to the commissioner's report of 1894, was $851,444.02.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK was incorporated under the name of the Merrimack River Bank, July 14, 1855. The charter was granted for the term of twenty years from July 15, and was accepted August 1 by the grantees. The first meeting took place at the office of Frederick Smyth, No. 4 Smyth's block. The capital stock was fixed at $150,000, which was all taken and paid in by November 7 following. It organized by choice of William G. Means, president; Frederick Smyth, cashier; William G. Means, William P. Newell, William Whittle, Waterman Smith, John H. Moore, B. F. Martin, and David Cross, directors. In November, 1856, Mr. Whittle resigned, and Phinehas Adams succeeded him, and in 1859 Joseph B. Clark was made director. Mr. Means resigned as president and was succeeded by Waterman Smith, who held the office until 1884, when he resigned and Frederick Smyth was chosen. Meantime various changes had taken place in the directorate. In 1860 Messrs. Martin, Moore, Newell, and Adams resigned. Aretas Blood, William W. Brown, Richard N. Batchelder and Natt Head were chosen. On March 22, 1865, the stockholders voted to reorganize under United States laws, the directors remaining unchanged until 1868, when Thomas Wheat took the place of Aretas Blood. William W. Brown died in 1875 and was succeeded by Francis B. Eaton. In 1884 the organization was as follows: Frederick Smyth, president; David Cross, vice president; Charles F. Morrill, cashier; David Cross, Joseph B. Clark, Thomas Wheat, Frederick Smyth, Francis B. Eaton, Frank Dowst, and Joseph F. Kennard, directors. Since that time Messrs. Clark, Kennard, and Wheat have been removed by death. Charles F. Morrill resigned his position as cashier, and the official board at present is as follows: Frederick Smyth, presi-

dent; David Cross, vice president; Francis B. Eaton, Freeman Higgins, William F. Head, Josiah G. Dearborn, George W. Dodge, and John C. Ray, directors. This bank has been located since its incorporation, at the south corner of Elm and Water streets, in Smyth's block, at first on the second floor and since occupying the entire depth of one store on the first floor.

THE MERRIMACK RIVER SAVINGS BANK was incorporated in June, 1858, under the name of the Manchester Five Cent Savings Institution. In 1865 a change of name was authorized by act of legislature. The first meeting for organization was held July 14, 1858, and the following officers were chosen: Waterman Smith, president; E. W. Harrington and George Porter, vice presidents; Frederick Smyth, treasurer and clerk; Benjamin F. Martin, Frederick Smyth, John B. Clarke, John L. Kelly, James M. Varnum, Thomas Wheat, George Thompson, Joseph B. Clark, Isaac W. Smith, William B. Webster, Frank A. Brown, Peter S. Brown, Josiah S. Shannon, Alonzo Smith, Warren Page, Albe C. Heath, E. S. Peabody, and Joseph A. Haines, trustees. At the present writing (August, 1895) four only of the above named gentlemen are living — Frederick Smyth, Isaac W. Smith, James M. Varnum, and Josiah S. Shannon. In 1885 Waterman Smith resigned the office of president, and Frederick Smyth was chosen in his place, with Francis B. Eaton and Joseph B. Clark vice presidents, and Charles F. Morrill, treasurer and clerk. Other gentlemen who have acted as trustees and been removed by death are William W. Brown, George P. Whitman, Natt Head, E. M. Tubbs, Joseph Kennard, John Brugger and M. V. B. Edgerly. Messrs. William S. Perry and Stephen Palmer resigned before their deaths. Charles F. Morrill resigned his connection with the bank in 1892, and on the death of Joseph B. Clark, David Cross was chosen as a vice president. William Crane of Candia was made a trustee in 1874 and resigned in 1894; Frank Dowst, chosen in 1880 and resigned in 1892, and Henry C. Sanderson, chosen in 1877 and resigned in 1895. By a recent vote of members of the corporation, the number of trustees has been reduced from seventeen to fifteen, and the present organization is as follows: Frederick Smyth, president and treasurer; David Cross and Francis B. Eaton, vice presidents and members of the board of trustees, with Charles H. Bartlett, William F. Head, George W. Dodge, J. Q. A. Eager, Freeman Higgins, John Porter, James F. Baldwin, Horatio Fradd, Josiah G. Dearborn, Arthur H. Hale, Abraham F. Emerson, John C. Ray, and Leonard G. Smyth. Arthur H. Hale, assistant treasurer; A. F. Emerson, teller. The amount of deposits, by the report of 1894, was $2,653,601.04, and the guaranty fund $170,000.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK began business in 1877, in rooms adjoining the city treasurer's office in city hall. The capital stock paid in was $100,000, and the organization was as follows: Aretas Blood, president; Josiah Carpenter, cashier; Aretas Blood, Josiah Carpenter, Nehemiah S. Bean, Frank P. Carpenter, and John Hoyt, directors. The only change has been the choice of Frank C. Towle in place of John Hoyt, deceased.

THE MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, granted perpetual charter in 1876, began business in 1878, with Aretas Blood, president; Josiah Carpenter, treasurer; Aretas Blood, Josiah Carpenter, John Hoyt, N. S. Bean, George W. Dodge, Henry E. Burnham, and Frank P. Carpenter, directors. In 1882 Mr. Blood resigned, Henry E. Burnham was chosen president, and William J. Hoyt succeeded John Hoyt as trustee. George W. Dodge resigned in 1895 and was succeeded by Rufus H. Pike. Mr. Pike died in 1895, and the organization at present is as follows: Henry E. Burnham, president; Josiah Carpenter, treasurer; Henry E. Burnham, Josiah Carpenter, N. S. Bean, Charles T. Means, F. P. Carpenter, and Henry W. Parker, trustees. Consequent upon the remodelling of the city hall, both banks have removed to the Kennard, corner of Elm and Mechanic streets. The amount of deposits, by the last commissioner's report, was $431,864.07, and the guaranty fund $18,000.

THE BANK OF NEW ENGLAND was incorporated in 1887 and organized as follows: James F. Briggs, president, and Alonzo Elliott, treasurer, who with Alpheus Gay, Oliver B. Green, J. A. V. Smith, Daniel Connor, John Gillis, Edward Wagner, A. G. Grenier, Henry Gazaille, George S. Holmes, John J. Cilley, Henry N. Hall, William N. Johnson, and H. B. Burnham constituted the board of directors. It is located on the north corner of Elm and Hanover streets. The capital stock paid in was $100,000. In 1894 the bank had relinquished its business as a savings institution and was returning money to its depositors as fast as could be done without loss from the sale of securities. As a bank of loan and discount it still continues its business.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, having been duly authorized, commenced business February 3, 1892, with Joseph C. Moore president and Charles F. Morrill, cashier. Fifteen other gentlemen, all of good financial standing, with Messrs. Moore and Morrill, constituted the board of directors. The capital stock was $100,000. New and convenient rooms were fitted up at No. 818 Elm street, and for a short time prosperity seemed assured. The directors, however, had little practical knowledge of banking, the times were inauspicious, and in July, 1893, the bank was in the hands of a receiver. The depositors have received a part of their money, and it is the opinion of the receiver that they will ultimately be made whole without assessing the stockholders.

THE DERRYFIELD SAVINGS BANK, with Messrs. Moore aud Morrill as president and treasurer, respectively, began business in the same rooms, July 1, 1892, with a large board of trustees and a guaranty fund of $100,000. It shared the fate of its room-mate and went into the hands of a receiver in little over a year. Several dividends have been paid to depositors, and it now seems probable that they will meet with no loss, although it is doubtful if there be any surplus to divide among the subscribers to the guaranty fund.

A DRUNKARD'S FUNERAL.—The following is a copy of a well preserved poster which is now in the possession of the publisher of this work. The poster was printed about 1846:

TO THE PUBLIC and all interested in the cause of Temperance. At a meeting of some of the friends of the cause of Temperance, at the Temperance House of Stephen Chase, the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to make arrangements for the Funeral of Samuel H. Benson, who was accidentally found in the woods near this village last Wednesday night under the influence of Delirium Tremens, and brought here to die the death of a Drunkard. The young man came to Manchester about the time he was 21 years of age, and we believe a sober man, here contracted the habit of indulging in the moderate use of the intoxicating cup, has here spent his last cent, has here run the Drunkard's race, and got home to a Drunkard's resting place. Under these circumstances, the friends of Temperance have thought proper to have a Drunkard's Funeral, in hopes that this warning from the grave may serve to open the eyes of the community, that they may see the horrid effects of this blighting curse to our growing village. We would, therefore, as the Committee of Arrangements, kindly invite all of our fellow-citizens, without regard to sex, age or occupation, to come to the Drunkard's Funeral. We kindly invite the Drunkards and the Drunkard Makers; we kindly invite the drunkard's wife and his innocent children; we kindly invite those who encourage the sale of intoxicating drinks by letting your buildings for the sale and traffic in it: we finally invite all to come.

EDWARD P. OFFUTT,
WM. HAYWARD,
JOSEPH C. MORE,
NAHUM BALDWIN,
D. P. PERKINS,
} Committee of Arrangements.

The following are the arrangements:—The services will commence at the Temperance House of Stephen Chase, Elm-st., No 23, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Friday, June 24.

1st. Prayer will be offered by Rev. Mr. Upham, after which the procession will form on Elm-st., in the following order:

1st. The corpse will be borne to the hearse by the pall bearers. 2d. the officers of the Washington T. A. S. 3d. The clergymen of the place. 4th. All the Ladies who feel disposed to walk. 5th. The members of the W. T. A. S. and all friendly to the cause of temperance, and all who feel disposed to join in the procession. The hearse with the corpse will stop opposite Deacon Plummer & Co.'s Rum Cellar, usually known as Loafers' Corner, whilst the procession is filling up.

The procession will then move on as far as the Town House where they will come to a halt. The Pall Bearers will then remove the corpse to the Town Hall in front of the desk, when the procession will move into the Hall and take the side pews, the centre pews being reserved for the Ladies of the place. Services will then commence with Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sinclair. Rev. Mr. Upham will select and read such portions of Scripture and Hymns as he may think proper for the

occ s on. The singing will be under the direction of Mr. Horr.

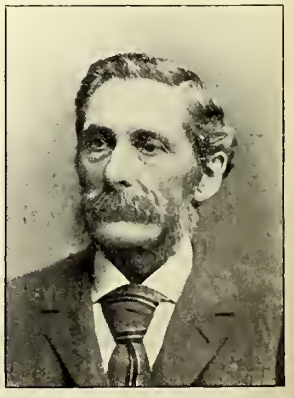
The Rev. Mr. Wallace will then address the assembly, and will be followed by remarks from the Rev. Mr. More. Mr. Sinclair will close at the Hall by Prayer. The bearers will then remove the corpse to the door of the Hall, where all who feel disposed can view the corpse, and can hand in their names to the Secretary of the W. T. A. S. who will be present, if they feel disposed to join said Society. The corpse will then be borne to the hearse by the Bearers. The procession will then form as follows:— 1st. The Rum Sellers are respectfully invited to fall in to the procession as mourners, and those who encourage the sale of intoxicating drinks by letting their buildings for that purpose. 2d. The officers of the W. T. A. S. are then invited to fall in. 3d. The Clergymen present. 4th. The Ladies. 5th. The members of the Society, including all friendly to the cause of Temperance. 6th. The hearse will come to a stand opposite the Company's Tavern, and give all who feel disposed an opportunity to fall in to the procession All are respectfully invited to go to the grave.

JOEL DANIELS, son of Nathan and Mehitabel (Walker) Daniels, was born in Union, Me., Dec. 10, 1833. He was one of five children,

JOEL DANIELS.

and both his parents were natives of that town. After studying in the common and high schools of Union, he went to Pawtucket, R. I., at the age of eighteen and learned the painter's trade. Returning to Maine, he worked one year at Rockland, and in 1855 went to Lawrence, Mass., to take charge of the painting at the Atlantic mills. He came to Manchester in 1864 and for three years had charge of the painting in the Manchester mills and Print Works. In 1869 he established himself in the business of house and sign painting in the basement of Smyth's block, removing in 1878 to his present location, No. 1094 Elm street, where he opened a store with a stock of paints, oils, paper hangings, etc., this being the first house of its kind in the city. He has also continued his former business of house and sign painting. Mr. Daniels was married in 1856 to Eliza Roach, daughter of Selman Roach of Wilton, Me., and four children were born of this union, two of whom survive: Harriet E., one of the proprietors of the Daniels & Downs Private School of this city, and Joel S., a bookkeeper for the E. M. Slayton Company. Mrs. Daniels died in November, 1891. Mr. Daniels is an attendant at the Lowell-Street Universalist church; a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, and Patrons of Husbandry, a charter member of the Calumet Club, director of the Manchester Art Association, and treasurer of the Veteran Firemen's Association, having been foreman of the Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company. He is a Democrat, was president of the common council in 1876, and has been a member of the school board.

ALFRED TRACY was born in Cornish in 1833. He came to Manchester from Claremont in February, 1891, to accept a position as foreman of the book binding department of the John B. Clarke establishment. Here he remained until his death, which occurred June 23, 1896. Three years ago he was married to Miss Lizzie Barker of Manchester, being his second marriage. He grew continually in the esteem and affection of those who were in any way associated with him.



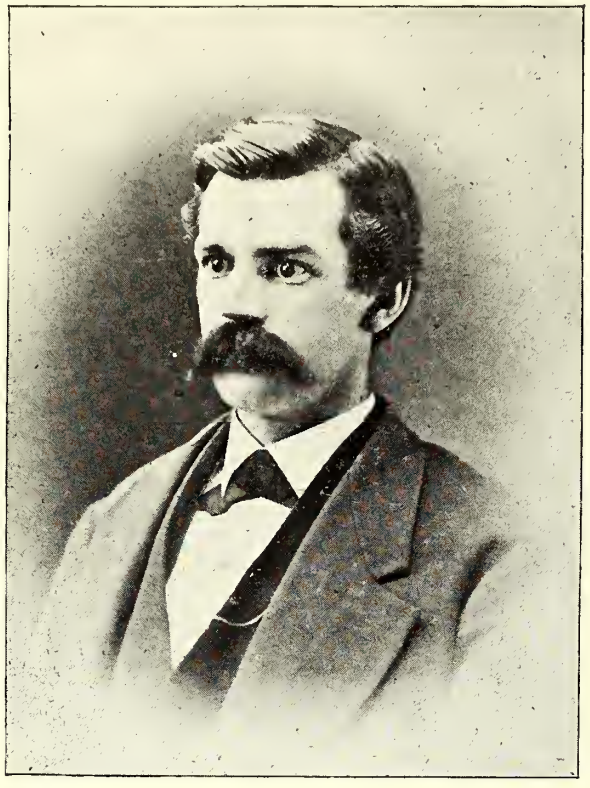
ALFRED TRACY.

EDWARD J. BURNHAM, son of John C. and Angeline H. Burnham, was born in Epsom July 6, 1853. His boyhood and youth were passed upon his father's farm and in attendance upon Pembroke and Pittsfield academies and Bates College. He entered the office of the Dover Press in 1875, and in the spring of 1880 accepted a position on the Manchester Union, where, in one capacity and another, he has since remained, for several years past having been leading editorial writer. He has been for four years lecturer of the New Hampshire State Grange, and for eight years secretary of the Manchester Building and Loan Association, with which he was identified from the beginning. He is at present a director in the Union Publishing Company, trustee of the Elliot Hospital, treasurer of the Electric Club, and chairman of the exhibition committee of the semi-centennial celebration of Manchester. Mr. Burnham is married and has four children.

EDWARD J. BURNHAM.

GEORGE WALDO BROWNE is a native of Deerfield, where he lived until he came to Manchester in 1881. He was the oldest child of John C. and Martha L. Brown, and was born Oct. 8, 1851. His educational advantages were those that commonly fall to the lot of farmers' sons, but being of a studious nature he lost no opportunity in the cultivation of his books. As early as the age of eleven he began to develop the literary talent he had, no doubt, inherited from his mother. During such spare moments as he could catch from the busy scenes of farm life he wrote his first stories, and at twenty-one he was selling his work to New York publishers. But a country boy living far from a literary centre necessarily finds it a slow and often discouraging road to travel to prominence and pecuniary reward in his chosen profession. Soon after coming to Manchester he purchased the juvenile paper, Girls and Boys of New Hampshire, which he edited and published as a monthly until Jan. 1, 1883, when he bought the list and copyright of the American Young Folks, of Topeka, Kan., consolidated the two publications, adopted the latter name, and continued its publication as a semi-monthly for three years, his success largely due to his own contributions. Finding that his boys' stories and sketches were very favorably received, and wishing to devote all of his time to such work, he disposed of the Young Folks to the Youth's Companion and again turned his entire attention to story writing. Under his own name and a dozen pen signatures he has contributed stories, sketches, descriptive and historical articles to all the youth's papers of any importance, until he has had nearly fifty serials and a thousand short stories published in Golden Days, Argosy, Good News, Golden Hours, Young People, and others. His nom de plume of "Victor St. Clair" has become a name which is a guarantee of work not inferior to that of the leading writers of juvenile

fiction. Among his most successful works in this line have been "Captains of Honor," "Sons of Steel," "Roughing it on the Range and Ranch," "Sent to Siberia." Besides his stories for the young folks, he has been particularly successful with short stories for older readers, and his novel,



GEORGE WALDO BROWNE.

"A Daughter of Maryland," published by Sibley & Son, New York, has had a wide sale. The New York Herald, in reviewing this book, said that it was "one of the most fascinating stories ever written by an American author."

Historical work is Mr. Browne's choice, and in equipping himself for future enterprises in his favorite field he has carefully studied the history of his native state and has in preparation, with other prospective works, "Indian Legends and Folklore of the land of the Granite Hills." He was associated with the late J. Bailey Moore in the writing and publishing of the "History of Candia." He compiled and published for ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth "Candia's Soldiers' Monument," and has written for this volume "Tyng Township Grant," "Old Church at the Centre," "Parks and Commons," "Roads and Streets." Besides his prose works he has had over one hundred and fifty poems published in Literary life, Current, Argosy, Youth's Companion, Poets of America, etc., and contemplates issuing a volume of poems at an early day. As a public speaker Mr. Browne has won decided success, his addresses being scholarly efforts. He is an active member of Amoskeag Grange, P. of H., was its lecturer for two years and is now serving his second term as Master. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Western Authors and Artists Association, and the Manchester Historic Association, being corresponding secretary of the last named society. He married in 1891 Miss Nellie May Barber, oldest daughter of Orland D. and Mary F. (Fessenden) Barber of Townsend, Mass., who is a popular public reader and efficient assistant to him in his work. They have one child, a son, Norman Stanley Browne.

JOHN DOE FIFE, son of Joel and Lois (Morgan) Fife, was born at Pembroke, Aug. 1, 1825, and obtained his education in the Pembroke academy. Having studied civil engineering

JOHN DOE FIFE.

in Boston with James Hayward, professor of mathematics at Harvard college, he entered in 1847 upon the survey and construction of the Ogdensburg railroad, in which he was engaged for three years. In 1851 he was division engineer of the New York Central railroad, and three years

later he began the survey of the Pennsylvania Central railroad. In 1879 he surveyed the western division of the Northern Pacific railroad, from Portland, Oregon, to Puget sound. Coming to Manchester in 1882, he established, in association with his daughter, a piano business, which since July 1, 1885, has been most successfully conducted by her under the firm name of M. D. Fife & Co. Since his retirement from business he has resided at Penacook, on the farm where Mrs. Fife was born. Mr. Fife is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Knights Templar and the Pilgrim Fathers.

MARY DOROTHY FIFE, daughter of John Doe and Mary (Fowler) Fife, was born at Fisherville, April 1, 1854, and was educated in

MARY DOROTHY FIFE.

the public schools and at Penacook academy. She early gave evidence of possessing those rare musical talents which have distinguished her career and which have enabled her to contribute so much toward the promotion of musical culture and progress in New Hampshire. Having studied piano and organ with John Jackman, J. H. Morey, and several celebrated German musicians in the west, Miss Fife later made a thorough study of the Deppe method with Warren A. Locke, and was the first teacher of that method in Manchester. She has devoted years to voice culture, and by her talents and industry has become one of the most proficient teachers in New England. Her studies in this department of musical art were begun with Mrs. Adelle Hosmer and with her aunt, Mrs. L. M. Dunn, who long enjoyed a reputation as one of the most noted teachers of voice culture in Chicago. Miss Fife also studied with Natalie Seeboeck and with Madame Louisa Cappiani, and for several years was successfully engaged in teaching music in the West, where she appeared in many concerts. Returning to New Hampshire in 1880, her services as teacher and as accompanist at concerts were in constant demand, and her musical fame was steadily increasing. She finally accepted a responsible position with a piano and organ house at Laconia, where she remained until 1885, when she came to Manchester and with her father engaged in the music business. Under her skilful management it has grown to be the largest in the state, with branches in Derry, Tilton, Franklin, Concord, Henniker, Hillsboro, and Newport, and it is the only music house conducted by a woman. The secret of her success lies in her highly developed musical sense and her intimate acquaintance with the comparative merits of the various makes of pianos and organs. As she is too conscientious to subordinate business considerations to art, she has been a most important factor in the elevation of the musical taste of the community, and it was she who first originated the movement out of which grew the symphony concerts in Manchester and the resulting organization of the Philharmonic society.

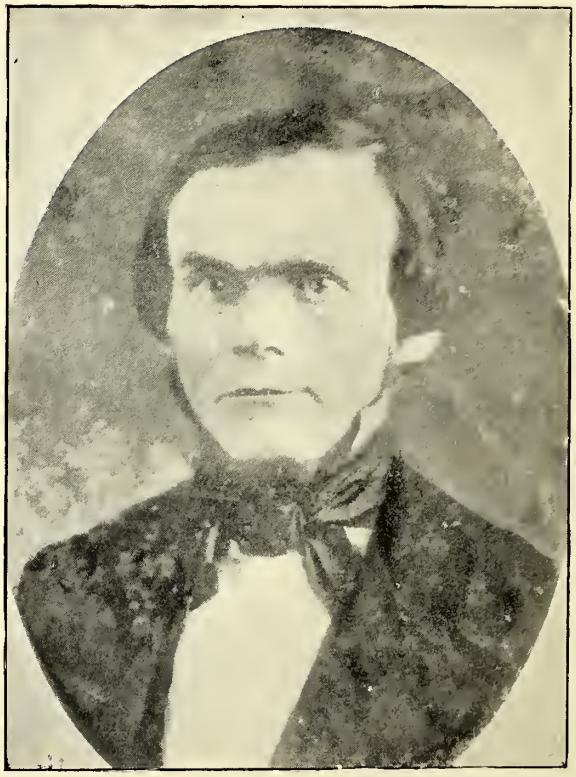
GEORGE ISAAC McALLISTER was born in Londonderry Dec. 11, 1853, his parents being Jonathan and Caroline (Choate) McAllister. His father, a successful farmer and a prominent citizen, resides in Londonderry, where he was born March 12, 1817. His mother was born in Derry April 8, 1823, and was a daughter of James Choate. He graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden in 1873, from the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in 1877, studied law with Cross & Burnham and Hon David Cross, was admitted to the bar in March 1881, and has since practised law in Manchester where he resides. He was associated with Hon

Henry E. Burnham as a partner in the practice of the law from April 1, 1881, to Jan. 1, 1884, and has been the candidate of the Democratic party for county solicitor. From Nov. 1, 1885, to Dec. 1, 1889, he held the office of deputy collector of internal revenue under Collector Calvin Page.

GEORGE I. MCALLISTER.

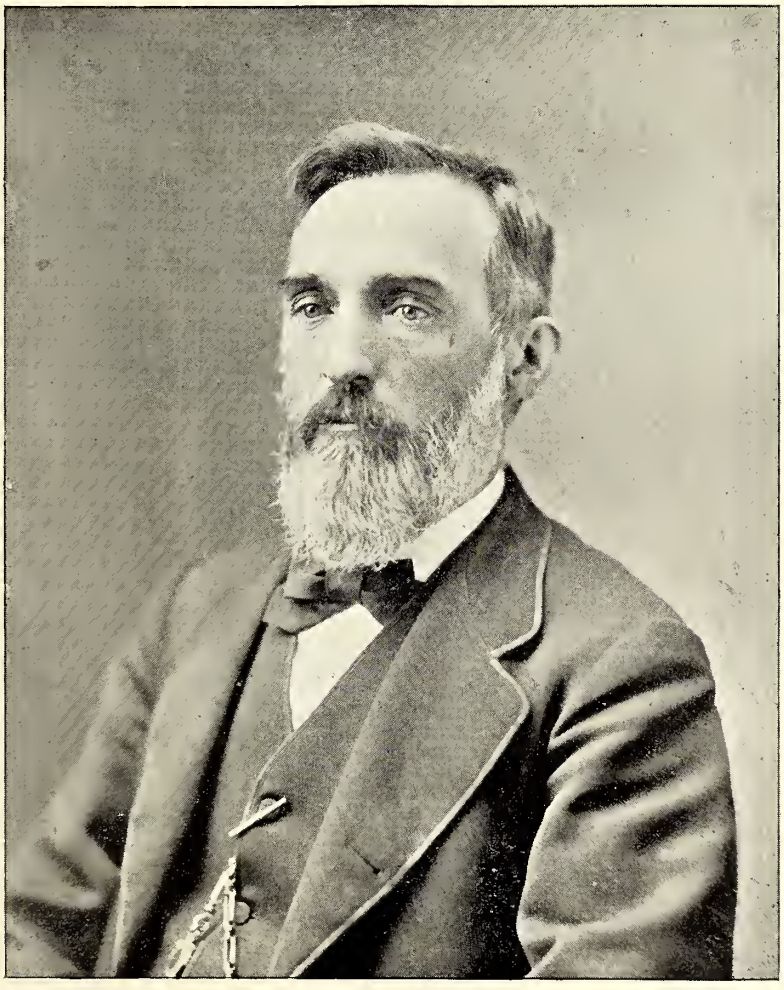
Mr. McAllister has taken a great interest in Free Masonry. Since he was made a Mason, in 1881, he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in E. A. Raymond Consistory at Nashua, has been Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Eminent Commander of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of Manchester, is the Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the state of New Hampshire. He is also a member of Ridgely Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Security Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Board of Trade, of the Granite State Club, and attends the First Baptist church. He married Mattie M., daughter of Hon. John M. and Susan E. Hayes, on Dec. 22, 1886. They have two bright children: Bertha Hayes, born Sept. 27, 1887, and Harold Cleveland, born March 28, 1893. Mr. McAllister is a public spirited citizen, a good lawyer, and is held in high esteem by his clients and friends. He is an excellent speaker, and has been called upon to deliver orations upon numerous public occasions.

WILLIAM FRENCH, son of Ebenezer and Rhoda (Coburn) French, was born in Bedford in 1807, and was educated in the common schools of that town and at the Antrim and Pembroke academies. He entered mercantile life and served as clerk in various places, coming to Manchester in 1840 and going into business for himself. In the same year he married Isabella Wallace, by whom he had two children, Josephine W. and Ella W., both deceased. Mr. French was a man of strict probity and was highly honored in the community. His death occurred in 1852.



WILLIAM FRENCH.

DR. LUTHER PATTEE, son of Asa Pattee, was born in Warner Dec. 1, 1831, and spent his childhood on the old homestead which has been the home of the family for four generations. After attending the district school he began the study of medicine with Dr. Leonard Eaton of Warner, with whom he remained for two or three years, attending meanwhile medical lectures at Pittsfield and Woodstock, Vt. He also studied with Dr. Gilman Kimball of Lowell, Mass., and then after a course of lectures in the medical department of Harvard University he entered the medical school at Woodstock and was graduated in 1853. Beginning practice with Dr. Kimball at Lowell, he remained with him a few months and then went to Candia, where he soon built up an extensive practice and won the confidence of his patrons by his remarkable skill in the treatment of disease. Dr. Pattee removed to Wolfeboro in 1857 and practised there successfully until 1863, when he came to Manchester and opened an office on Elm street with Dr. Elliot. Continuing here in active practice until 1870, he went in that year to Boston, and for five years was engaged in professional work with his brother, Asa F., who was also a physician, keeping up meanwhile much of his Manchester practice. He returned to this city in 1875 and remained in active practice here until ill health obliged him to relinquish it. His death occurred Nov. 27, 1895. Dr. Pattee was one of the most learned of New Hampshire physicians. An indefatigable student, not only in his chosen work, but upon other subjects requiring profound thought, his researches along independent lines of his own, especially in microscopy, bore fruit in discoveries which were practically identical with some of the most important discoveries made by the great German scientists. His collection of instruments and his equipment for microscopic investigation were the most complete and valuable in the state. Dr. Pattee was very quiet and unostentatious in his tastes and manner, and was averse to notoriety of any kind. He seldom spoke of his researches or of the many difficult and successful surgical cases which he treated, but the reports of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of which he was a member, show his remarkable skill, especially in ovarian surgery. He was always ready in any emergency and brought with him that knowledge and profound interest in the case, which won confidence in his ability and assured success. Dr. Pattee was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah Richardson of Candia, who survives him.



DR. LUTHER PATTEE.

MRS. CLARA L. (BENNETT) DOWNS, the youngest child of Rhodolphus D. and Mary (Woodward) Bennett, was born in Milford. Her father was one of the substantial citizens of that town and a direct descendant of Captain Job Shat-

tuck of Revolutionary fame. After graduating with honors from the Milford high school she was for a time engaged in teaching, in which she achieved a creditable measure of success. She discovered, however, that a broader life was more to her liking, and her love for

MRS. CLARA LOUISE (BENNETT) DOWNS.

practical business affairs, together with her proficiency in mathematics, induced her to turn her attention to mercantile life. Coming to Manchester, she was employed successively by many leading firms as accountant and it was not long ere she became a recognized expert in that line, her services being in constant demand. By private study and with the aid of competent instructors, she sought every means to perfect herself in her profession, and her tireless industry has reaped its reward. Mrs. Downs is one of the original members of the National Organization of Accountants which was founded at Detroit and continues to exert a strong influence in that body of experts. In April, 1892, in association with Miss Harriet E. Daniels, she established the Daniels & Downs commercial school for bookkeeping, shorthand, etc., and the experiment, the first of the kind tried by women in New England, speedily proved to be a success. The school has flourished under their skilful management and the value of its work has been demonstrated in the character of its pupils. Mrs. Downs was married to Captain Frank L. Downs Oct. 20, 1885.

HARRIET ELIZA DANIELS, daughter of Joel and Eliza (Roach) Daniels, is a native of Lawrence, Mass., but has been a resident of this city since her early childhood. Her education was received in the public schools of Manchester, and after graduating from the High school, in which she took high rank, she entered her father's store as bookkeeper. Here she laid the foundations for the eminent business success which she has since attained. During President Cleveland's first administration Miss Daniels was money order

HARRIET E. DANIELS.

clerk in the Manchester postoffice under Postmaster Dearborn, making hosts of friends and gaining an experience that afterwards proved most valuable to her. In her leisure hours she mastered thoroughly the difficulties of shorthand, and upon leaving the government service she

opened a stenographic and typewriting office, building up in a short time an excellent business. Her extensive business acquaintance suggested to her the idea of opening a school of stenography and typewriting for young men and women, and in connection with Mrs. Clara L. Downs, the expert accountant, the first business college in the East founded and managed wholly by women was established. Miss Daniels, who is a Pitman writer, has the reputation of being one of the best stenographers in New England and has had a wide experience in court and general work, the secret of her success lying in her accuracy and thoroughness. She was one of the founders of the Manchester Shorthand club in 1892 and has since been its secretary; she was also a member of the World's Fair congress of stenographers, and is secretary of Ruth chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. With two such efficient managers as Miss Daniels and Mrs. Downs, it is not strange that their commercial school has become one of the leading educational institutions of Manchester.

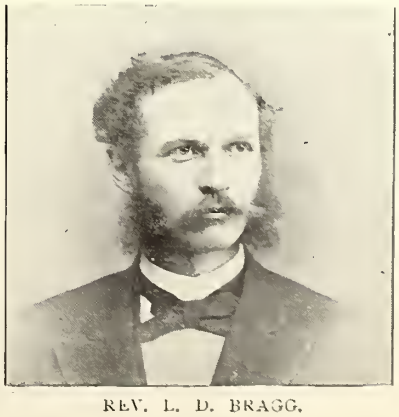
MARY E. GRAY, daughter of Andrew and Almira (Bennett) Gray, was born Sept. 22, 1841, in Gray, Me., which derived its name from her ancestor, "Billy" Gray, the well-known ship merchant and millionaire. Her education was obtained at the public school in Westbrook, Me., and subsequently at a boarding school in Boston. She learned the dressmaker's trade in the latter city, and devoted one day each week to missionary work, having a class of about one hundred in Charlestown to whom she taught sewing. Her heart was in the mission work, and as soon as circumstances permitted she gave up dressmaking,

MARY E. GRAY.

and Sept. 4, 1882, at the earnest solicitation of Rev. C. W. Wallace, came to Manchester as city missionary, in the service of the Manchester City

MISSION CHAPEL, MERRIMACK STREET.

Missionary Society. In March, 1885, Miss Gray started the day nursery in one of the tenement blocks of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and continued this excellent work of caring for children during the working hours of their mothers for four years, Miss Melissa A. Gray, her sister, being the matron. When she came here, the main building of the Mission chapel was the only room available for the work, and through her efforts, in co-operation with the board of control of the society, additional rooms, which the increased work demanded, were acquired by the building of an annex in 1887, and another in 1894. Miss Gray is a member of the Melrose Highlands (Mass.) Congregational church.



REV. L. D. BRAGG.

MRS. ISABELLA W. FRENCH, daughter of Robert and Sally Wallace and widow of William French, was born in Bedford in 1813.

MRS. ISABELLA W. FRENCH.

She was for many years deeply interested in the City Mission of Manchester, and as a memorial to her daughter gave that institution one thousand dollars with which to build an annex to the city chapel for the use of the mission. A marble tablet commemorating the gift has been placed in the chapel.

JOSEPHINE WALLACE FRENCH, daughter of William and Isabella French, was born in Bedford Nov. 17, 1841. Receiving her education in the public schools of this city, she graduated from the high school during the principalship of Rev. John P. Newell. At the age of twenty years she united with the First Congregational church, and for a quarter of a century she went about doing good. All forms of Christian work interested her, and she gave freely of her time and sympathy wherever required. A faithful teacher in the City Mission Sunday school and a member of the board of control of the City Missionary society, she labored faithfully and lovingly in the Master's cause, and her life was one perpetual benediction to the poor and the afflicted. She was the efficient co-worker and the trusted friend of Miss Gray, the city missionary, and in her

JOSEPHINE WALLACE FRENCH.

death, which occurred Sept. 19, 1893, the religious and philanthropic work of the city sustained a severe loss.

IN the field of New Hampshire art, Walter H. Shilvock has won, by a steady and logical development of his innate talent, a merited reputation. He was born in London, Eng., Jan. 1, 1872, and with his parents came to America the same year. He was educated in the public schools of St. Albans, Vt. At the age of sixteen years he came to Manchester and studied engraving under the direction of Allan E. Herrick. Later he obtained a position as engraver for the Novelty Advertising Company, which he successfully held for nearly four years. Having a desire to advance in the facilities of the art, in 1893 he started in

business for himself, and his rise has been rapid and his success well deserved. During the second year of his business he added the half-tone and photo-engraving processes, and now furnishes cuts for the leading periodicals of this city as well as

WALTER H. SHILVOCK.

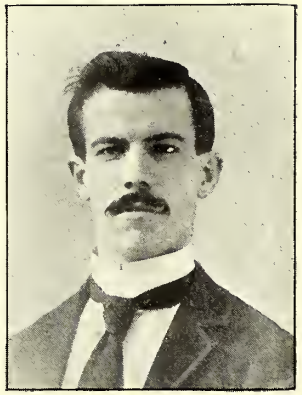
many others of the state, and also does finer half-tone work for books and magazines. For several years he has held the position of secretary of the Manchester Art Association, where he has been an earnest worker. Possessing a love for art in nature he has taken a great interest in water-color painting and has always been well represented at the exhibitions of the association.

ALLAN EVANS HERRICK was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1, 1854, the eldest son of Henry Walker and Clara (Parkinson) Herrick (see page 310). His paternal ancestors date back to the eleventh century, from Eric, a Danish king whose descendants gradually changed the spelling of the name until it finally appeared in the family registers as "Herrick," although it has been facetiously claimed that the English people simply added the "h" sound to Eric. On the mother's side Mr. Herrick is descended from a sturdy Scotch race, his great-grandfather being "Master Robert Parkinson," a celebrated dominie of Revolutionary time, who at one time served as a quartermaster in Gen. Arnold's regiment. Mr. Herrick's mother inherited her grandfather's ambition for education, and became a teacher early in life. She was born at New Boston, N. H., Sept. 27, 1824. Mr. Herrick received his first education in the public schools of Brooklyn, removing with his parents, about 1864, to Manchester, where he passed through the schools and completed a high school course, afterward attending the Hickox School of Shorthand and Typewriting in Boston. The natural inclination of Mr. Herrick led him toward his father's calling, and having passed some time under his instruction he connected himself with Kilburn & Cross of Boston, as wood engraver, serving in the same capacity with John Andrew & Son, and Russell & Richardson of the same city. For four years and a half he was engaged as draughtsman with the Manchester Print Works. Mr. Herrick's ability as a stenographer and teacher of shorthand led the Hammond Typewriter Company to select him as their agent in New Hampshire. From this position Mr. Herrick was called to the position of clerk in the city auditor's office, where for over three years he rendered efficient service. Upon the establishment of the street and park commission he was tendered and accepted the position of chief clerk. In addition to the work above described, Mr. Herrick has enjoyed an excellent reputation as a successful teacher of shorthand and typewriting, has reported conventions for religious papers, and was one of

ALLAN E. HERRICK.

the founders and the first president of the Manchester Shorthand Club. He has been identified with the religious work of the First Congregational church. April 7, 1887, he married Augusta C. Smith of Manchester.

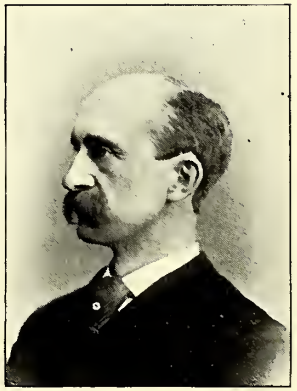
HENRY D. SOULE.
Advertising Department.



E. C. E. DORION.
City Editor.

I. N. COX.
Advertising Department.

JOHN POTTER.
Foreman Press Room.— 1887-1896.



EDWARD P. MORRILL.
Foreman Book and Job Dept.

HARRY M. QUIMBY.
Foreman News Composing Room.

EMPLOYEES OF THE MIRROR.

WILLIAM M. BUTTERFIELD.

WILLIAM M. BUTTERFIELD, a native of Maine, came to Manchester in 1881, and established an architect's office which now ranks second to none in the state, and is excelled by few in New England. Professionally he has been engaged on several of the best buildings in the state, including The Kennard, new High School, county buildings at Grasmere, Odd Fellows building, Nashua, and more than five hundred other public and private buildings throughout New England. Mr. Butterfield is a Republican, and he has represented his ward in the common council, and is now a member of the general court of New Hampshire.

H. J. LAWSON.

H. J. LAWSON was born in Norway April 1, 1856, and was educated in the schools of Sarpsborg. He afterward studied navigation at the government school, Frederikshald, and qualified as mate in 1876, having in the meantime learned the coppersmith's trade. For sixteen years he followed the sea as mate and as commander, and came to this country in 1886 to work at his trade. In 1892 he located in Manchester, where he has established one of the most completely equipped metal-working establishments in New England.

CAVANAUGH BROTHERS.

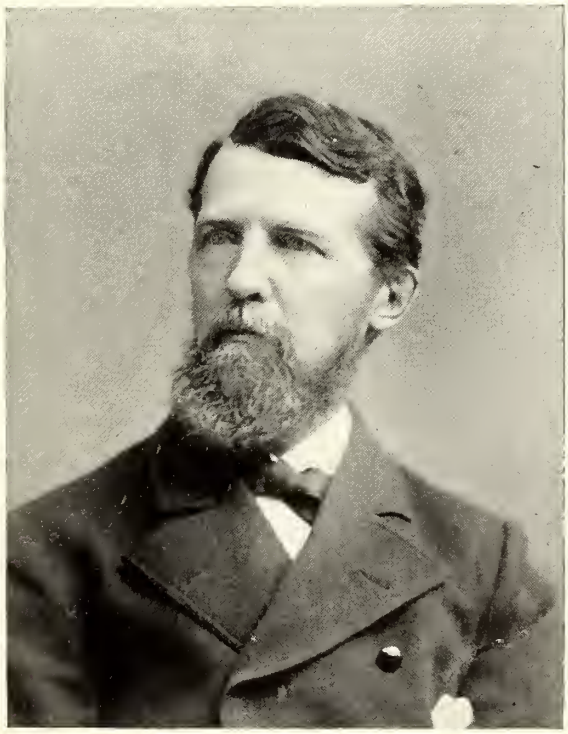
Thomas F. Cavanaugh. Michael A. Cavanaugh. James F. Cavanaugh.

RIP VAN WINKLE AT HOME.
In Manchester Art Gallery.

RIP VAN WINKLE AND THE GNOME.
In Manchester Art Gallery.

"FIGHTING BOB."
In Manchester Art Gallery.

RIP VAN WINKLE RETURNED.
In Manchester Art Gallery.



JOHN ROGERS, THE SCULPTOR.

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